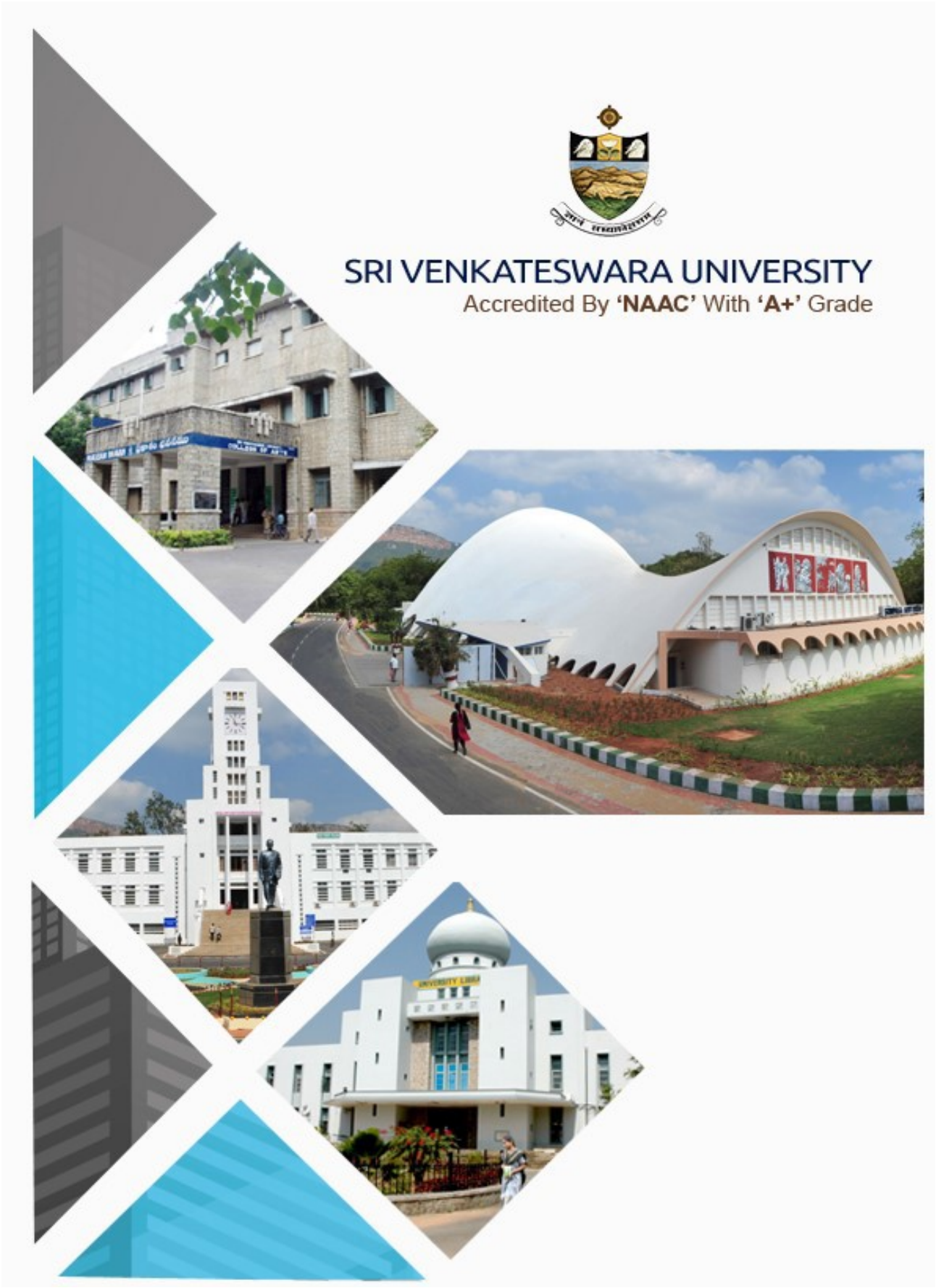

3.4.6. Total number of Books and Chapters in edited Volumes/Books Published and Papers in National/ International conference proceedings year-wise during last Five years - 2019

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.	Na me 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. N Krishna Reddy	Recent Perspectives on Indian Art, Architecture and Archaeology	Editor	-	2019	ISBN 978-93-83221-25-7	-	Sharada Publishing House - Delhi	View
2	Prof. N Krishna Reddy	Cultural Heritage of South India –	Editor	-	2019	ISBN9789383221240	yes	Sharada Publishing House - Delhi	View
3	Prof. N. Krishna Reddy and Dr. M Vijaya Kumar Reddy	Cultural Heritage of South India – Festschrift to Prof. D KirankranthChoudary	Trade and commerce in Early Andhra Desa	-	2019	ISBN 9789383221240	Yes	Sharada Publishing House - Delhi	View
4	Dr. K. Syamalamma	Cultural Heritage of South India – Festschrift to Prof. D KirankranthChoudary	Agrahara and Religion in the Andra Country (from Earliest to 1500 CE)	-	2019	ISBN 9789383221240	Yes	Sharada Publishing House - Delhi	View
5	Dr. K Venkatesu Naik	Recent Perspectives On Indian Art, Architecture and Archaeology	The Contribution of Vijayanagara Rulers to Savisim with Special Reference to their Coins	-	2019	ISBN9789383221257	yes	Sharada Publishing House - Delhi	View
6	Dr. P Hema	Recent Perspectives on Indian Art, Architecture and Archaeology	Govardhanagiridhari form in Art	-	2019	ISBN 978-93-83221-25-7	yes	Sharada Publishing House - Delhi	View
7	Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy	South China Sea: Territorial Claims and Disputes	South China Sea: Claims, Conflicts and Cooperation	-	2019	ISBN 978-93-86618-79-5	Yes	Pentagon Press, New Delhi	View
8	Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy & G. Vijaya Kumar Reddy	Sinews of India's Internal Security in 21st Century	Cross Border Terrorism and Insurgencies: Implications for India's Internal Security	-	2019	978-93 83930-73-9	Yes	GB Books, New Delhi	View
9	Dr. N. Chendrayudu	International Conference on India-Vietnam Relations through the Prism of Gandhian and Ho Chi Minh Philosophies	Act East Policy - India and Vietnam towards Developmemntal Approach	-	2019	-	yes	SEAPS, SV University, Tirupati	View
10	Dr. M. Deenadayal	International Conference on India-Vietnam Relations through the Prism of Gandhian and Ho Chi Minh Philosophies	India - Vietnam Trade Relations	-	2019	-	yes	SEAPS, SV University, Tirupati	View
11	Dr. P. Krishna Mohan Reddy	International Conference on India-Vietnam Relations through the Prism of Gandhian and Ho Chi Minh Philosophies	India - Vietnam Relations and Indo-Pacific	-	2019	-	-	SEAPS, SV University, Tirupati	View
12	Dr. Y. Yagama Reddy	International Conference on India-Vietnam Relations through the Prism of Gandhian and Ho Chi Minh Philosophies	-	Historical Geography at the base of Gandhian and Ho Chi Philosophies: As Discernible form the Convergences and Divergences in India - Vietnam Relations	2019	-	Yes	SEAPS, SV University, Tirupati	View
13	Dr. M. Prayaga	South China Sea: Territorial Claims and Disputes	Reading Between the 'Lanes': South China Sea and China After the Hague Verdict	-	2019	-	yes		View

14	Dr. M. Prayaga	South China Sea: Territorial Claims and Disputes	The South China Dispute: Interplay of Economic Resources and Geopolitics	-	2019	ISBN 978-9386618-79-5	Yes	Pentagon Press LLP, New Delhi	View
15	Dr.G.Vijay Kumar Reddy	Terrorism: ISIS and beyond	Threat of ISIS and implications for India	-	2019	978-93-84081-90-4	Yes	Writers Choice, New Delhi	View
16	Dr.G.Vijay Kumar Reddy	Sinews of India's Internal Security in 21st Century	Cross Border Terrorism and Insurgencies: Implication for India's internal Security	-	2019	978-93 83930-73-9	Yes	GB Books, New Delhi.	View
17	Dr. K. Suneetha	Impact of SHGs on women Empowerment in Andhra Pradesh	Editor	-	2019	ISBN: 978-613-8-82466-4 - 2019	YES	Scholar's press	View
18	Dr. Mure Sateeshnadha Reddy	Employment and Economic Status of Household Beedi Workers in Andhra Pradesh	Editor	-	2019	ISBN-13: 978-1706017493	Yes	Independent Publication	View
19	Prof.M. Devarajulu	emerging trends in higher education "The role of IQAC"	Role of higher education and impact of skilled development if economy & society	emerging trends in higher education	2019	ISBN 9789353910488	Yes	emerging trends in higher education	View
20	Prof.M. Devarajulu	sustainable agriculture in India	Study of minimum support price for paddy in India during the post-reform period	sustainable agriculture in India	2019	ISBN 978-81-941934-0-1	Yes	sustainable agriculture in India	View
21	Dr. G. Prathap	Impact of Electronic Resources on Academics	Impact of smart phones on Reading Habits of Research Scholars of Biological Sciences in Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati: A Study	Impact of Electronic Resources on Academics	2019	ISBN 9789388305709	Yes	Academic Book Publishers, Hyderabad	View
22	Dr. G. Prathap	Emerging Trends and Challenges of Economic Reforms in India	The Role of Service Sector in Indian Economy : A Study	Emerging Trends and Challenges of Economic Reforms in India	2019	978-1-79472-447-1	Yes	Emerging Trends and Challenges of Economic Reforms in India, DCBA Publishing House and Ongole	View
23	Dr. G. Prathap	Emerging Trends and Challenges of Economic Reforms in India	Un organised Workforce in India: Issues and Challenges	Emerging Trends and Challenges of Economic Reforms in India	2019	978-1-79472-447-1	Yes	Emerging Trends and Challenges of Economic Reforms in India, DCBA Publishing House and Ongole	View
24	Dr. G. Prathap	Challenges and Opportunities for Agricultural Development in India	Groundnut Cultivators in Andhra Pradesh : An Overview	Challenges and Opportunities for Agricultural Development in India	2019	978-81-944315-2-7	Yes	Roshan Publications	View
25	Dr. G. Prathap	Challenges and Opportunities for Agricultural Development in India	Agricultural sector in India : An Overview	Challenges and Opportunities for Agricultural Development in India	2019	978-81-944315-2-7	Yes	Roshan Publications	View
26	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	Role of higher education and impact of skill development on economy and society	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	2019	ISBN 97893536910488	Yes	Raja ram mohan roy national agency for ISBN	View
27	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	Opportunities and challenges of management education	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	2019	ISBN 97893536910488	Yes	Raja ram mohan roy national agency for ISBN	View

28	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	Higher education connection with employment	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	2019	ISBN 97893536910488	Yes	Raja ram mohan roy national agency for ISBN	View
29	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	Higher education: Growth and development in India	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	2019	ISBN 97893536910488	Yes	Raja ram mohan roy national agency for ISBN	View
30	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	Role of skill development in India: its prospects and challenges	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	2019	ISBN 97893536910488	Yes	Raja ram mohan roy national agency for ISBN	View
31	Prof.G.Radha Krishna	Pedagogy of Environmental Studies at Primary Level	Editor	-	2019	978-93-87114-33-3	Yes	Jayam Publications, Hyderabad	View
32	Prof. Ram Prakash	Dalit Sahitya : Samvednakeaayam – ed by P. Ravi	Dalit Sahitya : Samakaleentha – 36-49	-	2019	ISBN-978-93-88684-25-5	Yes	Vani Prakashn New Delhi	View
33	Prof. Ram Prakash	Pravasi Hindi Sahitya :samvednaKe Vividh Sandhar Bha – ed by Dr.PrathibhaMudliar	Pravasi Sahitya banam Bhartiya Sahitya; vihangavlokan – 44-52	-	2019	ISBN-978-93-88260-88-6	Yes	Aman Prakashan Kanpur	View
34	Prof. Ram Prakash	Hindi Bhasha Aur Sahitya : Nayisadi me – ed by Dr.R.Sethunath	ekvisvisadi ki hindiaalochana:saidhantika nusheelan – 56-69	-	2019	ISBN-978-81-8111-2873	Yes	Jawahar Pustakalay, Mathura.	View
35	Prof. Ram Prakash	Uttar Aadunikta : Samay aur Sahitya – ed by Dr.PramodKoprat	Samakaleen Hindi Alochana : ek vihangavalokan -24-42	-	2019	ISBN-978-93-89220-520	Yes	Aman Prakashan, Kanpur	View
36	Dr.Narayana	Nayisadimein Hindi bhasha aur Sahitya	Nayisadi ka katha sahitya : nayevimarsh	-	2019	ISBN-978-1080493166	Yes	Nischal Publications-Nizamabad- Telangana	View
37	Dr. M.Manojkumar	Nayisadimein Hindi bhasha aur Sahitya	Nayi Sadiki lekhikayon ki kahaniyonmeinparivarikvimarsha	-	2019	ISBN-988-81-930879-2-1		Nischal publications-Nizamabad Telenagana India	View
38	Dr. M. Manoj kumar	Adhunik Hindi Sahitya meinSampradayikSadbhavna	Mahipsing ki kahaniyonmeinSmpradayik sad bhavna ek Parishilan	-	2019	ISBN NO-9789382182429	YES	Raka PrakshanAlahabad - UP	View
39	Dr.C.ChinnaNarasimhudu	Role of pedagogy in higher education	Uchchasiksha mein hindi sikshan kousalom ki Boomika	Role of pedagogy in higher education	2019	ISBN-978-93-88808-68-2	Yes	KVR Govt. College for Women (A) Kurnool A.P.	View
40	P. Krishna Mohan Reddy	Good Governnce The Changing Cotours	‘Towards Citizen-Centric Governance’, .	-	2019	ISBN:978-93-5171-152-0	No	Research India Press, Delhi	View
41	P. Krishna Mohan Reddy	Good Governnce The Changing Cotours	‘Media and Good Governance’.	-	2019	ISBN:978-93-5171-152-0	No	Research India Press, Delhi	View
42	M.Deenadayal	Indian Bhakthi Cult and its Prominence(with the reference of Ramayana)	Significance of Bhakti and its Literature Pg No. 545-556	Indian Bhakthi Cult and its Prominence(with the reference of Ramayana)	2019	ISBN : 988 - 81 - 930879 - 2-1	No	Dept., of Hindi S.V. Oriental Degree & P.G. College, Tirupathi	View
43	M.Deenadayal	Perspectives of social movements in rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh,	Freedom movement in chittoor district – and the role of sri talisetti venkata chalapathi, a famous freedom fighter of srikalahasti Pg No.121-128	Perspectives of social movements in rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh,	2019	ISBN:978-1718697751	Yes	Department of History , NTR Govt Degree College, Valmikipuram, A.P.	View
44	Dr. I Narendra Kumar	Globalisation and Women	Editor	-	2019	ISBN 978 93 85100 14 7	Yes	Paramount Publishing House, Hyderabad - 500 072	View

45	Dr. P. Chinnaiah	Inter Faith Harmony - The need of Humanity and The Vision of Sree Narayana Guru	Narayana Guru on the concept of Religion	-	2019		YES	Guru Dharma Pracharana Sabha	View
46	Dr. P. Chinnaiah	Global Philosophy and Yoga for a New World order	Pundit Prabhananada on Global Peace	-	2019	ISBN 978-81-924572-6-0	YES	SIDDHAPRAKASHANA, Karnataka	View
47	Dr.K.Jayaramaiah	The social change a critical evaluation of the lives of Sc community in Chittoor Diistrict	-	-	2019	ISBN No. 978-3-330-65041-1	-	Scholars Press, Beau Bassin 71504	View
48	Dr.M.R. Bhaskar Reddy	B.A/B.Sc Tourism Geography	-	-	2019	-	yes	Telugu Akademi, Hyderabad	View
49	Dr. N. Chandrayudu	Andhra Pradesh Regional Geography	-	-	2019	-	yes	Telug Akademi, Hyderabad	View
50	Dr. Prasantha Kumari, M	Future Libraries and future of libraries	-	OER(Open Educational Resources) in the Academic Environment:	2019	-	Yes	Dravidian University Library, Kuppam	View
51	Prof. V. Padmavathi	-	Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity of Spiroheterocycles	AIP Conference Proceedings	2019	2063, 040059	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
52	Prof. V. Padmavathi	-	Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity of Bis(azolyl) Urea Derivatives	AIP Conference Proceedings	2019	2063, 040022	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
53	Prof. V. Padmavathi	-	Synthesis, Characterization and Antimicrobial Activity of Azetidinone and Thiazolidinone Derivatives	AIP Conference Proceedings	2019	2063, 040047	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
54	Prof. V. Padmavathi	-	Synthesis of a New Class of Pyrazolylsulfonyl Thiophenecarboxamides	AIP Conference Proceedings	2019	2063, 040052	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
55	Prof. A. Padmaja	-	Green aproach for the synthesis of some new diamidomethane linked pyridinyl pyrazoles	AIP Conference Proceedings	2019	2063, 040068	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
56	Prof. A. Padmaja	-	Synthesis of a New Class of Heterorayl Dipyrazoly Carbothioamides and Heteroaryl Dipyrazolyl Thiazoles and Evaluation as Antioxidants	AIP Conference Proceedings	2019	2063, 040063	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
57	Prof. A. Padmaja	-	Synthesis, characterization and antimicrobial activity of pyridine linked hydrazinyloxazoles/ imidazoles	AIP Conference Proceedings	2019	2063, 040055	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
58	P.Naga jyothi	“Technological Initiatives For Women Empowerment	Conservation Of Biological Diversity: A Tool For Women Empowerment”	-	2019	ISBN:978-81-937537-2-9	–	Agrobios (India)	View

59	Dr. Manjula Kola	FOOD CHEMISTRY	Food Additives	-	2019	978-93-88879-14-9	YES	New Delhi Publications	View
60	S. Viswanatha Reddy	Learning Assessment	Editor	-	2019	ISBN: 978-93-88016-35-3	Yes	Nellekamal Publishers, Hyderabad	View
61	B.Sarojamma	Proceedings of the National Conference on Issues and Strategies for Physiological Capacity Building in Animals	Fitting Of Best Model For Hiv/Aids Data With In And Around Chittoor District	Proceedings of the National Conference on Issues and Strategies for Physiological Capacity Building in Animals	2019	–	YES	–	View
62	R. Abbaiah, B.Sarojamma	Advances in Computational and Bio-Engineering	Some Modified Biometrical Diversity and Evennes Indices	Proceeding of the International Conference on Computational and Bio Engineering, 2019, Volume 1	2019	https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-46939-9_39	Yes	Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2020	View
63	M. Naresh, B.Sarojamma	Advances in Computational and Bio-Engineering	Specificatin and Estimation of a Biometirc Model by Using Logistic Regression for Measuring Child Mortality	Proceeding of the International Conference on Computational and Bio Engineering, 2019, Volume 1	2019	https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-46939-9_37	Yes	Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2020	View
64	B.Sarojamma	Advances in Computational and Bio-Engineering	Inferential Procedures for Testing Assumptions on Obervations for Applications of Biometric Techniques	Proceeding of the International Conference on Computational and Bio Engineering, 2019, Volume 1	2019	978-3-030-46939-9_33	Yes	Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2020	View
65	Dr. A. Kusuma	Plastic Pollution	Impact of plastic use on the Society	Proceedings fo the National Symposium on Plastic Pollution	2019	978-93-82823-32-4	yes	Spectrum Publications Hyderabad	View
66	Dr. S. Janardana Reddy	Novel Aspects in Nanotechnology: Applications and Future Challenges	Applications and Future Chllenges		2019	ISBN 978-81-939255-5-3	yes	AGROBIOS (INDIA) Jodhpur - 342 003	View
67	M Kishore Babu Kamala Mohanty	The Role of RFID Technology in Library and Information Centers	Impact of Electronic Resources on Academics	The Role of RFID Technology in Library and Information Centers	2019	9789388305709	2019	Academic Book Publishers , Hydrabad	View
68	Dr. K.Padmini Dr. KISHORE BABU	e-Proceedings of the International Conference onReshaping Librarianship: Innovations and Transformations	Use of Social media by the Sanskrit Students at Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidayapeeta, Tirupati: a Survey	e-Proceedings of the International Conference onReshaping Librarianship: Innovations and Transformations	2019	9789353618797	Yes	Bharathiar University koimbatore	View
69	Dr.M.Swarna latha	Transition of Academic Libraries Between	A Survey of Digital Preservation of Material in Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha	Transition of Academic Libraries Between	2019	–	2019	Paramount Publishing hyderabad	View
70	Dr. A.J.Madhuri	Impact of Electroinic Resourses on Academics	Electronic Resourses in Libraries	–	2019	978-93-92990-12-0	Yes	Paramount Publishing hyderabad	View

71	Dr. A.J.Madhuri	User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society	Oppurtunities to Implement Internet of Things in Academic Libraries : A View	–	2019	978-9388808798	Yes	Paramount Publishing hyderabad	View
72	Dr. E.Sudhakar	Transition of Academic Libraries Between Physical and Digital contexts	Use of E- Resourses by Postgraduate Students: Implications for E- Services in S.V.Unversity, Tirupati	–	2019	978-93-88808-10-1	Yes	Paramount Publishing hyderabad	View
73	B.Veena Kumari	Transition of Academic Libraries Between Physical and Digital contexts	A Survey of Digitization and digital preservation of marterials in Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Library, Tirupati	–	2019	978-93-88808-10-1	Yes	Paramount Publishing House	View
74	K.V.Sucharitha	Book on Assay of Valuable Components in By-Products of Mango Industry-	Editor	–	2019	ISBN :978-93-89339-05-5	YES	Mahi publications Ahemedabad.	View
75	S. Janardana Reddy	Nanotechnology: Applications & Future Challenges		–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
76	D.C. Reddy	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	Preparation of Silver Nanoparticles and Remediation of Biofilms using Probiotic bacteria isolated from the Fish gut	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
77	Motireddy Srinivasulu Reddy and Y. Suneetha	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	Biosynthesis of Silver Nanoparticles from the selected Leaf extracts	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
78	M. Hema	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	An overview of Molecular Diagnostics used for detection of Infectious Bursal Disease Virus (IBDV)	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
79	Suneetha Yeguvapalli	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	Nanocurcumin Formulation: A Promising Drug for Lung diseases	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
80	M. Hema	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	Nanoparticles based Drug Delivery systems: Design, Recent trends and Future perspectives	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
81	S. Venkataramana Reddy	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	Synthesis and properties of Transition metal Co-Doped ZNS Nanoparticles	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
82	S. Janardana Reddy	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	Impact of Lipophilic compound on Metabloic indices of Fish Catla catla	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
83	M. Nagalakshmi Devamma	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	Nanobioremediation: An Emerging weapon for Environmental cleanup	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View

84	J. Kamakshamma	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	Applications of Nanotechnology in Medicinal plants and their role in Cancer Diseases	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
85	K. Peera, M. Srinivasulu Reddy and S. Janardana Reddy	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	Protective role of Polyphenols against Cardio Vascular-Neuronal dementia in Alzhimer's disease induced rat	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
86	Nagalakshmi Devamma M	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	Phytoremediation of Plant: Heavy Metals by Nanoparticles	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
87	Mooramreddy Sreedevi	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	Antimicrobial activity of Nanoparticles-their role in Food Science and Technology	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
88	Susmila Aparna Gaddam, Ver	Novel Aspects In Nanotechnology Applications and Future Challenges	A Focus of Novel approaches of Nanotechnology in Agriculture zone	–	2019	978-81-939255-5-3	YES	Agrobios	View
89	Prof.K.Sudharani & Prof.M.C. Reddeppa Reddy	Vocational Skills Training and Development in India Status, Challenges and Stragies	Editor	–	2019	ISBN13:978-93-88936-02-6	Yes	International Society for Green, Sustainable Engineering and Management,West Bengal,India	View
90	Prof. P. Bhaskar Reddy & Dr. N Vinodh	Andhra Pradesh History Congress	Origin and Expansion of Archaeological Museums in Andhra Pradesh	Proceedings of Andhra Pradesh History Congress	2019	ISSN 2320-057X	-	Sathiyam Printers	View
91	Dr. P Hema	Andhra Pradesh History Congress	Antiquity of Trivikrama Icon from Pedacherukuru	Proceedings of Andhra Pradesh History Congress	2019	ISSN 2320-057X	-	Sathiyam Printers	View
92	Prof. K.Raja Reddy	South China Sea: Territorial Claims and Disputes	South China Sea: Limitations of China Claims	-	2019	ISBN 978-93-86618-79-5	Yes	Pentagon Press, New Delhi	View
93	Dr. M. Prayaga	South China Sea: Territorial Claims and Disputes	The South China Dispute: Interplay of Economic Resources and Geopolitics	-	2019	ISBN 978-9386618-79-5	Yes	Pentagon Press LLP, New Delhi	View
94	Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy	HO CHI MINH VOI AN DO HO CHI MINH WITH INDIA	Editor	-	2019	–	–	–	View
95	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	Role of higher education and impact of skill development on economy and society	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	2019	ISBN 97893536910488	Yes	Raja ram mohan roy national agency for ISBN	View
96	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	Opportunities and challenges of management education	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	2019	ISBN 97893536910488	Yes	Raja ram mohan roy national agency for ISBN	View
97	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	Higher education connection with employment	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	2019	ISBN 97893536910488	Yes	Raja ram mohan roy national agency for ISBN	View
98	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	Higher education: Growth and development in India	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	2019	ISBN 97893536910488	Yes	Raja ram mohan roy national agency for ISBN	View

99	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	Role of skill development in India: its prospects and challenges	Emerging trends in higher education the role of-IQAC	2019	ISBN 97893536910488	Yes	Raja ram mohan roy national agency for ISBN	View
100	Dr. A. Subramanyam & Dr.M.Chandraiah	Global Philosophy and Yoga for a New World Order	Perpectives on Global Philosophy of Sankhya Yoga	---	Jul-05	ISBN 978-81-924572-6-0	Yes	Siddhaprakashana	View
101	Dr.K.Jayaramaiah	The social change a critical evaluation of the lives of SC community in Chittoor District	Editor	---	2019	ISBN No. 978-3-330-65041-1	---	Scholars Press	View
102	Prof . P Srinivasulu Reddy	Tirupathi Kathalu	Editor	–	2019	978-93-5311-760-3	Yes	Emesco Books	View
103	Prof . P Srinivasulu Reddy	Tirumala Kathalu	Editor	–	2019	978-93-5321-490-6	Yes	Emesco Books	View
104	Prof . P Srinivasulu Reddy	Tirumala Tirupathi Kathalu	Editor	–	2019	978-93-5346-054-9	Yes	Emesco Books	View
105	Prof . P Srinivasulu Reddy	Janapada Geyallo Sri Krishnudu	Editor	–	2019	978-93-5321-862-1	Yes	SR book Links	View
106	Prof . P Srinivasulu Reddy	Gobbi Patalu	Editor	–	2019	978-93-5321-940-6	Yes	SR book Links	View
107	Dr.T.Surendra Reddy	Bauddha Mahayugamu	Bauddha Mahayugamu	Critical Edition	2019	978-93-5382-482-2	Yes	SVUORI	View
108	Dr.T.Surendra Reddy	Dharmasastra Vishayamu	Dharmasastra Vishayamu	Critical Edition	2019	978-93-5396-382-8	Yes	SVUORI	View
109	Chippada Appa Rao, Peddanna Kotha	Anti-diabetic activity of Anisomales Malabarica,	Biochemical Studies on Anti-diabetic Activity of Anisomeles Malabarica R.Br. Ex Sims in STZ Induced Diabetic Rats	–	2019	978-620-0-43471-5	Yes	LAMBERT, Academic publishing.	View
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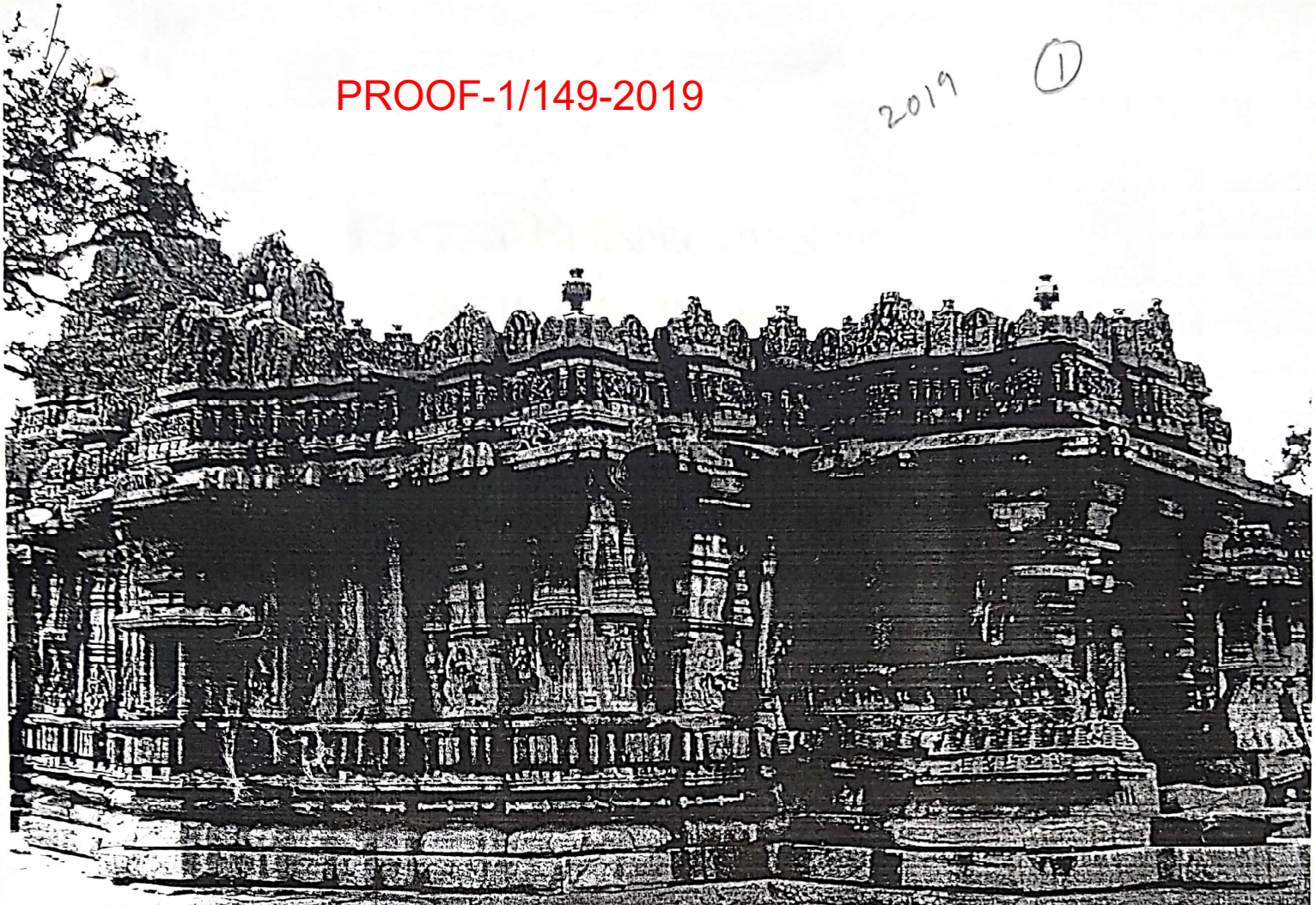

RECENT PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN ART, ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

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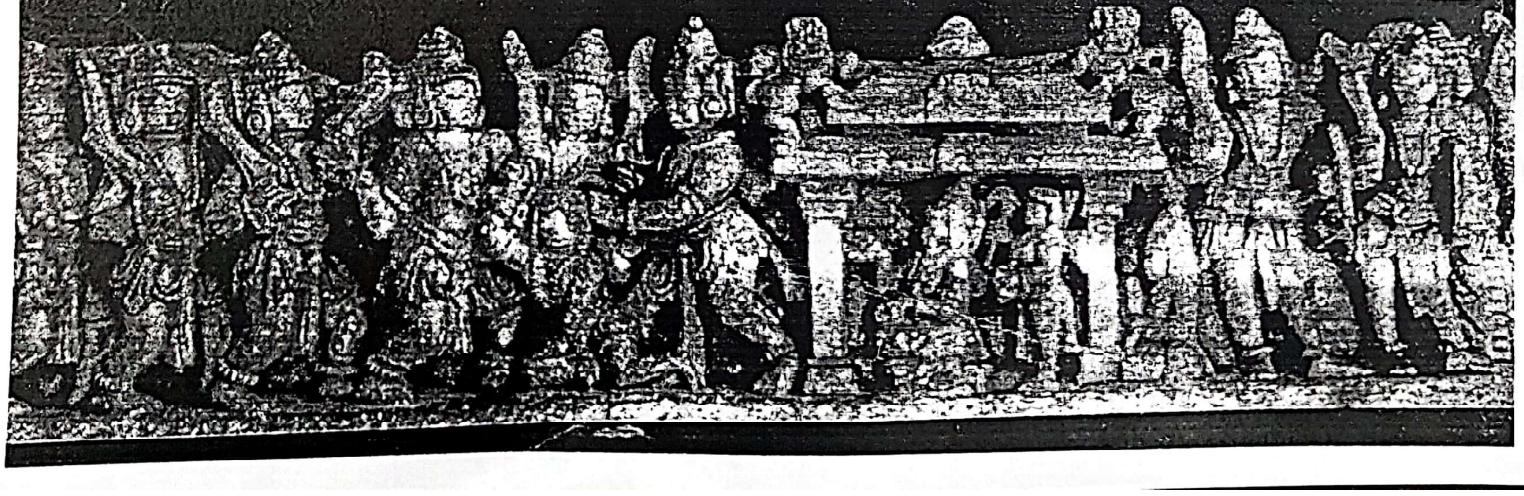

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(FESTSCHRIFT OF PROF. D. KIRAN KRANTH CHOUDARY)

Editor
N. Krishna Reddy

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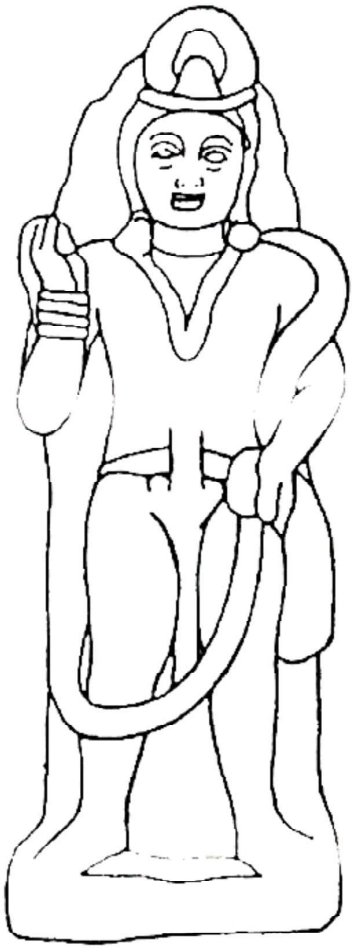

About the book

Ethnobotany is the systematic study of the relationships between plants and people. It conveys the way of people of a particular culture and region make use of indigenous plants. The tribals mostly relay on forest flora for meeting their day to day needs and primary health care. They collect and utilize many wild plants for food, medicines, fibers, oils, gums, tannins and dyes from the ambient vegetation of their localities. Tribals have acquaintance about the utility of many plant species which are unknown to modern society, it is for the botanists to collect information regarding the traditional uses of such wild plants from them. The book "Ethnobotany of Kuppam, Chittoor District, A. P." contains the four essential chapters that deal with the topics of basic aspects of Ethnobotany. The text has been written and adequately explained in a lucid language with plenty of Photos. This book is quite different from other Ethno botany textbooks so far as its contents and information are concerned. Here in the authors provided Origin, Physical Features and Dress, Settlements, Social Organization and Economy of Kuppam tribes. References have been added at the end of each chapter. As many as 12 plates of plant photos are given in the end, which is an added attraction of the book. Ethnobotanical data were collected by oral interview and with the aid of a structured questionnaire administered to men, women and young girls. Total of 73 medicinal plant species are commonly used by the Kuppam tribal peoples and their medicinal values, local names, the method of preparation, dosage forms and parts of common medicinal plants etc., were collected.

G. Sudarsanam
G. Panchalaraju
A. Nagaraju

Ethnobotany of Kuppam, Chittoor District, A. P.

Ethnobotany of Kuppam

Chittoor Disrtrict, A. P.



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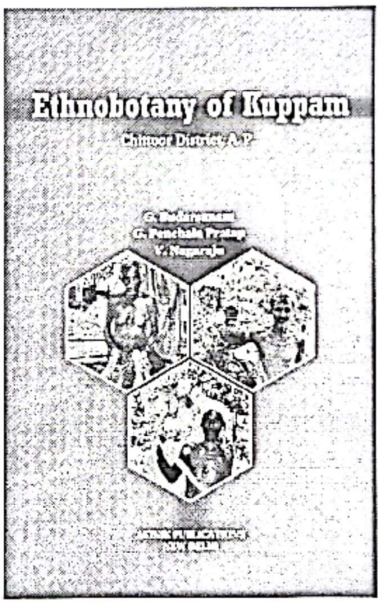

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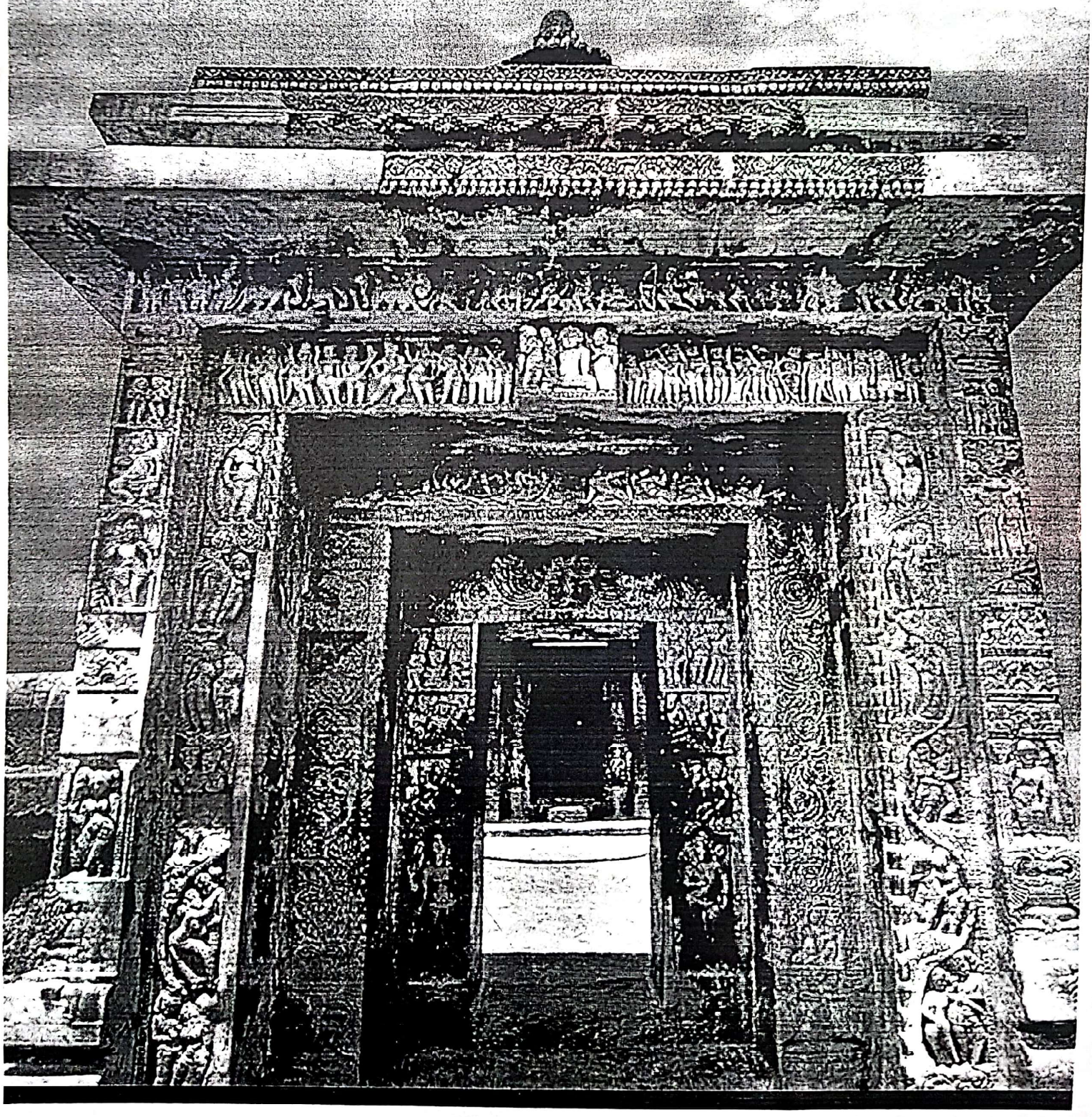

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(FESTSCHRIFT OF PROF. D. KIRAN KRANTH CHOUDARY)

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8.	Kings, Gods and Guilds: Perspectives of the History of Vēṅgi Chāḷukyas (7th-12th centuries CE) N. Chandramouli	71
9.	Roots of Medicine in Rayalaseema: A Historical Perspective P.V. Ranganayakulu	83
10.	Women in Health Care in Medieval South India P. Hymavathi	93
11.	Growth and Decay of Urban Centres in Early Historic Āndhradēśa (300 BCE to 600 CE) E. Sobhan Babu	105
12.	Influence of Śrīvaiṣṇavism on the Society of Āndhradēśa Ongolu Sambaiah	113
13.	A Note on 'Nooka Pāpa Mēḍa' on the Hillock at Ellamanchili Kolluru Suryanarayana	125
14.	Position of Women in Jainism G. Jawaharlal	129
15.	Understanding Indian Culture P. Krishna Mohan Reddy	133
16.	Agrahāra and Religion in the Āndhra Country (from Earliest to 1500 CE) K. Syamalamma	141
17.	Śrāvastī in Religious Tradition U. Win Kyaing and K. Rama Krishna Reddy	153
18.	Jiyyaṅgār *Maṭha* of Tirupati Pligrim Complex (1052-1336 CE) A.R. Ramachandra Reddy	169
19.	Contribution of TTD Inscriptions to Temple Architecture: *Maṇṭapams* – A Case Study T. Surendra Reddy	177
20.	Trade and Commerce in Early Āndhradēśa N. Krishna Reddy and M. Vijaya Kumar Reddy	183
21.	Kadambas of Wayanad, Kerala M.S. Dhiraj	191

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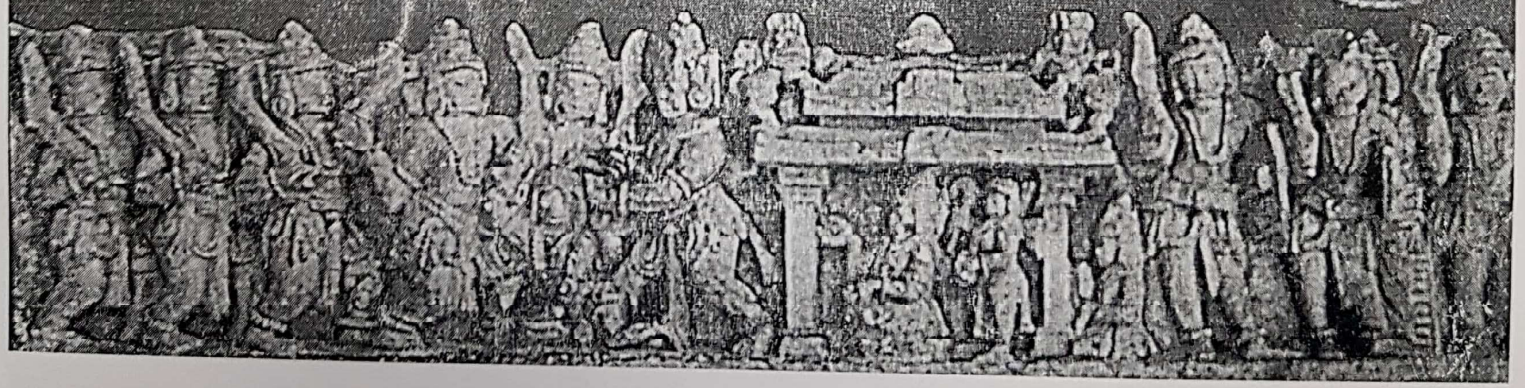



Recent Perspectives on Indian Art, Architecture and Archaeology

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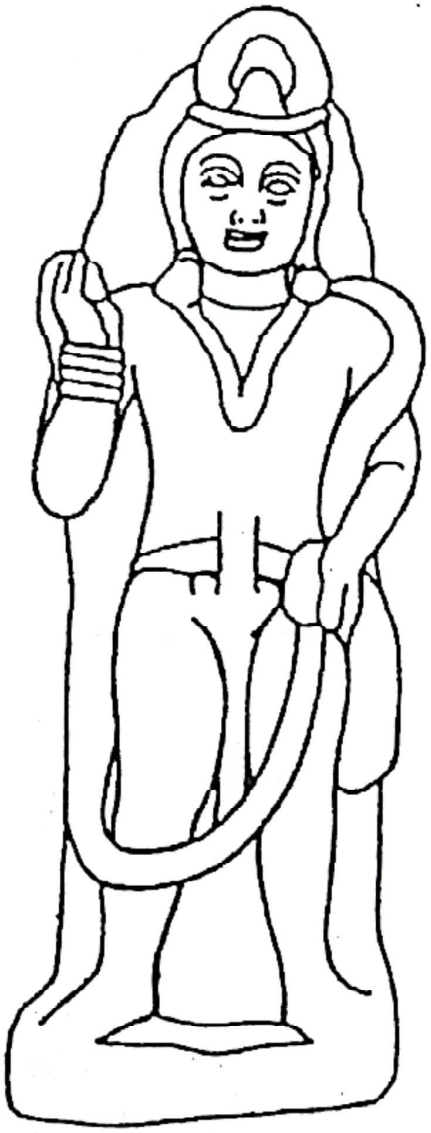

CONTENTS

Editorial ix

List of Contributors xi

List of Illustrations xv

Section - I: Archaeology

1. Pattern of Neolithic Settlements of the Lower Gōdāvari Valley 3
D. Bhaskaramurti

2. Smithing and Smelting: Investigating Past Technologies 11
Praveena Gullapalli

3. Three Copper-Plates of Chāḷukyas of Vēṅgi 21
C.A. Padmanabha Sastry

4. The Legend on a Silver Ring 31
C. Somasundara Rao

5. Deities on Indian Coinage: Śiva and His Attributes through the Ages 35
P.V. Radhakrishnan

6. The Contribution of Vijayanagara Rulers to Śaivism with Special Reference to their Coins 55
K. Venkatesu Naik

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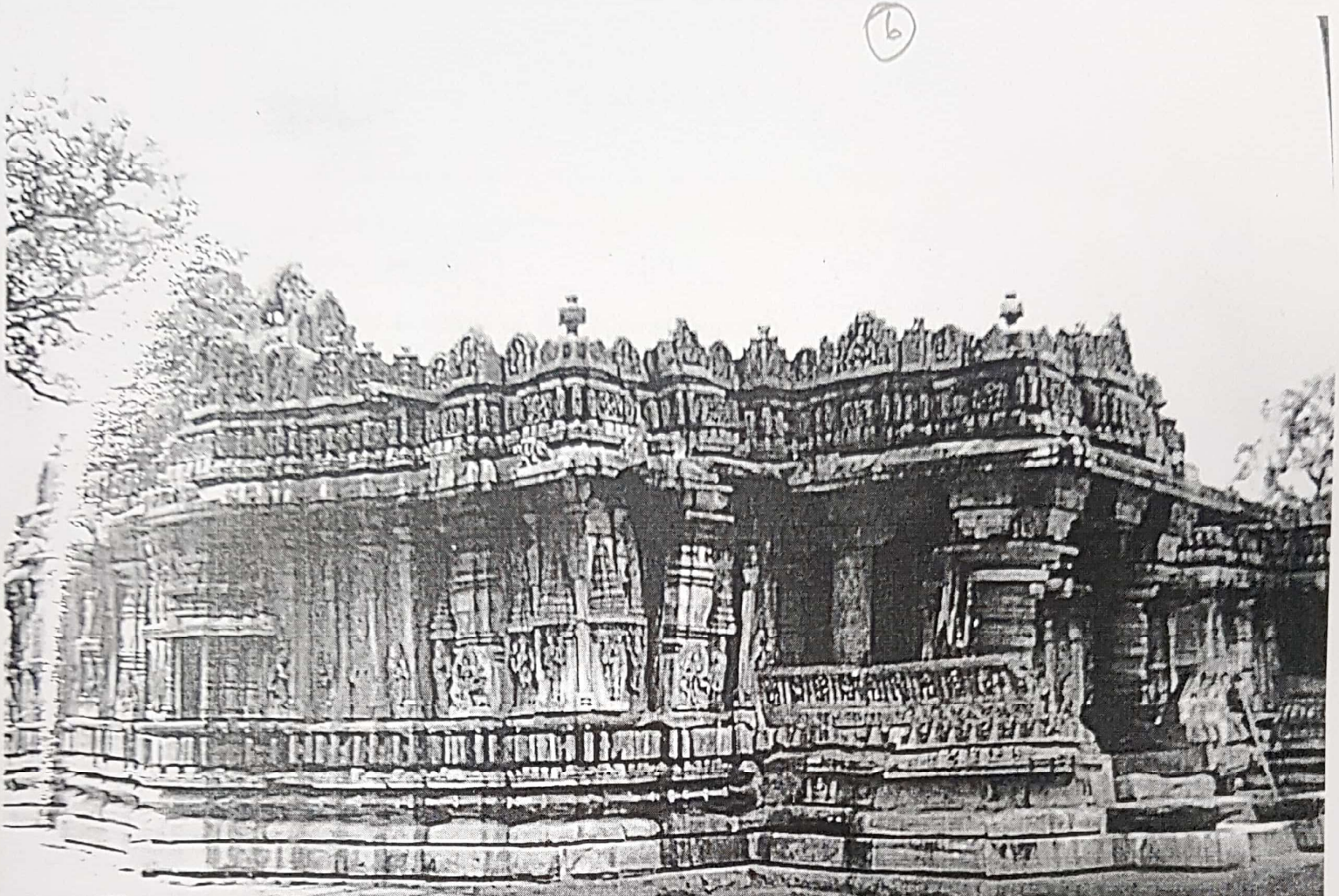



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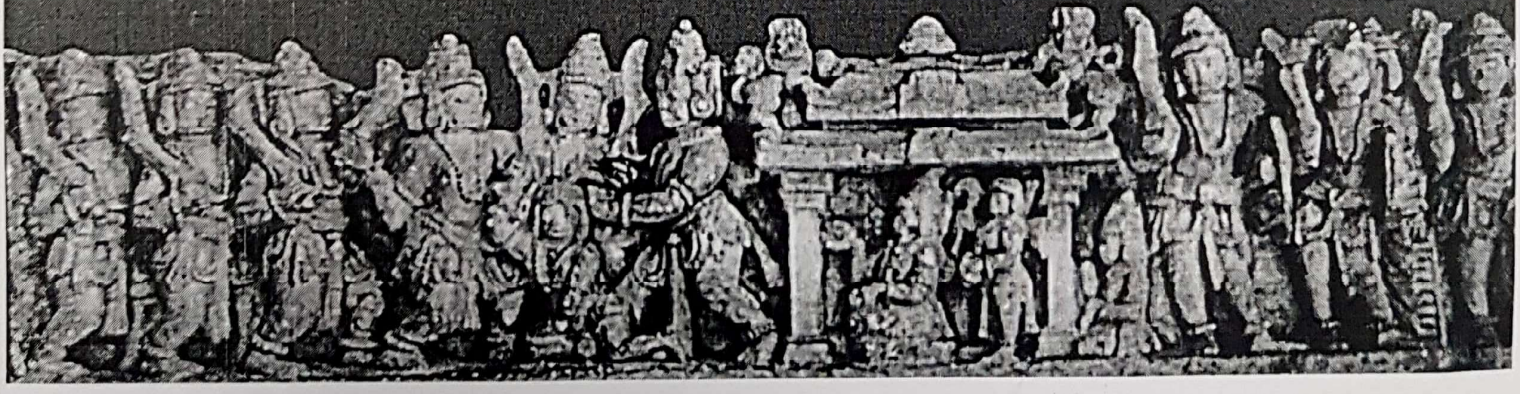

19. *Saptamātṛkā* Panel: An Archaeological and Historical Perspective 169
P.C. Venkatasubbaiah

20. Architectural Features of the *Stūpa* at Amarāvatī 177
V. Dilip Kumar

21. *Sthānaka* Gaṇēśa Images in Āndhra 185
N. Venkataramana Reddy

22. *Gōvardhanagiridhārī* Form in Art 189
P. Hema

23. Historical Memories and Nation Building in India: Need for Scientific History 195
V. Ramakrishna

Prof. D. Kiran Kranth Choudary: Biographical Sketch — N. Krishna Reddy 201

22

Gōvardhanagiridhārī Form in Art

P. Hema

Introduction

In *Ṛgvēda,* Viṣṇu was conceived as one of the manifestations of the Sun, but not as the Supreme God.[1] However, in the age of the *Brāhmaṇas* the stature of Viṣṇu was gradually magnified. His supremacy was established over the three regions by His three strides.[2] Further His association with *yajña* which was dominant in the religion during the period made Him powerful god.[3] The *Aitarēya Brāhmaṇa* gives Him the highest place among gods. Viṣṇu rose as the most important deity in the Later Vedic period. He was sometimes identified with local divinities of non-Vedic origin also.[4] The highly ritualistic nature of Brahmanism witnessed protests in the form of non-Vedic systems during sixth and fifth centuries BCE. To withstand these oppositions the Nārāyaṇa cult gave way for the identification of Nārāyaṇa with Viṣṇu.[5] By the time of *Mahābhārata* the identity of Nārāyaṇa with Viṣṇu became an established fact. Further Vaiṣṇavism associated Vāsudēva with Viṣṇu. Vāsudēva belonged to the *Yādava Vṛṣṇī,* (Sattvata tribe) originally living in the Mathurā region. Kṛṣṇa-Devakīputra was a disciple of Ghōra Aṅgīrasa, who taught him the principles of *satya, ahiṁsā, ārjava,* and *dāna.* Kṛṣṇa preached the same to his tribe and it developed into Vāsudēva-cult. His followers looked upon him as *Bhagavāna.* Thus, *Bhāgavata* system aimed at the reconciliation of ethics with devotion to the supreme. The followers of this system were called the *Bhāgavatas* or the *Sattvatas* or the *Ēkāntins* or the *Pañcharātras.*[6] The story of the lifting of Gōvardhanagiri by Vāsudēva-Kṛṣṇa to protect his people from thunderstorm created by Indra indicates the non-Brahmanical or non-ritualistic nature of the Vāsudēva cult. By the time of *Mahābhārata* Kṛṣṇa worship spread to Saurāṣṭra when the *Vṛṣṇī* tribe migrated from Mathurā to Gujarat. Its spread seems to have met with some opposition also, as evidenced

by Śiśupāla episode. It is also hinted by Patañjali.[7] To overcome these oppositions some sort of adjustments was done with others. In that direction, the fusion of Nāga cult with Vaiṣṇavas was done by absorbing of Saṁkarṣaṇa into the Vāsudēva-Kṛṣṇa Cult. The story of *Kāliyadamana* suggests the same. Vāsudēva-Kṛṣṇa cult became a religion of synthesis as a result of which the 'Theory of *Avatāras*' was developed. Finally, identification of Vāsudēva with Viṣṇu may be traced to the *Mahābhārata*.[8] By the time the *Mahābhārata* and the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa* were composed, "three streams of religious thought, the one flowing from Viṣṇu, the Vedic god at its source, another from Nārāyaṇa, the cosmic and philosophic god and the third form Vāsudēva, the historical god, mingled together decisively and thus, formed the later Vaiṣṇavism".[9] The fusion of Gōpāla aspect to the Bhagavatism gave rise to new themes. Among the *avatāras* as the *Kṛṣṇāvatāra* was more popular and the episodes connected with Kṛṣṇa have captured the imagination of poets and artists more profoundly. The life of Kṛṣṇa and his exploits have inspired many poets and sculptors, which resulted in the form of many works in Sanskrit and sculptural masterpieces.

Gōvardhana Episode

The *līlās* of Kṛṣṇa are described in the *Matsya Purāṇa, Agni Purāṇa, Viṣṇu Purāṇa* and *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*. The *Bhāgavata Purāṇa* narrates the stories and also gives iconographic details.[10] Among the activities of Bāla Kṛṣṇa, the lifting of Gōvardhanagiri is one of the important events.

The Gōvardhana event is commonly described as Kṛṣṇa lifting the hill as umbrella to protect the cowherd community and their cattle. It is stated that the offerings intended to Indra, the Vedic god by the shepherd community were appropriated by Kṛṣṇa for himself. The enraged Indra caused torrential rains for seven days. Kṛṣṇa protected the cowherds with all their belongings by lifting the hill as an umbrella. The *Harivaṁśa* and the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* also mention about the story of opposition offered by Kṛṣṇa for the conduct of the festival of Indra by the Gōpas and the propagation of a new 'heterodox' religion by him. Indra summoned Saṁvartaka and other clouds and under his orders they poured forth heavy showers on the cow settlement for seven days causing great difficulties and damage to the community and their cattle. Seeing their difficulties Kṛṣṇa tore off the Gōvardhana hill from its roots and held it high over the cow settlement like an umbrella for a week days.[11] The episode comes to an end with Indra coming to a settlement with Kṛṣṇa by accepting the latter as an Indra of cattle. Since then onwards he would be known as Gōvinda.

Gōvardhana Form in Art

The *Bhāgavata* scenes are found in less number in the Pallava monuments. However, the portrayal of *Gōvardhanagiridhārī* and *Kāliyāmardana* forms of Kṛṣṇa are found at Mahābalipuram and Kāñchi. The *Gōvardhanagiridhārī* story is represented more elaborately and remarkably in the Kṛṣṇa-*maṇḍapa* in Mahābalipuram (fig. 90). The *maṇḍapa* belongs to the Vijayanagara period, while the rock-cut theme to the Pallava period. In this huge rock-cut panel, Kṛṣṇa is in the act of

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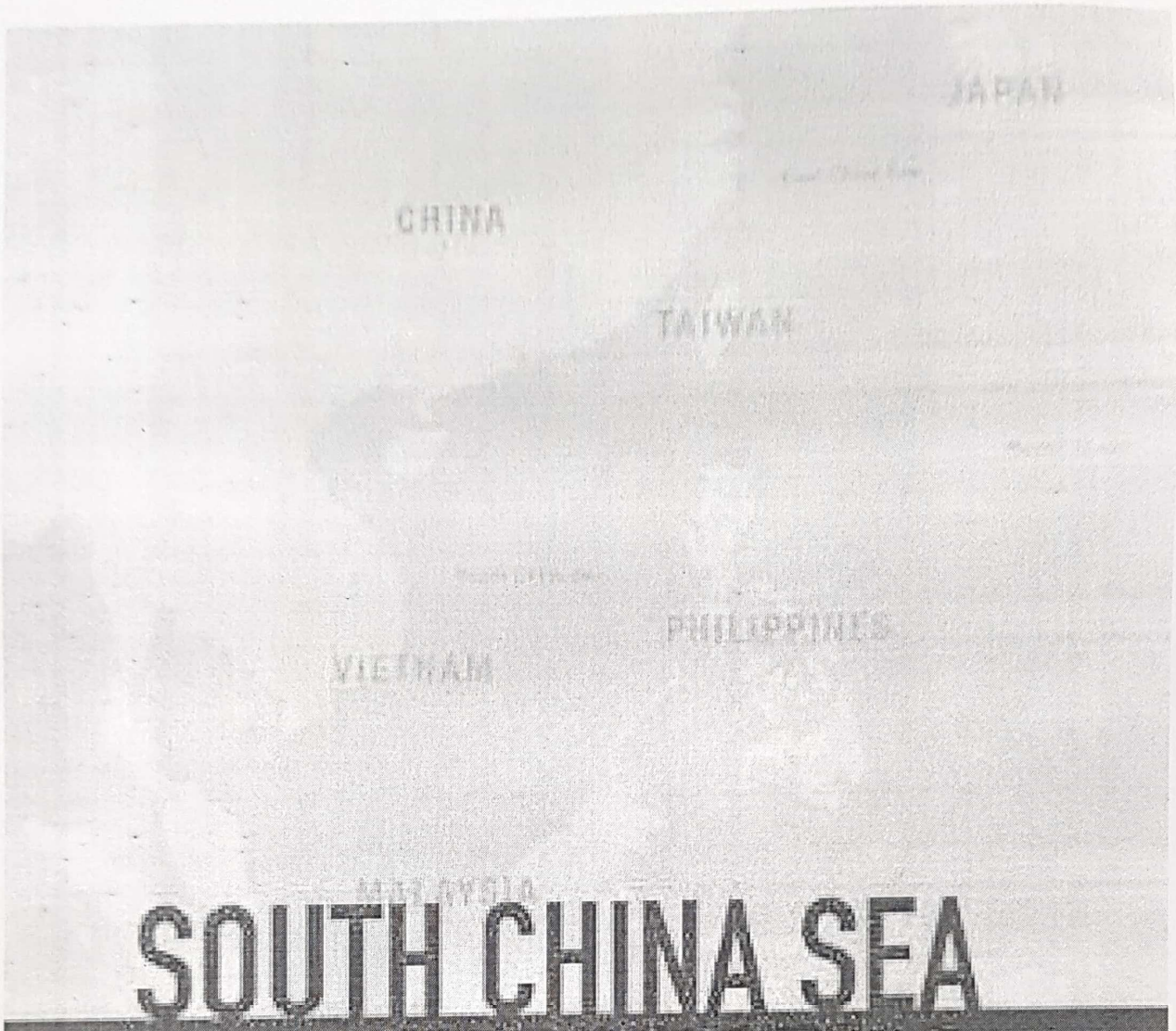

SOUTH CHINA SEA TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AND DISPUTES

Editor
G. Jayachandra Reddy

SOUTH CHINA SEA

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AND DISPUTES

Editor

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Contents

Preface *vii*
List of Contributors *ix*

1. South China Sea: Claims, Conflict and Cooperation 1
Jayachandra Reddy G
2. South China Sea: Limitations of China Claims 14
Raja Reddy K
3. Chinese Backyard or Chinese's Monroe Doctrine 22
Krishna Kumar Verma
4. Littoral States Conflicts in the South China Sea: A Constant Threat to Regional Peace 34
Mohammed Khalid
5. Relevance of ASEAN Principle of Non-Intervention on South China Sea Issue: A Reality Check 45
Tridib Chakraborti
6. ASEAN, China, and the South China Sea: China, Vietnam, and the Paracel Islands (Xisha 西沙 in Chinese; Hoàng Sa in Vietnamese) 67
Jean A. Berlie
7. The Conflict Management Process between ASEAN and China in the South China Sea: Is it relevant? 79
Munmun Majumdar
8. Contours of Malaysia's South China Sea Policy 90
Karmveer Singh

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1

South China Sea
Claims, Conflict and Cooperation

Jayachandra Reddy G

Asia is being recognized as the emerging global economy in the 21st Century. At the same time, certain challenges also sprouted along with the opportunities which are drawing the global attention in terms of disputes in the South China Sea (SCS). In view of growing demand for oil and gas, the emerging economies of Asia are in search of rich resource base. The SCS has been considered as the second Middle East for its rich reserve of oil and natural gas resources. In furtherance of protecting the national interests many littoral states of the SCS, paid much attention on issues like the sovereignty over the islands and rights over the resources in the SCS, which are intensely contested among China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, and Taiwan. As a matter of fact, China, ASEAN and the SCS have their own distinction in many respects at global level. For instance, ASEAN is known for its unity and integration, China is an emerging global economic and military power and the SCS has been considered as one of the geopolitical, strategic and maritime pivots of the world.

In recent years, while tensions and disputes are on the rise among claimant states, some external powers are increasing their involvement in the issue as well. No doubt, the dispute has been one of the major factors that have contributed to the rising defense expenditures and growing military modernisation programs in the region.[1]

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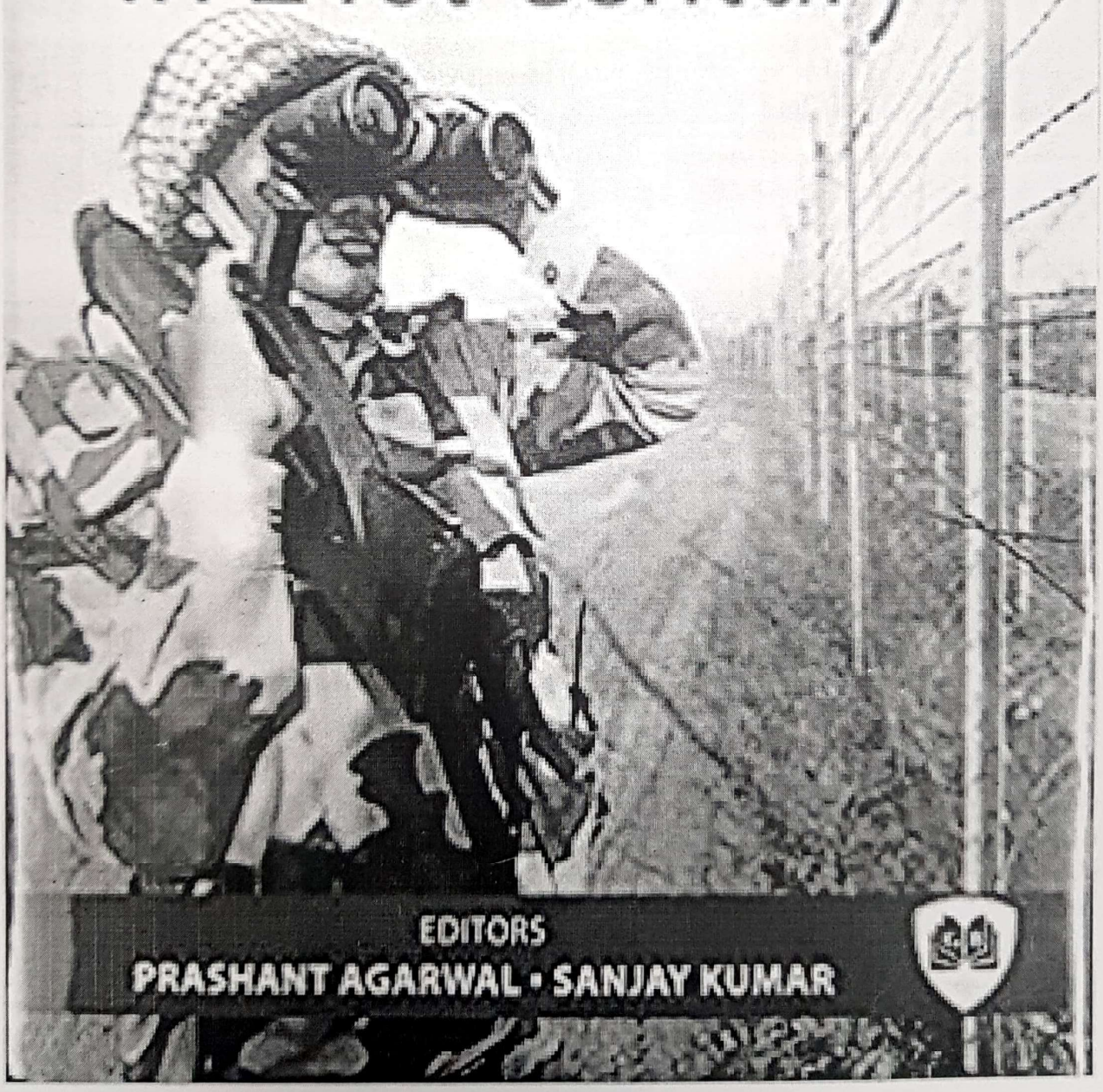
Sinews of India's Internal Security In 21st Century



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Sinews of India's Internal Security in 21st Century

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Contents

	Prof. Rajendra Prasad: A Person of Proven Eminence	*ix*
	Preface	*xiii*
1.	Science and Technology as Force Multiplier for India's Internal Security *Prof. Rajendra Prasad & Praveen Bhoria*	1
2.	India's Internal Security Challenges *Prof. Gautam Sen*	10
3.	Cross-Border Terrorism: India's Primary Internal Security Challenges *Lt. Gen. Philip Campose*	24
4.	Cross-Border Terrorism and Insurgencies: Implication for India's Internal Security *Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy & G. Vijay Kumar Reddy*	29
5.	Sino-Indian Border Imbroglio *Lt. Gen. (Dr.) Mohan Bhandari*	47
6.	India's Environmental Security and its Security Implications *Lt. Gen. Nitin Kohli*	55
7.	Impact of Information Technologies on Warfare *Maj. Gen. O.P. Gulia*	75
8.	Non-Traditional Security Challenges in Asia Concept, Nature and Management *Prof. K.S. Sidhu*	92
9.	Emerging Challenges of Naxalism to India's Internal Security *Prof. R.N. Misra*	115
10.	Present Trends on Naxal Issues in India *Prof. Prashant Agarwal*	123
11.	Need to Tackle Naxal Threat *Amit Kumar Ghosh*	139

12. Conceptualising Environmental Security 151
Dr. Sanjay Kumar
13. Energy Security : A Road Map for India 167
Dr. Neelam Kumari
14. India's Environmental Security Policy 181
Dr. Dhirendra Dwivedi
15. Naxalism : Today's India's Burning Internal Security Issue 187
Dr. A.K. Dixit
16. Naxal Violence: Internal and External Linkages 198
Dr. Bina Rai
17. Perspective on India's Internal Security: Issues & Challenges 211
Deepak Kumar
18. Naxalism and India's Internal Security Problem 223
Dr. Krishna Nand Panday
19. India's Internal Security : Challenges and Dimensions 241
Dr. Krishna Nand Shukla
20. Naxalism as a Threat to Human Security : Special Reference of Chhattisgarh 260
Dr. Rajeev Rathore & Dr. Gulab Chandra Lalit
21. Countering Naxal threats in the 21st Century 272
Dr. Anita Rathi & Dr. Suman
22. The Naxal Problem : Understanding the Issue, Challenges and Diagnostic Approach 289
Dr. Mohammad Samir Hussain

Index 316

4 Cross-Border Terrorism and Insurgencies: Implications for India's Internal Security

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The management of internal security, therefore, assumes great importance. If the internal security issues are tackled effectively, subversion by the external forces to that extent becomes more difficult. Unfortunately, the rise of contentious politics based on sectarian, ethnic, linguistic or other divisive criteria, is primarily responsible for the many communal and secessionist movements flourishing in India. The presence of hostile neighbours enables the internal conflicts to get external support, which includes money, arms, and sanctuaries. The vested interests exploit these conditions to pursue their own agenda.[1]

Introduction

The rise of modern terrorism has been more complex and often tied to diverse ideological/religious and political goals, an astounding capacity for lethal violence, and a transnational extension beyond regional or local borders. Terrorist groups have mastered a deliberately unpredictable quality in order to achieve the greater psychological effect and create fear and anxiety in a given target group. They have succeeded

in: (i) creating a sense of vulnerability across the world; (ii) gaining attention and publicity by acts of violence and by the use of the media to enhance the effectiveness of their violence; and (iii) gaining support from similar groups around the world.

Several factors explain the rise of terrorism as a global phenomenon and the steady increase in their destructive capacity. First, terrorism now has a global reach due to technology and communication. The development of terrorist weaponry is getting smaller, easier, and more powerful. With the dramatic progress in communications and information processing these groups have greater opportunities to divert non-weapon technologies, namely, cell phones, the Internet, and publicly available websites–all off-the-shelf technologies–to destructive ends. Second, terrorism today has become more lethal and layered in terms of leadership and cadre membership. Groups are more diffuse in structure and the rise of sleeper cells and amateur terrorists has added to the complexity. The lack of a discernible organisational structure with a distinguishable chain of command enables these groups to avoid easy identification and evasion of detection. Third, over the years increased state sponsorship of terrorism has grown in some contexts, where governing state regimes have promoted sub-state actors as an indispensable element of state power. The greater resources accorded to these groups by state actors have brought about a dramatic proliferation of the groups. These sub-state groups with state support use a mixture of seditious, racial, and religious dictates to justify their actions. Fourth, terrorism today is driven by an extreme sense of fundamentalism and ideological leanings that tend to become the core identity of these groups, for which even death is a lesser price to pay. Lastly, with a deliberate unpredictable quality meant to have a psychological effect, the hyper-religious motivation of small groups and a broad enabling environment of bad governance, non-existent social services, and poverty that punctuates most of the developing world tends to add to the sense of injustice and grievances characterised by many as the 'knowledge gap'. While there is no universally accepted definition of international terrorism, the Department of State describes international terrorism as 'involving citizens or the territory of more than one country', and the term 'terrorism' as 'premeditated, politically motivated violence

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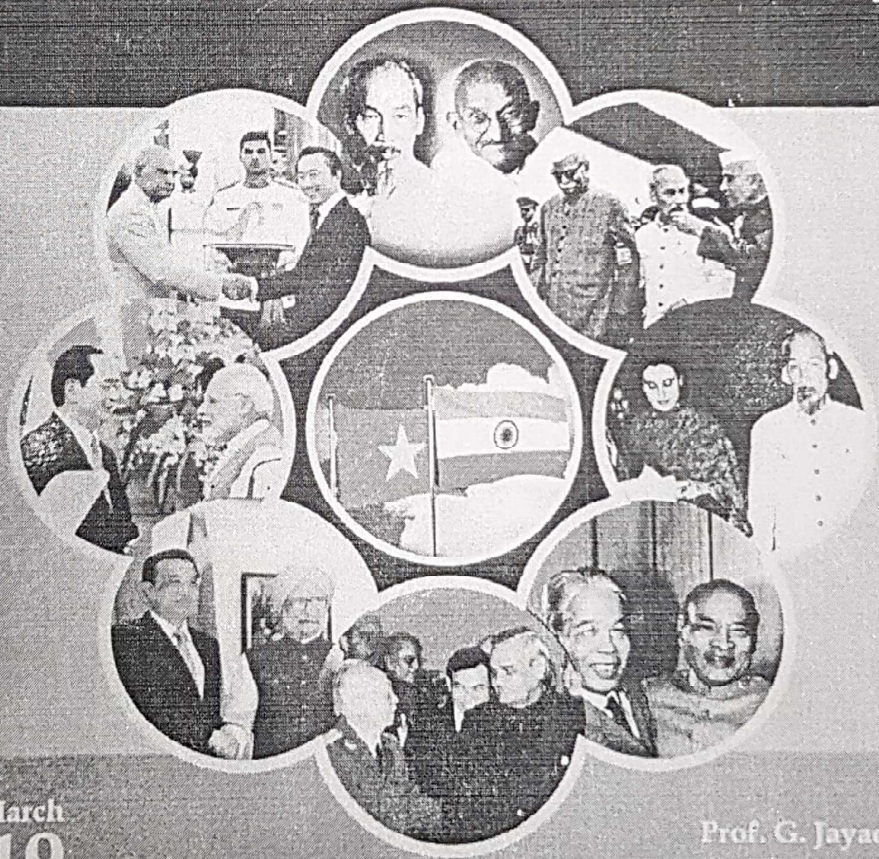

18-19 March 2019

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Contents

1. India and Vietnam: People to People Contacts
   Ms. Abhinaya Mohan — 1

2. Indo-Vietnamese Collaboration on South China Sea-Expediency of National Interest
   Dr. Alok Datta — 8

3. India-Vietnam Relations and the South China Sea Dispute
   Dr. Amit Singh — 18

4. China Factor in India-Vietnam Strategic Cooperation
   Ms. Ananta Swarup Bijendra De Gurung — 29

5. Vietnam's Role in the Conflict Management in the South China Sea
   Ms. Apila Sangtam — 36

6. Relationship between India and Vietnam: Trade and Commerce
   Mr. P. Arun Kumar — 45

7. India-Vietnam Relations vis-à-vis China's threat over South China Sea
   Dr. Biswajit Mohapatra — 53

8. India and Vietnam: The contours of the emerging strategic partnership
   Dr. D. Chandra Mouli Reddy — 56

9. Act East Policy – India and Vietnam Towards Developmental Approach
   Dr. N.Chendrayudu — 61

10. India-Vietnam Trade Relations
    Dr. M. Deenadayal — 68

11. India's South China Sea Policies in the Contexts of the Dispute in this Area: A Study from Vietnam
    Prof. Do Thanh Binh and Dr. Tong Thi Quynh Huong — 71

12. Emerging Scenario of Indo-Pacific Security Architecture: Significance of Indo-Vietnam Strategic Relations
    Dr. P. Durga Bhavani — 79

13. Maritime Security in the Indo-Pacific: Prospects for India-Vietnam Cooperation
    G.V.C. Naidu — 86

14. Socio-Cultural Cooperation between India and Vietnam
    Dr. I. Hiller Armstrong — 92

15. An Appraisal of India Vietnam Mutual Cooperation: View from India
    Dr. Kamala Kumari — 96

Scanned with CamScanner

16. India-Vietnam Relations and Indo-Pacific
Dr.P.Krishna Mohan Reddy
101

17. Ho Chi Minh President with Inheriting and Bringing into play the essence of Buddhism in the cause of the National Liberation and Development of Vietnam
Associate Prof. Ph.D. Le Van Loi
110

18. Vietnam-India Relations: Review and Pondering
Associate Prof. Ph.D. Le Van Toan
119

19. The strategic dimension of India's 'Act East' Policy: Is Vietnam significant?
Dr. Manasi Misal
127

20. The Radiance of India's Look East Policy: India-Vietnam Relations
Mr. R. Manikandan
135

21. Reaping Early Fruits of India's Act-East Policy: Indian Engagement with Vietnam
Dr. Mithlesh Jayas Mukherji
143

22. India and the East: strengthening equation with Vietnam in Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor
Dr. Mohammed Khalid
146

23. Vietnam's Pertinence in India's 'Act East': Defence as a Conduit of Evolving Conviviality
Dr. Mohor Chakraborty
152

24. Positioning Vietnam in India's Maritime Strategy
Ms. Namita Barthwal
159

25. Vietnam – India Relations (1945-1975)
Dr. Nguyen Dac Tung
167

26. India – Vietnam and the South China Sea Dispute, China factor
Mr. Nguyen Thanh Long
171

27. Potential of Vietnam - Indian Co-operation on Energy Efficiency Sector
Mr. Nguyen Van Linh
179

28. Geostrategic Importance of Cam Rahn Bay Port in India-Vietnam Maritime Relations
Mr. Niranjan Chandrashekhar Oak
185

29. Maritime Security Cooperation in India-Vietnam Relations
Dr. Om Prakash Dahiya
190

30. India, Vietnam and the Korean Triangle
Dr. Rajaram Panda
195

31. Locating Vietnam in India's Buddhism Diplomacy
Mr. Sandesh S. Samant
200

Scanned with CamScanner

48. Rising China: An Opportunity for India in Vietnam?
Madhura Bane 312

49. Fostering Cooperation between India and Vietnam for its Trade and Prospects
Dr. Rayeesunisa 317

50. India's Journey from Look East Policy to Act East Policy: A Critical Review
Mr. Subrat Biswal 327

51. Vietnam-India and East Sea Disputes, China Factor
Associate Prof. Ph.D. Tran Minh Truong 331

52. Indo-Vietnam Diplomatic Relations: A Study
Dr. K. Udhaya Kumar 334

53. Historical Geography at the base of Gandhian and Ho Chi Minh Philosophies:
As discernible from the Convergences and Divergences in India-Vietnam Relations
Prof. Y. Yagama Reddy 339

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Act East Policy – India and Vietnam towards Developmental Approach

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Abstract

India-Vietnam relations have been exceptionally friendly and cordial since their foundations were laid by founding fathers of the two countries - President Ho Chi Minh and President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru. The traditionally close and cordial relations have their historical roots in the common struggle for liberation from foreign rule and the national struggle for independence. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the first visitors to Vietnam after its victory against the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954. Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh visited India in February 1958. President Rajendra Prasad whent to Vietnam in 1959.

Vietnam is turning out to be a key partner in India's Act East Policy. The recent visit in 2018 by Indian defence minister to Vietnam was significant in intensifying India-Vietnam relations. The growing cooperation between the two nations in terms of security not only consolidates India-Vietnam relations but also takes India's 'Act East' Policy forward. Given the present scenario, the India-Vietnam ties are of strategic importance to India's ambitions of countering China's aggression and power in the region.

In recent times, political contacts have strengthened as reflected in several high-level visits by leaders from both sides. Trade and economic linkages continue to grow. India's thrust under the 'Look East' policy combined with Vietnam's growing engagement within the region and with India has paid rich dividends. Based on the excellent relations and with the desire to contribute to regional peace, stability, cooperation and prosperity, Vietnam and India agreed to elevate the Strategic Partnership to a 'Comprehensive Strategic Partnership'. Exchange of high –level visits 'under Act East Policy' several initiations like Defence Cooperation, Economic and Commercial Relations, Science and Technology, Assistance and Capacity Building, Cultural Relations and People to People Exchanges are under progressive manner.

In November 2018 visit, the president Ramnath Kovind very consistently said Vietnam is key to India's Act East Policy. Vietnam is a key partner of India in Southeast Asia and the bilateral relationship was elevated to that of a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit in 2016, and has also served as country coordinator for India with the ASEAN regional bloc for three years till July 2018. Based on the Developmental Approach in between two states, the present paper is intended to focus India and Vietnam relations in developmental approach in India's Act East Policy.

Key words: Liberation, Act East Policy, co-operation and prosperity, Comprehensive Strategic Partnership and Bilateral relationship.

INTRODUCTION

After Indian independence, India actively initiated different strategic relations and programmes with friendly counties like African, Asian, South East Aisa, East Asia, Latin America, European etc,. Among them relations and programmes with South East Asia and East Asia are very predominant and world witnessed. In these initiated programmes with friendly counties 'Look East Policy,' which is upgraded to "Act East Policy" by NDA government has became very popular policy. The "Act East Policy" was launched at the East Asia Summit in Myanmar in November 2014 by Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi.

The key differences between "Look East Policy" and "Act East Policy" is the 'focus of the "Look East Policy" was to increase economic integration with the South East Asian countries and the area was just confined to South East Asia only. On the other hand the focus of the "Act East Policy" is economic and security integration and focussed area increased to South East Asia plus East Asia'. The "Act East Policy" objectives are 1. To Promote economic cooperation, cultural ties and develop strategic relationship with countries in the Asia-Pacific region through continuous engagement at regional, bilateral and multilateral levels. 2. To increase the interaction of the North-Eastern Indian states with other neighbouring countries. 3. To find out the alternatives of the traditional business partners like; more focus on the Pacific countries in addition to the South East Asian countries. 4. To curb the increasing impact of China in the ASEAN region and 5. Experts say that under the "Act East Policy" the government is relying on the 3 C's (Culture, Connectivity and Commerce) to develop better relations with ASEAN nations. In order to ensure the success of the policy, NDA government is putting steady efforts to develop and strengthen connectivity of Northeast Indian states with the ASEAN region through people-to-people contacts, trade, culture and physical infrastructure (airport, road, power, telecommunication etc,.).

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INDIA - VIETNAM TRADE RELATIONS

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Ho Chi Minh was the leader of Vietnam's liberation movement just as Gandhiji was the leader of India's national movement. Both fought against the colonial powers for liberation from foreign rule. Similarities in the internal conditions of both the countries and objectives of their leaders as well as the traditionally close and cordial relations brought them together.[1] In fact, there was friendship between Ho Chi Minh and leaders of the anti-colonial struggle of India. Ho chi Minh had great admiration for Motilal Nehru. He also had personal contact with Jawaharlal Nehru. He even wrote a poem about Jawaharlal when both of them were in jail in the early 1940s. The people of Vietnam appreciated Rabindranath Tagore's advocacy of non-violence, non-confrontational and egalitarian society that encouraged social mobility and this is remembered even today. Ho Chi Minh once said that he had great respect for Gandhiji and, in fact, he considered Gandhi as his master in his struggle against imperialism in Asia. Therefore, the study of Ho Chi Minh and Gandhiji is essential to understand the consequences and legacy of colonialism.[2] It is also interesting to note that both Vietnam and India were partitioned by colonizers through subtle and unsubtle manners. It first partitioned the human mind by poisonous elements of fear and falsehood — a dangerous combination. Then people lost harmony and trust that they had ever since civilization began. Vietnam has reversed its partition in its own time. But, India has taken another way historically. [3]

As noted earlier the traditionally close and cordial relations between India and Vietnam have their historical roots in the common struggle for liberation from foreign rule and the national struggle for independence; while the foundations for this were laid by India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal and Vietnam's President Ho Chi Minh more than fifty years ago. Given the cultural-religious linkages based on their closer association with the historical kingdoms and the impart of Buddhist philosophy to the anti-imperialist struggle during the colonial rule and foreign intervention during the Second World War and thereafter, both the countries have developed closer ties and a shared destiny based on a shared world view. Like Indians, Vietnamese people have faced no less than eighteen invasions campaigned by the most ruthless.[4]

Forces of the times (Qui, Han, Liang, Sui, Tang, Nan Han, Song, Yuan, Ming and Quing and then French and American) and they have emerged victorious thanks to the emerging of the destiny of the individual self with that of the country, and with patriotism. This connection has become a constant factor in the mentality of Vietnam people and lives on till today. It was India which had always stood with Vietnamese people in their struggle against foreign rule, particularly in modern time and welcomed their leader Ho Chi Minh as a friend of India. Even now it is remembered with gratitude in Vietnam.[5]

The relations between India and Vietnam in the modern time began in 1927 when Jawaharlal and Ho Chi Minh met each other in The League against Imperialism Conference in the Egmont Palace in Brussels, Beizium on February 10, 1927, in the presence of 175 delegates, among which 107 came from 37 countries under colonial rule. It was India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru who was the first foreign visitor to Vietnam within a few weeks after its victory against the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 to congratulate Vietnam; while President Ho Chi Minh visited India in February 1958 and India's President Rajendra Prasad's visit to Vietnam in 1959 and then followed by several high-level visits from both sides, regular meetings between the leaderships of the two sides,[6] setting up of institutionalized mechanism for bilateral exchanges, bilateral trade agreements, investment agreements. Co-operation in the defence field, Science and Technology, credit assistance, promotion of education particularly in Vietnam, peoples exchange programmes etc., apart from co-operating each other in various regional forums such as ASEAN, East Asia Summit, Mekong Ganga Co-operation, Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM), besides UNO and WTO.

Throughout the time Vietnam struggled for independence, it was India who continually supported both in spirit and material for Vietnam. When Vietnam not yet carried out the open-door policy, it was India who was the door for Vietnam to English speaking world. India supported Vietnam's independence from France, opposed USA involvement in the war, and supported unification of Vietnam.

India established official diplomatic relations with Vietnam in 1972 and maintained friendly relations, especially in the wake of Vietnam's sensitive relations with China. In fact 1972 was a very important landmark in India's bilateral relationship which has grown strongly over the years. India was actively supporting Vietnam and was strongly behind Vietnam.

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India-Vietnam Relations and Indo-Pacific

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Abstract

In the last decade India-Vietnam relations have evolved into a mature, trusted and reliable bi-lateral friendship in the complex regional politics in Asia as well as in the increasingly multi-layered international theatre. The regional powers are trying to adjust to the political and economic space that is being contested by the global powers like China, India, Japan and USA.

The concept of Indo-Pacific although a recent construct has become a fascinating perception not only among the scholars but also among the politicians and planners which is leading to a fresh dimension to articulate and understand the regional dynamics in Asia. Against this background the present article attempts to construct the India-Vietnam relations in a much wider and comprehensive manner. In other words, the purport of the present article is to comprehend the nature of India-Vietnam relations not simply as bi-lateral relations but as signifying the interplay of the major powers in the framework of the Indo-Pacific.

Key Words: India, Vietnam, India-Vietnam Relations, Indo-Pacific.

The present article attempts to understand India-Vietnam relations in the framework of the overarching Indo-Pacific. As such, in the 21st century, in most cases, bilateral relations tended to become complex which evolve in the sub-regional and regional contexts. India-Vietnam relations, in that sense, are much more complex encompassing various factors like the ASEAN, China, South China Sea, Japan, South Korea, Australia, USA and so on. The structure of the present article, broadly covers India-Vietnam relations, China factor, Indo-Pacific, interplay of regional powers and the US.

India -Vietnam Relations

Foundations were laid by founding fathers of the two countries - President Ho Chi Minh and President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Nehru. The traditionally close and cordial relations have their historical roots in the common struggle for liberation from foreign rule and the national struggle for independence. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru visited Vietnam in 1954 and President Ho Chi Min visited India in 1958. President Rajendra Prasad visited Vietnam in 1959. (https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Bilateral_Relations_Website__Sept_17_.pdf)

India and Vietnam established full diplomatic relations in 1972, and since then the relationship has developed considerably. In 2003, the two states elevated their relationship to a comprehensive partnership, and in 2007, during the official visit to India by the then Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung, Vietnam and India agreed to elevate their relationship to the level of strategic partnership. Indian President Pranab Mukherjee, in a statement at the conclusion of the official visit to Vietnam in September 2014, observed that 'political relations between India and Vietnam have always been strong and "cloudless".' During his visit to India in October 2014, Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung issued a joint statement with Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasising the 'strategic partnership between both countries was based on traditional friendship, mutual understanding, strong trust, and support and convergence of views on various regional and international issues. In 2016, India and Vietnam further escalated their relationship to a comprehensive strategic partnership —the highest level of cooperation—during the visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Vietnam.

India Vietnam Strategic and Defence Relations

In the overall bilateral relations strategic and defence ties between India and Vietnam are the most crucial aspect in the regional context.

Vietnam and India have long enjoyed strategic ties that include cooperation in the civil nuclear sector, training slots for Vietnamese military officers and frequent exchange of visits. The Strategic Partnership between the two countries which was established in 2007, set out very clearly the five pillars of cooperation. These are: political, defense and security cooperation, economic cooperation and commercial engagement, closer trade and investment, science and technology, cultural and technical cooperation, and cooperation at multilateral and regional forums. During his state visit to India by President Sang in 2011, both India and Vietnam agreed on more concrete steps and targets that both sides should work on. (Rajaram Panda 2013)

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Historical Geography at the base of Gandhian and Ho Chi Minh Philosophies: As discernible from the Convergences and Divergences in India-Vietnam Relations

PROOF-12-149/2019

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Modus operandi of national economy and security hinges on *modus vivendi* of the physical setting of the nation concerned. As good as natural resources to the industrial base and external trade of a nation, the primary economic activities are largely determined by the geographical base of a nation. Side by the proven efficacy of the tangible elements of national power, the geographical causation of history is contingent on intangible elements of national power such as national character, national morale, leadership and diplomacy. Justifiably, it is the function of historical momentum and geographical determinism that reflects different facets of historical geography. An insight into the convergences and divergences in the saga of India-Vietnam bilateral relations having their roots in historical geography would also justify the relevance of the Gandhian and Ho Chi Minh Philosophies to strengthen the Indo-Vietnam relations.

Discernible semblance in the physical makeup of India and Vietnam manifests in commonalities in the form of bio-climatic zones, landforms, soils, agricultural systems and typologies, thanks to almost same latitudinal position of India and Vietnam to the north of equator. Ganges and Brahmaputra in the case of India, and Red River and the Mekong, on account of their origin in the snow-capped Himalayan ranges, both India and Vietnam are prone to river water disputes with China. As well as the hydrographical significance of these Himalayan-origin rivers in the form of hydel-power in the upper reaches, irrigation and navigation in the lower reaches, these rivers have facilitated the formation of alluvial and deltaic plains that have emerged as the centres of political and economic power. Though not comparable to India, peninsularity confers on Vietnam a lengthy coastline and the incidental advantages of the territorial sovereignty upto 12 nautical miles and exclusive economic zone upto 200 nautical miles. Like India, Vietnam is gifted with a lengthy coastline that has become a matter of immense strategic significance for the emergence of India and Vietnam as maritime powers. The long coastline has warranted both these nations to equip with maritime capabilities in pursuit of defending their respective territorial sovereignty.

The alignment of mountain chains has been a matter of strategic implications for India and Vietnam all through the period of history. The vast expansive mountainous terrain becomes quite conducive to clandestine operations to the extent of threatening internal security. The Himalayas have formed the barrier between India and China, while the Annamite corridollare has its influence exercised on the course of history, basically separating the Sinicized lands to the east and the Indianized lands to the west. As the Himalayes offered no scope for overland contacts and also for any Sino-Indian confrontation, China and India had their overland contacts sustained through the Silk Road passing through the Hindukush mountains in the northwest frontier of India. Apathetically the same route served the recurrent invasions over India starting with the Alexander invasion in 4th Century BC and later Muslim invasion for over 800 years commencing Turks in 8th century A D to Moghuls in 16th century. Unlike India, Vietnam revolted against the Chinese rule for about 1000 years to 938 AD leading to the liberation of Vietnam territory from the Chinese yoke. On the other, India had never been an aggressor, nor could it offer a unified resistance to the external threats of invasion for over 1000 years to 19th century. India's extensive peninsularity had become conducive to European encroachment into India from the beginning of 16th century and subsequent colonization of India by the British. On the other, the Sino-Vietnam frontier, though being part of the extensions of the young folded tertiary mountain chains of Himalayas, has hardly served as barrier between China and Vietnam, instead the valley of the Red river flowing through the trans-border mountains enabled the recurrent Chinese invasion of Vietnam all through the period in the last 2000 years; consequently Vietnam had become a Chinese cultural-derivative-periphery.

Both had endured the colonial rule effectively at least for a century, say, the French in the case of Vietnam and the British colonial rule in India. Independence had been won by the intense nationalist movements; while Vietnam was forced to embark on warfare against the French and then the United States to get its territory unified. The Indian freedom movement against the British colonial power was almost bereft of any armed struggle, may it be the saga of the tradition of non-aggressive Indian psyche that was well enshrined in the non-violent character of independence movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. For all the benefits of millennium-long Siniciization, Vietnamese evolved towards national identity. Vietnamese who had long been tuned to revolt against the Chinese overlordship / the French alien rule had easily embarked on the armed struggle against the French in pursuit of gaining independence. The fate has it that the country was divided in 1954 on ideological lines—the communist north and democratic south—at the 17th parallel. Following the partition, the Vietnamese struggle for re-unification against the militarily-mighty-power of the

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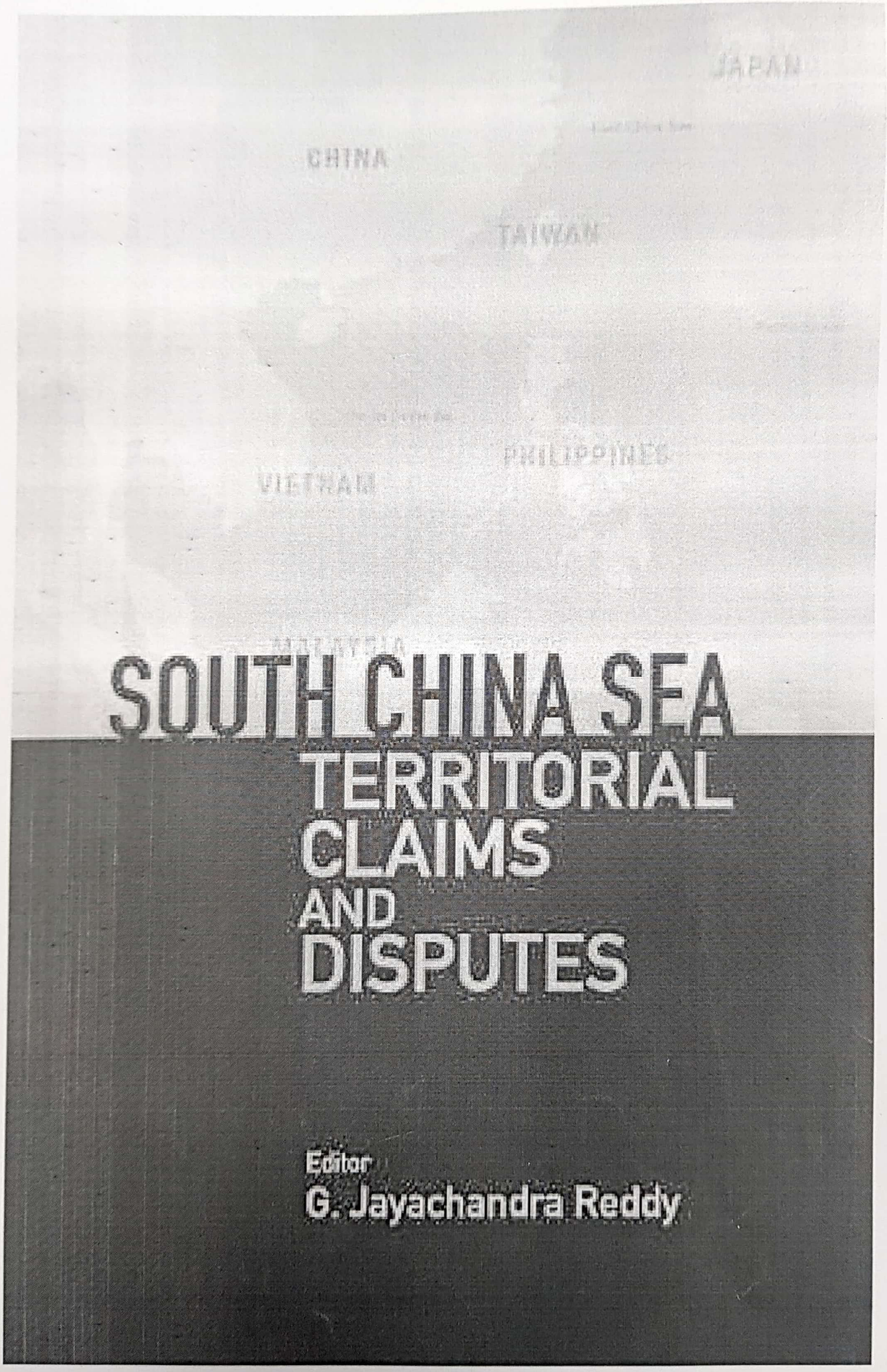

15

The South China Sea Dispute: Interplay of Economic Resources and Geopolitics

Prayaga M

ABSTRACT

The South China Sea (SCS), which has become a bone of contention among the littoral states as well as global players, is rapidly reaching a flash point. The SCS has been a lifeline for sea lanes trade, cargo transport, communications, marine resources and huge amounts of oil and natural gas resources in the Indo-Pacific region. It is estimated that the SCS region has about 11 billion barrels of oil and 190 trillion cubic feet of natural gas under the sea. Though estimates vary on the amount of hydrocarbons in the SCS, it is irrefutable that the region has copious oil and natural gas deposits. Further, more than half of the world's merchant fleet passes through this region with a trade worth US$ 5.3 trillion annually. Interestingly, the oil transport through the SCS en route to China, Japan and Korea occupies significant body of water for the global economy when compared to other important sea lanes like Suez Canal and Panama Canal.

Consequent on the accession of this region to the global economy in the wake of the 'globalisation', China has emerged as the second largest economy in the world; while the other countries such as Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, and the Philippines too fared well. These surging economies need sustainable supply of energy sources for their engine of growth. As this region has extensive oil and gas deposits, littoral states of the SCS claimed territorial and jurisdictional rights to harness region's reserves. Claims, tensions and intimidation conditions in and around the Sea have risen significantly in the recent times. Escalating conflict conditions are attributed to China's growing assertiveness, claiming

rights over entire South China Sea, and its land reclamation works in the region. Being worried, other littoral states are taking measures to defend their stakes in the region at regional and international foras.

Against this background, this paper will focus on the growing involvement of major global players to ease tensions in this strategically important region which abounds in rich resources.

Introduction

The South China Sea (SCS) has long been attributed as a 'flashpoint' for regional tensions in East and Southeast Asia. The SCS is one of the most disputed regions in the world, which overlaps with the territory of Brunei, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

The SCS dispute has been shaped by China's claims of nearly all of the sea. China's nine-dash line claiming ninety per cent of SCS area's sovereignty rights, building of artificial islands, reclamation works and construction of military outposts, which led to the interference of Permanent Court of Arbitration and its ruling. The claim of sovereignty to a large swath of territory in the region or some of the Sprarly and Paracel Islands occupy major feature of the issue. Thus, China's assertion has the potential to destabilise the SCS region in particular and Asia-Pacific at large.

Setting and Importance

The SCS enjoys a unique and vitally strategic position for its littoral states as well as the interests of extra-regional powers. Almost the entire sea territory is subject to the maritime jurisdiction claims of adjacent coastal states.[1] The SCS is a very important sea line of communication providing the access as sailing route connecting East Asia, Western Asia, Europe and Africa through narrow straits like the Straits of the Malacca and the Straits of Taiwan. It is situated on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula and to the south is the Gulf of Thailand, and to the north is the Taiwan Strait. It is noticeably marked by the characteristics of a semi-enclosed sea. It covers an area of 3.5 million square kms. and contains more than two hundred mostly uninhabitable small islands, rocks and reefs.[2]

The significance of the SCS lies in its strategic location, which is close to major maritime trading routes and one of the world's busiest waterways carrying trade worth an estimated US$ 5 trillion or one third of the world trade passes annually. More than half of the globe's oil tankers and other raw materials

(14) 2019

SOUTH CHINA SEA TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AND DISPUTES

Editor
G. Jayachandra Reddy

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9. South China Sea as the Sino-Vietnam Pedestal of Rivalry: Emerging Dynamics and Policy Responses 106
Mohor Chakraborty

10. Taiwan's South China Sea Policy 117
Janardan Sahu

11. Reading Between the 'Lanes': South China Sea and China After the Hague Verdict 132
Krishna Mohan Reddy P

12. The Hague Tribunal Ruling and After 157
Sriparna Pathak

13. Geopolitics of Energy: Assessing the Case of South China Sea 172
Vikash Kumar Thakur

14. South China Sea Dispute and Energy Security 188
Vinodan C and Rajesh Kuniyil

15. The South China Sea Dispute: Interplay of Economic Resources and Geopolitics 202
Prayaga M

16. The Geopolitics of Hydrocarbon Exploration in the South China Sea 223
Ramu C.M.

17. Australia's Engagement in the South China Sea: Implications for Australia-Vietnam Relations 243
Huynh Tam Sang

Index 259

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PROOF-13-149//2019

11

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

Krishna Mohan Reddy P

ABSTRACT

The South China Sea (SCS) is considered as a powder-keg in Asia-Pacific by some scholars considering the most aggressive and rigid stand taken by China and an equally insistent opposition by the USA with regard to the legitimate rights and freedom of navigation in the 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 the Hague announced a 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 the SCS vis-à-vis its neighbors and the 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 the SCS? Would China risk a military showdown with the US if the SCS issue escalates into a war between the two? These are the questions that are making the rounds of the discussions among the politicians, diplomats, defense and strategic analysts, the media and the international community at present.

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Terrorism

ISIS and Beyond



5

Threat of ISIS and Implications for India

DR. G. VIJAY KUMAR REDDY

India has been one of the greatest victims of terrorism of external origin often sponsored by two of its neighbouring states. Every year, externally based and foreign state-sponsored terrorists, most of them of jihadi kind, kill more innocent civilians and members of the security forces in India than in the rest of the region put together.[1] The important terrorist organizations that operate from neibhouring states are Lashker-e-Taiba, Harkat-ul Jihad al-Islami, Hizb-ur-Tahir, Jeemaah Islamiyah, Al Qaida and the latest in series is the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) which has become one of the most deadliest terrorist organizations in the world after LTTE.

Till recently, in its attempt to counter this menace, India's attention was turned largely westwards, since most of the terrorists operating in India came from Pakistan, Afghanistan and West Asia. Long before 9/11, Myanmar, Nepal and Bangladesh – to the east of the nation –

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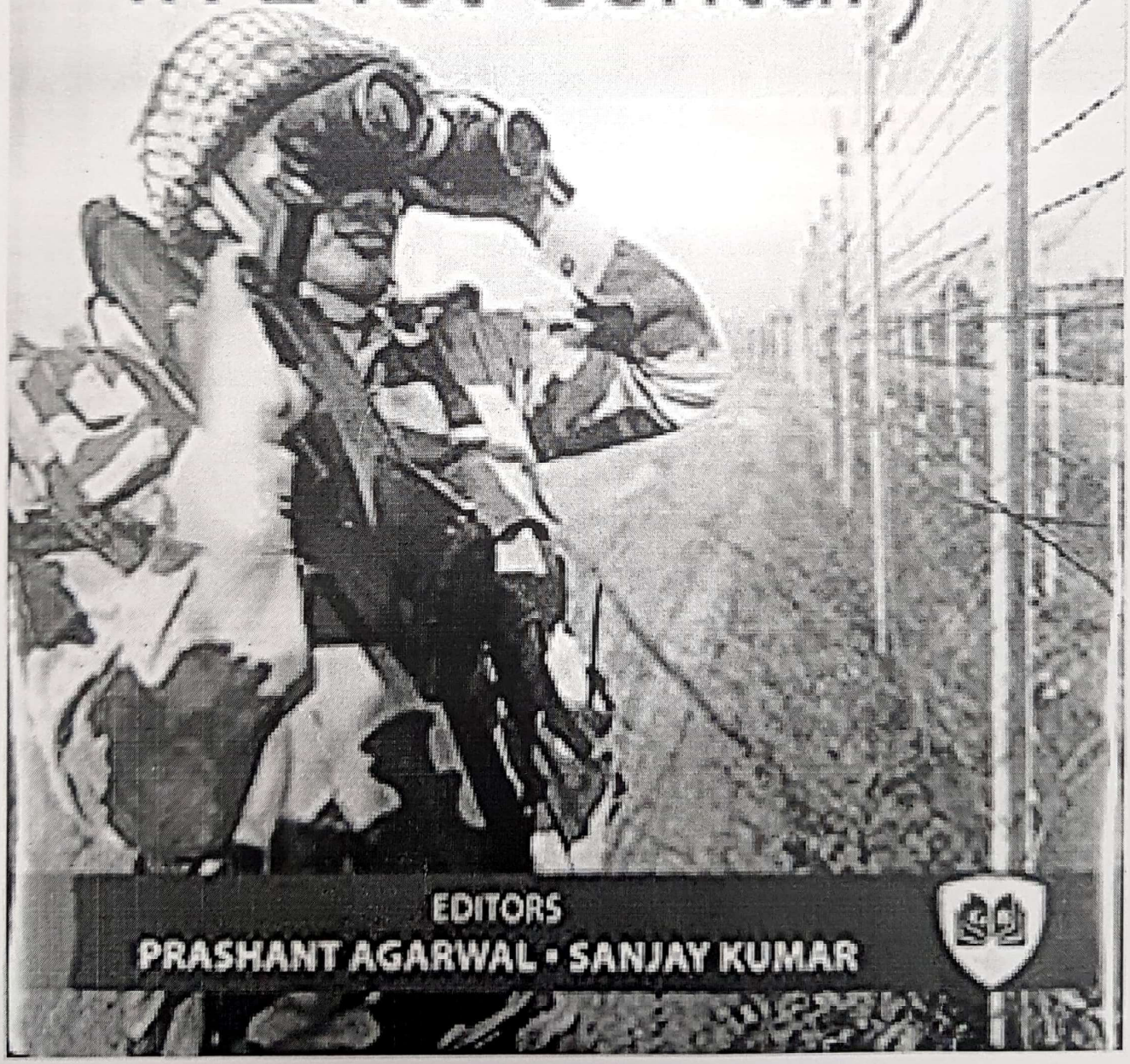
13

Sinews of India's Internal Security In 21st Century



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PROOF-16-149/2019

4 Cross-Border Terrorism and Insurgencies: Implications for India's Internal Security

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The management of internal security, therefore, assumes great importance. If the internal security issues are tackled effectively, subversion by the external forces to that extent becomes more difficult. Unfortunately, the rise of contentious politics based on sectarian, ethnic, linguistic or other divisive criteria, is primarily responsible for the many communal and secessionist movements flourishing in India. The presence of hostile neighbours enables the internal conflicts to get external support, which includes money, arms, and sanctuaries. The vested interests exploit these conditions to pursue their own agenda.[1]

Introduction

The rise of modern terrorism has been more complex and often tied to diverse ideological/religious and political goals, an astounding capacity for lethal violence, and a transnational extension beyond regional or local borders. Terrorist groups have mastered a deliberately unpredictable quality in order to achieve the greater psychological effect and create fear and anxiety in a given target group. They have succeeded

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(17) 2019



Suneetha Kondeti

Impact of Self-Help Groups on Women Empowerment in Andhra Pradesh

Impact of Self-Help Groups on Women Empowerment in Andhra Pradesh

The development is a process by which the members of a society increase their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage their resources to produce sustainable and justly distributed improvements in the quality of life consistent with their own aspirations. In this work, it is attempted to understand the conceptual frame and theoretical premises of the concepts involved in SHGs and thereby lay the foundation for understanding the concepts and structure of Self Help Groups in order to evaluate their economic impact on the women development. The SHG is the brainchild of Grameen Bank of Bangladesh, which was founded by Prof. Mohammed Yunus of Chittagong University in 1975. The concept of SHG serves to underline the principle for the people, by the people and of the people. Mohammed Yunus, popularly known as the father of micro credit system, started a research project in Bangladesh in 1979 and came out with ideas of micro credit that resulted in the establishment of Grameen Bank in 1983.



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Employment and Economic Status of Household Beedi Workers in Andhra Pradesh

A study on living and working conditions

Dr. M. SATEESHNADHA REDDY



This book is about 'Employment and Economic status of household beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh', delineate the employment and working conditions of household beedi workers and their problems, legislations and welfare schemes etc. The beedi industry is generally located in the 'unorganised' sector, although beedi rolling began in the factory sector, over the last three decades, the beedi manufacturers have increasingly shifted the work from factories into the households, small unincorporated units or into small work sheds. Mostly the economically and socially backward populations are involved in beedi industry. In India, female beedi workers are accounting 75.02 per cent and 25.12 per cent of male workers in the year 2014. This book made based on the survey conducted among Beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh.



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ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA A STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

Higher education plays a significant role in the life of a nation. The character and quality of the people greatly depend on the education that is imparted to them at different levels. Wisdom and knowledge have always been regarded as the highest virtues of man. Since the origin of human civilization, the path of enlightenment and truth have been advocated by saints and seers. It has enjoyed the sanctity of the holy texts and the sermons of those who have been treated with respect and held in high esteem by their disciples and followers. Multiple models of higher education and varied approaches to education have been emerging since antiquity. Although it is difficult to think of any consensus on this issue, efforts can be made for understanding various points of view in order to evolve a strategy in line with the commonly agreed objective of human welfare and its relevance to the needs of the changing times.

Higher education is by and large recognized to embrace teaching, research and extension. If we critically analyse the assortment of concepts pertaining to higher education, it is noted there are various roles personated by higher education in our society. Higher education is the fount or feeder system in all walks of life and therefore, supplies the much-needed human resources in planning, management, design, research and teaching. It is an indispensable gateway to multifaceted growth and economic development of a country as these are dependent on the higher education as they are on the working class. Whatever development of indigenous technology and capabilities in agriculture sector, food security and other industrial areas has been achieved over the years. The higher education provides prospects for lifelong learning by allowing people for upgrading their knowledge and skills from time to time centred on their societal needs.

Now-a-days, higher education is not only confined to the development of the individuals physically, mentally, spiritually and intellectually but it is also a means of providing them with necessary skills for their well-being as well as for the socio-economic development of the society at large.



Dr.Rukmani Mallepu
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Editor

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Study on Minimum Support Price for Paddy in India during the Post-Reform Period

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Abstract

Minimum Support Price is an agriculture product price set by the Central Government for buying directly from the farmers. The MSP aims at ensuring a minimum price of the agricultural produce that farmer bring to the market for sale. It is a tool that gives assurance to the agricultural farmers prior to the sowing season that a fair amount of price is fixed for their upcoming crop to encourage higher investment and production of agricultural commodities. The Minimum Support Price is in the nature of an assured market at a minimum assured price offered by the government. This price is to safeguard the farmer to get minimum profit for the harvest, if the open market has lesser price than the cost incurred. At present, in India 26 agricultural commodities are covered under Minimum Support Price. Paddy crop is one of the main crops that need MSP. Minimum Support Price is a form of market intervention by the Central Government to insure food grains, non-grains and paddy producers against any sharp fall in farm price. The Minimum Support Price plays a significant role for food grains, non-food grains and paddy. Currently, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices sets the Minimum Support Price for paddy crop based on the estimates of the cost of production and cultivation. The final Minimum Support Price is related to agricultural commodities but not exclusively determined by these cost estimates. A number of other factors such as global prices are also taken into account to indicate that some judgement is exercised in the final determination of the Minimum Support Price. In the present study, an attempt has been made to analyse the MSP for food grains, non-food grains and paddy crop in India during the post-reform period i.e.,during 1991-92 to 2019-2020.

Keywords: MSP, Food grains, Non-food grains, Paddy and Post-Reform Period

Introduction

Minimum Support Price is for market interference by the Union government to insure agricultural produce against any sharp fall in farm prices. It aims to ensure a minimum price of the agricultural produce which a cultivator brings in the market for sale. Minimum Support Price for certain agricultural crops is announced by the Union government at the beginning of the sowing season on the basis of the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.

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Impact of Smart Phones on Reading Habits of Research Scholars of Biological Sciences in Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati: A Survey

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Abstract - This paper examines the 'Impact of Smart Phones on Reading Habits of Research Scholars of Biological Sciences in Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupat. The survey method was used for collecting data. The questionnaire tool was used for collecting data and distributed to research scholars in Biological Sciences of Sri Venkateswara University and sampling method was used. Finally, the researcher has received 75 filled-in questionnaires.

Keywords: Impact, Smart Phones, Reading Habits, Research Scholars, Biological Sciences, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

Introduction

The history of reading can be dated back to the beginning of the script during the 4th millennium BC. Reading is the only way to access information. Reading is a multidimensional cognitive process of decrypting symbols to build and develop meaning from the recommended text and the context. There are no concrete rules for reading, rather reading permits readers to produce or reproduce their own ideas introspectively. It is a way of semantic acquirement, communication, distribution of information and thoughts. Till the end of 2000, many individuals could not afford to buy cell phones; computers and the internet, but these new technologies are now widely available and easily connectable. Information techno[illegible]



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THE ROLE OF SERVICE SECTOR IN INDIAN ECONOMY: A STUDY

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Abstract

In the sense of economics, services are any functions or tasks, performed by an individual or a group of individual, for which there is a demand and hence a price is determined if it is available in the relevant market. Services are sometimes referred to as intangible goods. They are consumed at the point of production and they are usually non-transferable, in the sense that the service cannot be purchased and then resold at a different price. Services sector is composed of broad spectrum of service providing entities spread throughout the Country. Economic Survey, 2011-12 observed that the services sector has been a major and vital force steadily driving growth in the Indian economy for more than a decade. The economy has successfully navigated the turbulent years of the recent global economic crisis because of strength of this sector in the domestic economy and its prominent role in India's economic interactions". In a country like India, having a huge size of population, services sector has its huge potential. Development of services sector can transform this burden of large size of manpower into an asset by its proper utilizations and thereby can generate a huge size of income for the nation as a whole. The services sector usually covers a wide range activities from the most sophisticated information technology (IT) to simple services provided by the unorganized sector like the services of the plumber, mansion, barber etc. National Accounts classification of the services sector incorporates trade, hotels, and restaurants; transport, storage and communication; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social and personal services. In World Trade Organization (WTO) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) classification, construction is also included in services sector. Importance of service sector is well recognised everywhere. Tom Peters, a renowned author once said; "When you build a manufacturing plant, it starts depreciating on the day it opens. The well served customer, on the other hand, is an appreciating asset. Every small act on his or her part ups the odds for repeat business, add-on business and priceless word-of-month referral."

INTRODUCTION

The term services sector refers to, at the most aggregate level, a large group of activities that include trade, hospitality (hotels, restaurants), transportation, communication, entertainment, health, education, public services and so on. It can be argued that, even at the aggregate level, the services sector is more heterogeneous than the

A&A

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UNORGANISED WORKFORCE IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

The India's Informal Economyshows that the country, Organised Sector employment has stood at 6.3 percent to 10.1 percent one-to-one of total employment in 2004 and 2011-12 year. It means Unorganised Sector shares 93.7 percent and 89.9 percent employment respectively in 2004-05 and 2011-12 year. Above data shows that by the time, Share of Well thought-out Sector employment has been increased and the Unorganised Sector employment has decreased in the middle of total employment. This Organised and Unorganised Sector has been investigational co-existence of Organised and unorganised blue-collar workers in India. Organised sector work and worker has covered with several legislations so that it has get promoted with social security with full remuneration and other things because the unions has functioned with their full efforts and law protection to them but the same thing has not occurred with the Unorganised sector. It has also observed that the some workers are also tied up in subsidiary economic activity during the year. Migration and downgrading of workers both issues have observed among the local workers. As per the conventional understanding, the organised sector comprises enterprises for which the statistics are obtainable from official documents and reports. Will using such distinctions, the unorganised sector is often unwritten as a residual sector that covers the area that falls outside the purview of the organised sector. Such conceptualization of unorganised sector as a residual sector, however, fail toimprisonment informal unorganised employment in the form an organised sector whichis a mounting phenomenon in Indian economy, in the recent past. The unorganised sector in India suffers from a low productivity syndrome, associated to the organised formal sector. The protuberant features of the sector are lower real earnings and poor operational living state of affairs. Additional, the sector is characterised by unnecessary seasonality of employment, preponderance of casual and contractual employment, uncharacteristic production organizations and work relations, absence of social safetyprocedures and welfare regulations, negation of social standards and worker rights and denial of smallest wages. Poor anthropological capital base as well as lower mobilisation status of the personnel further add to the vulnerability and weaken the make a deal strength of workers in the easy-going sector.

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(24) 2019

Groundnut Cultivators in Andhra Pradesh: An overview

Dr. G. Prathap

P. Munikrishnaiah

Introduction

India is the second largest producer of groundnuts after China. Groundnut is the largest oilseed in India in terms of production. It accounted for 35.99 per cent of the oilseeds production of the country during 2017-18. Gujarat is the largest producer contributing 25 per cent of the total production followed by Tamil Nadu (22.48 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (18.81 per cent), Karnataka (12.64 per cent) and Maharashtra (10.09 per cent) during 2006-07. Groundnut contains on an average 40.1 per cent of fat and 25.3 per cent of protein and is a rich source of calcium, iron and vitamin B complex like thiamine, riboflavin, niacin and vitamin A. It has multifarious usages: It is used not only as a major cooking medium for various food items but also for manufacture of soaps, cosmetics, shaving creams and lubricants. In fact, it plays a pivotal role in the oilseed economy of India. Groundnut is an important protein supplement for cattle and poultry rations. It is also consumed as a confectionery product. The cake can be used for manufacturing artificial fibre. The haulms are fed to livestock. Groundnut shell is used as fuel for manufacturing coarse boards, cork substitutes. Groundnut is also valued as a rotation crop. Being a legume with root nodules, it can synthesize with atmospheric nitrogen and thereby improve soil fertility. Oilseed Crops have been the backbone of agricultural economy of India from time immemorial. The area constitutes approximately one tenth of the total cultivated area in India. India occupies a prominent position, both in regard to acreage and production.

Origin and uses of groundnuts

It has been reported that South America was the place from where cultivation of groundnut originated and spread to Brazil, Southern Bolivia and North-western Argentina. Groundnut was introduced by the Portuguese from Brazil to West Africa and then to south-western India in the 16th century. Almost every part of groundnut is of commercial value.

Groundnut oil

The groundnut oil has several uses but it is mainly used as cooking oil. It is used in many preparations, like soap making, fuel, cosmetics, shaving cream, leather dressings, furniture cream, lubricants, etc. Groundnut oil is also used in making vanaspati ghee and in fatty acids manufacturing. It is also used as a medium of preservation for preparation of pickles, chutney, etc. Oilseed crops in the world. The important oilseed crops grown in this country in order of importance are groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesame, linseed, safflower, castor, sunflower and Niger.

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(25) 2019

25

Agricultural sector in India: An overview

P. Munikrishnaiah, Dr. G. Prathap

ntroduction:

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. 54.6% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities (census 2011) and it contributes 17.4% to the country's Gross Value Added for the year 2016-17 (at current prices). Given the importance of agriculture sector, Government of India took several steps for its sustainable development. Steps have been taken to improve soil fertility on a sustainable basis through the soil health card scheme, to provide improved access to irrigation and enhanced water efficiency through Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), to support organic farming through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and to support for creation of a unified national agriculture market to boost the income of farmers. Further, to mitigate risk in agriculture sector a new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been launched for implementation from Kharif 2016. As per the land use statistics 2014-15, total geographical area of the country is 328.7 million hectares, of which reported net sown area is 140.1 million hectares and the gross cropped area is 198.4 million hectares with a cropping intensity of 142 percent. The net area sown works out to be 43 percent of the total geographical area. The net irrigated area is 68.4 million hectares.

There has been a continuous decline in the share of agriculture and allied sectors in the GVA from 18.2 percent in 2014-15 to 16.0 percent in 2018-19. Falling share of agriculture and allied sectors in GVA is an expected outcome in a fast growing and structurally changing economy. The Agriculture and Allied sector witnessed a growth of -0.2 per cent in 2014- 15, 0.6 per cent in 2015-16, 6.3 in 2016-17, 5.0 per cent in 2017-18 and 2.7 per cent in 2018-19 at 2011-12 basic prices. Out of 659 districts for which rainfall data available, 12(2%) districts received large excess rainfall, 94(14%) districts received excess rainfall, 301(46%) districts received normal rainfall, 240 (36%) districts received deficient rainfall and 12(2%) districts received large deficient rainfall.

As a result of near normal rainfall during monsoon 2017 and various policy initiatives taken by the Government, country witnessed record food grain production in 2017-18. As per 4th Advance Estimates for 2017-18, total Food grain production in the country is estimated at 284.83 million tonnes which is higher by 9.72 million tonnes than the previous record production of food grain of 275.11 million tonnes achieved during 2016-17. The production during 2017-18 is also higher by 24.66 million tonnes than the previous five years' (2012-13 to 2016-17) average production of food grain.

Total production of Rice during 2017-18 (as per 4th Advance Estimates) is estimated at record 112.91 million tonnes. Production of rice has increased by 3.21 million tonnes than the production of 109.70 million tonnes during 2016-17. It is also higher by 6.61 million tonnes than the

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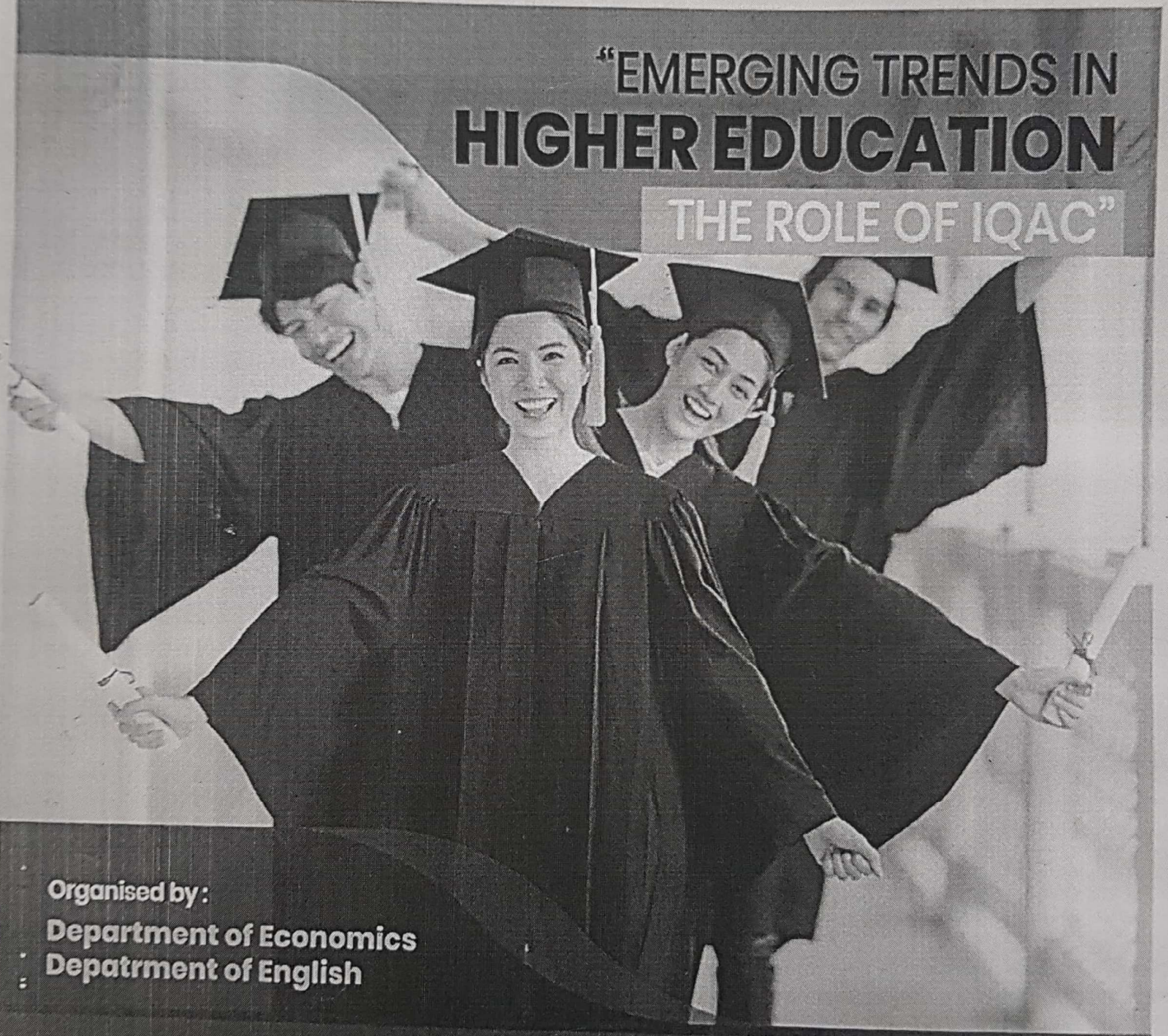

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Dr. RUKMANI MALLEPU

EMERGING TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION, THE ROLE OF – IQAC

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currently working as Assistant Professor & Head of the Department of Economics, Smt.NPS.Govt. College for Women, Chittoor, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh State, India. She served at various capacities as Coordinator IQAC, NSS Programme Officer & Academic Coordinator of this College. Author obtained her Post Graduate in Economics and Ph.D in Economics from S.V.University, Tirupati, A.P. She has also qualified UGC-NET in Economics. With an Endeavour to bring quality in Higher Education, Dr.Rukmani Mallepu, the Editor having an experience in the conduction of Five (5) National Seminars is now planning to conduct a Two Day National level Workshop at this college and selecting Qualitative Articles collected from several Educationists and experts in the subject are collected by selection and scrutinizing with a view to bring qualitative articles of the entitled topic "Emerging Trends in Higher Education: The Role of IQAC" at one Book just as collecting different flowers tieing them with a thread to make it a Garland of fragrance.The present work of the Book is a collection of many Articles on one Subject with different shades will be helpful to the next Generations who are enthusiastic in Research.



Dr.Kiranmayee Akula
Editor

Dr. Kiranmayee Akula presently working as an Assistant Professor & Head of the department of English in Smt.NPS.Govt. College, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh. After obtaining Ph.D from The English and Foreign Languages **University, Hyderbad,** she was appointed by Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. She has presented 10 papers in International/ National Conferences. And have 8 publications in Peer Reviewed journals and Edited Books. She has delivered lectures at various Universities and Colleges. she actively involved in research and her main area of interest is Indian English Literature, Postcolonial Studies, and Subaltern Studies.

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ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND IMPACT OF SKILLDEVELOPMENT ON ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

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INTRODUCTION

When we refer to higher education or tertiary education, we normally refer to just the level of education offered by higher level institutions such as a University, College, specialized research or educational institution, and an institution imparting vocational or professional education. Higher Education (HE), in its true sense, refers to not just providing education at a higher level, but about creativity, critical enquiry, truth, discovery, discussion, development, and 2scholarship. Therefore, higher education is a process that provides an environment for scholarship.

The four components of scholarship are: discovery, integration, application, and teaching. Striving for excellence to promote scholarship is the essential feature of higher education. Education is an organic entity, and it evolves to meet contemporary requirement of the society and the nation at large. In recent years, the importance of higher education has grown significantly; it is now considered both at national and international levels a promoter of economic and human development, a catalytic agent of social and political transformation, international cooperation and understanding for peace, and a resource for national rejuvenation and invigoration.

The United Nations highlighted this role of higher education when it adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states as follows. "Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality, and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedom. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and freedom amongst all nations, racial and religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace". UNESCO emphasized that education was "one of the principal means available to foster a deeper and more harmonious form of human development, and thereby to reduce poverty, exclusion, ignorance, oppression and war". It also proposed that an edifice of higher education should be raised on the four pillars of education identified by UNESCO as 'learning to know', 'learning to do', 'learning to live together', and 'learning to be'.

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27 - 2019

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

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INTRODUCTION

Higher Education sector is one of the fastest growing sectors and has translated itself into a stature of an industry. The demand of management education in a knowledge driven economy has lured many business organizations to enter this field with increased focus on profit and revenue model, rather than academic model.Amongst various fields of knowledge, desire for acquiring management qualifications, especially at the postgraduate level (or graduate level, as Americans would say), is growing immensely all over the world, amongst fresh students as well as business executives. This is a reflection of the importance that is placed on business for socio-economic development of any society today, and how the entire world is moving towards becoming a market economy.

In tandem with such rapidly escalating demand for MBAS, the number of business schools in India has grown from merely 118 in 1989 about 1500 in 2007 with more than 1.5 lakh students competing for admission to prestigious business schools each year.Because of above dynamism in the market for professional higher education, business schools today have to respond to socio-economic need of the society and address the issue of creating business leaders in global perspective.The economic progress of a country is strongly linked with the quality of education. It is therefore, necessary for our technical education to undertake periodic review of the curriculum and subject content of the technical programmes to ensure that they are up to date not outmoded or obsolete and effectively fulfil the technological requirements of the country.

Relevance Of Management Curriculum In Global Context

In any academic institution, the most important activity is the teaching learning process. Broad content of the program and the emphasis on fundamental analytical skills continue to be relevant to business school's success. However, changes in business context and unprecedented pace of change in global business environment has added pressure on business schools to continuously

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-28
2019

HIGHER EDUCATION: CONNECTION WITH EMPLOYMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

Higher education is one of the important factor to grow economy with higher speed.Human capital is the key for economic growth and development. Education is considered as critical input for economic development more so for human resource development.[1]The World Bank Document 1994 has shown direct correlation between the development of higher education and economic development.It is rightly remarked, "The world conference on higher education convened by UNESCO in 2001, resolved that higher education convened by UNESCO in to all on the basis of merit in keeping with article 26.1 of the universal Declaration on Human right."[2]

Higher education is key of development of Indian economy. Attempt is made in this study to consider the proportion of expenditure on higher education, in G.D.P. enrolment of students in higher education, Technological progress of our country, Number of Universities state-wise, Tire enrolment of students sex-wise, Average population per university. The enrolment of students in .different faculties. The conclusion of the study is expand more educational institutes but try the level best so that at least they should not be unemployed.Students who are interested in higher education should get financial aid in terms of bank loan if it is essential. Education system should be research-oriented and employment oriented.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. To compare Indian expenditure on higher education with the expenditure on higher education in developed countries.
2. Growth of higher education in India.
3. Students enrolment, faculty wise and Genderwise comparative study of enrolment of students in India and in developed countries.
4. Technologies provided by higher education for industrial sector.
5. Suggestion to solve the problems pertaining to higher education.

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29
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HIGHER EDUCATION: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENTIN INDIA

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Mrs. G. Rajani, Dept. of English & Education, Motherland College of Education, Tirupati

INTRODUCTION

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 issue 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 milieu.

The road to the development of a nation is through the education system and if we compromise on education at any level, we will jeopardise the socio-economic development of the country. There is no denying the fact that tremendous increase in scientific and technical manpower has provided India an adequate substratum to enter the field of globalisation and to become self-sufficient. But, if we want to maintain high moral standards and ethical values in our public life, in the professions, in business and in the development of our rural economy, as well as prepare our students to enter the world of work as productive and responsible citizens, and as parents rearing our future generations, we need to do considerable rethinking in respect of the education system and its relevance to the rapidly changing socio-economic environment. Education should be an instrumentally for developing not only an economically prosperous society, but one which can flourish in the context of pluralism and democracy. The major problem which are faced with today, therefore, is to increase the relevance of education to the developmental needs of our country as it enters a very competitive global environment, a country of largely the poor in an agrarian economy, facing a more prosperous global industrial community, and fast approaching the 21stcentury.

Privatisation on higher education appears to be a remedy of this problem. The process has already been started in India in the Southern states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. These institution are charging a large number of capitation fee of technical and professional education. The enrolment of students in these institutions is also larger than Government funded or aided institutions.

30 - 2019
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ROLE OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: IT'S PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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INTRODUCTION

Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. Countries with higher and better levels of skills adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities of world of work

In India, young people who will soon be entering the labor market, constitute the largest segment of the demographic structure. Today, youth across the world face serious challenges regarding skills and jobs, challenges fundamentally different from those their parents faced. In the globalized economy, competition has become intensified among firms and industries in developing and developed countries alike, requiring their workers to have higher levels of skills to enable them to engage in innovation, improve the quality of products/services, and increase efficiency in their production processes or even to the point of improving the whole value chain process.

Major challenge of skill development initiatives is also to address the needs of huge population by providing skills in order to make them employable and help them secure 'decent work.' Skill development for persons working in the unorganized sector is a key strategy in that direction. This will also inculcate dignity of labour and create greater awareness towards environmental, safety and health concerns. Planned development of skills must be underpinned by a 'policy', which is both comprehensive as well as national in character. A national policy response is, therefore, needed to guide the skill development strategies and coordinated action by all stake holders to avoid a piecemeal approach.

CONCEPT

One of the expected outcomes of education is skill development. Skills are often understood in the limited meaning of technical skills like mechanical, communication and behavioural skills. What are usually ignored are the intellectual skills, from part of learning in all subjects, especially in liberal arts subjects. In undergraduate colleges, even in professional colleges, and task oriented technical and vocational training institutions

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2019 (31)

31

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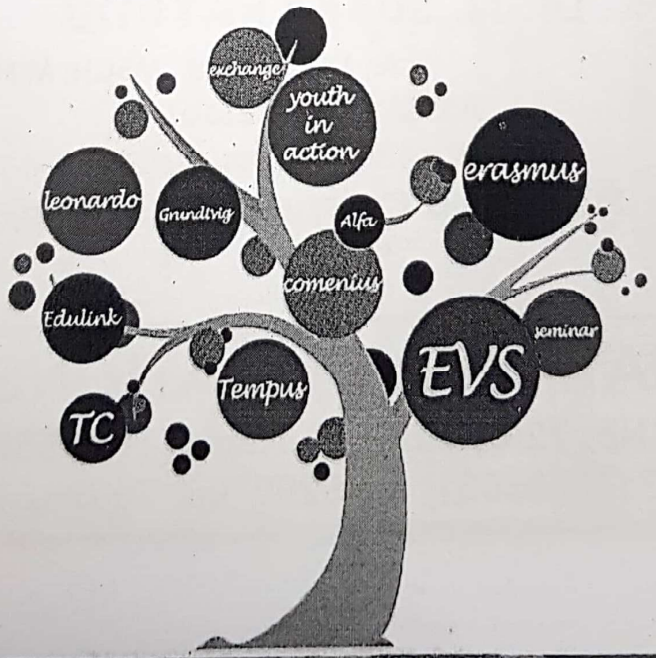

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Prof. G.JANAKI RAMAIAH
Dr. N. SUBBARAYUDU
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PEDAGOGY OF EVS AT PRIMARY LEVEL

SYLLABUS

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- Introduction
- Meaning, Scope and Importance of EVS, its Evolution as a Curricular Area at Primary Level.
- Different Perspectives on EVS: NCF-2005, SCF-2011, Prashika program (Eklavya's Innovative Experiment in Primary Educatcn)- To see how curricular vision takes the shape of syllabus.
- EVS as an integrated area of study: Drawing upon Understanding from Science, Social Science and Environmental Education.
- Objectives/ principles of teaching EVS – NCF-2005.
- NPE-1986 – 10 core elements (Social).

UNIT 2: UNDERSTANDING CHILDREN'S IDEAS

- Introduction:
- Knowledge that a 5-12 Year Child Has (Ideas and alternative conceptions)
- How this knowledge is acquired? (How Children Learn?)
- Relating Cognitive Growth of Children to The Development of Concepts with Reference to EVS (Piaget).
- Innate abilities.

UNIT 3: TEACHING OF EVS/ CLASSROOM TRANSACTION

- Process Approach in EVS: Process Skills- simple experiments, observations, classification, proving questions, framing hypothesis, designing experiments, recording results, data analysis, drawing inferences, interpretation of results, giving examples.
- Map-Picture Differentiation, Map Reading
- Ways of conducting inquiry:-Activities, Discussions, Group work, Field visits, Survey, Experimentations etc.
- Activity approach (What is activity? Profile of activity, Primary Education Project principles).
- Using Children's Ideas as a Tool for Learning.
- Role of Teacher in Classroom Transaction.
- Integration of Subjects (Language and Mathematics)
- Use of ICT in the Classroom.

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दलित साहित्य की वैचारिकता 26
आर. शशिधरन

दलित साहित्य की समकालीनता 36
रामप्रकाश

दलित साहित्य का सौन्दर्य–मूल्य : अनुभव और अस्मिता बोध 50
मनोज पाण्डेय

दलित साहित्य का अतीत, वर्तमान और भविष्य 63
नामदेव

हिन्दी दलित कविता में साधारणजन 70
विजय कुमार 'संदेश'

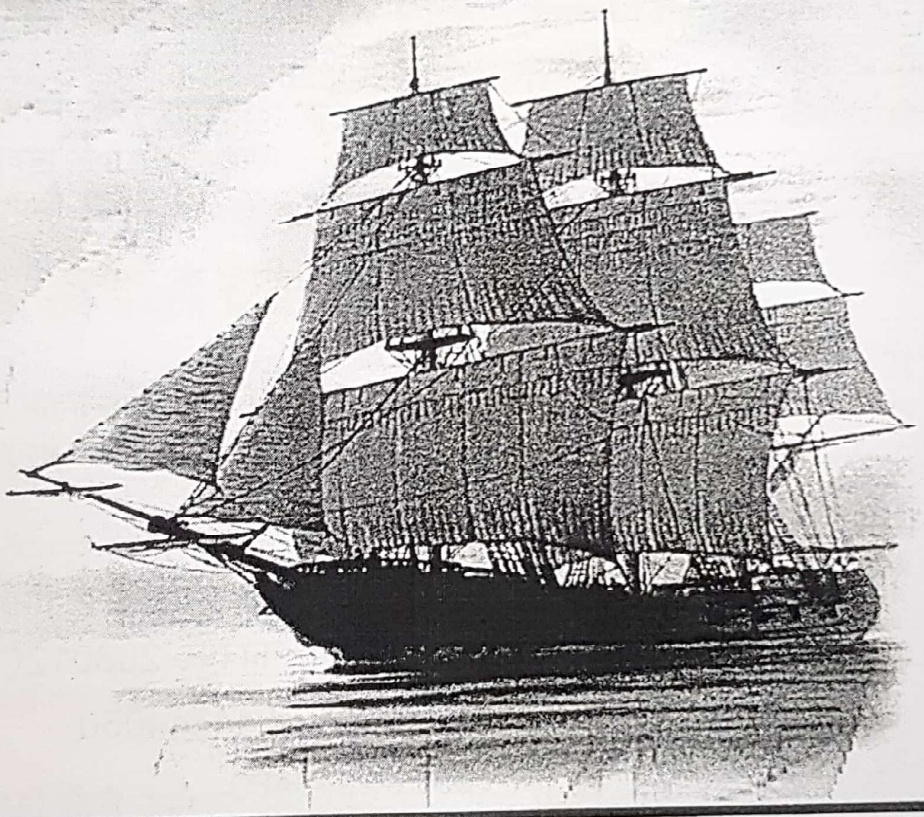
हिन्दी दलित कविता में प्रतिरोध के स्वर 80
जितेंद्र श्रीवास्तव

हिन्दी दलित कविता में राजनीतिक चेतना 92
कण्णन के.यू.

दलित आन्दोलन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिन्दी दलित कविता 101
जिषा एम.एन.

PROOF-33-149/2019

प्रवासी हिन्दी साहित्य
संवेदना के विविध संदर्भ



संपादक
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   – प्रो. प्रतिभा मुदलियार 11
2. विदेशों में हिंदी साहित्य सृजन– उषा राजे सक्सेना 17
3. प्रवासी हिंदी साहित्य : एक परिचय – डॉ. आर. शशिधरन 26
4. प्रवासी हिंदी कवियों की संवेदना : सरोकार के धरातल
   – प्रो. ऋषभ देव शर्मा 32
5. प्रवासी साहित्य बनाम भारतीय साहित्य : विहंगावलोकन
   – प्रो. रामप्रकाश टिकेकर 44
6. प्रवासी हिंदी साहित्य : कुछ चिंता कुछ चिंतन– डॉ. सर्वेश मौर्य 53
7. सुषमा बेदी के उपन्यासों में स्त्री संवेदना– डॉ. प्रभा भट 63
8. प्रवासी हिन्दी कविता : संवेदना के विविध आयाम
   – प्रो. प्रमोद कोवप्रत 68
9. उषा राजे सक्सेना के काव्य 'क्या फिर वही होगा' की संवेदना
   – प्रो. सीताराम के. पवार 71
10. दो कहानियाँ– प्रवासी जीवन की– डॉ. आर. सेतुनाथ 75
11. प्रवासी हिंदी साहित्य : संवेदना के विविध सन्दर्भ
   – डॉ. बलीराम धापसे 79
12. अभिमन्यु अनत के उपन्यासों में मानवीय संवेदना– डॉ. शेखर 85
13. प्रवासी साहित्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में उषा प्रियंवदा के उपन्यास साहित्य
   – डॉ. उमा आर हेगडे 89
14. सामाजिक सरोकार और उमेश अग्निहोत्री की कहानियाँ
   – डॉ. नामदेव गौडा 93
15. प्रवासी हिंदी साहित्य और संस्कृति : एक मूल्यांकन
   – डॉ. संजय प्रसाद श्रीवास्तव 98
16. भारतीय संस्कृति की संवाहिका : प्रवासी लेखन
   – डॉ. नागरत्ना एन. राव 103
17. प्रवासी साहित्य : साहित्य, संस्कृति और संवेदना
   – डॉ. सुमा टी. रोडनवर 107
18. प्रवासी हिंदी साहित्य में स्त्री संवेदना– डॉ. एम. वासंती 116
19. सरन घई की कविताओं में मानवीय संवेदना– डॉ. रेखा अग्रवाल 121
20. प्रथम ब्रिटिश हिंदी कहानी – उषा राजे सक्सेना 127
21. फीजी में प्रवासी स्त्री संवेदना– श्रीमती विद्या सिंह 136

PROOF-34-149/2019



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अनुक्रम

1. आज कविता सिर्फ कविता नहीं है — 9
   ए अरविंदाक्षन
2. दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी : दशा, दिशा एवं सम्भावनाएँ — 20
   एस. तंकमणि अम्मा
3. हिन्दी नाटक : अद्यतन प्रवृत्तियाँ — 31
   आर. शशिधरन
4. सभ्यता, संस्कृति और समकालीन स्त्री कविता — 45
   के.के. वेलायुधन
5. इक्कीसवीं सदी की हिन्दी आलोचना : सैद्धांतिक अनुशीलन — 56
   रामप्रकाश
6. उत्तर आधुनिकता और स्त्री विमर्श (कविता के विशेष परिप्रेक्ष्य में) — 70
   प्रतिमा मुदलियार
7. इक्कीसवीं सदी की हिन्दी कहानी : विविध आयाम — 78
   भारती गोरे
8. साम्प्रदायिकता विरोध की वैचारिकी और समकालीन हिन्दी कहानी — 88
   पी. रवि
9. समकालीन हिन्दी कविता और नवउपनिवेशवाद — 98
   प्रमोद कोवप्रत
10. समकालीन महिला नाटक — 109
    के. अजिता

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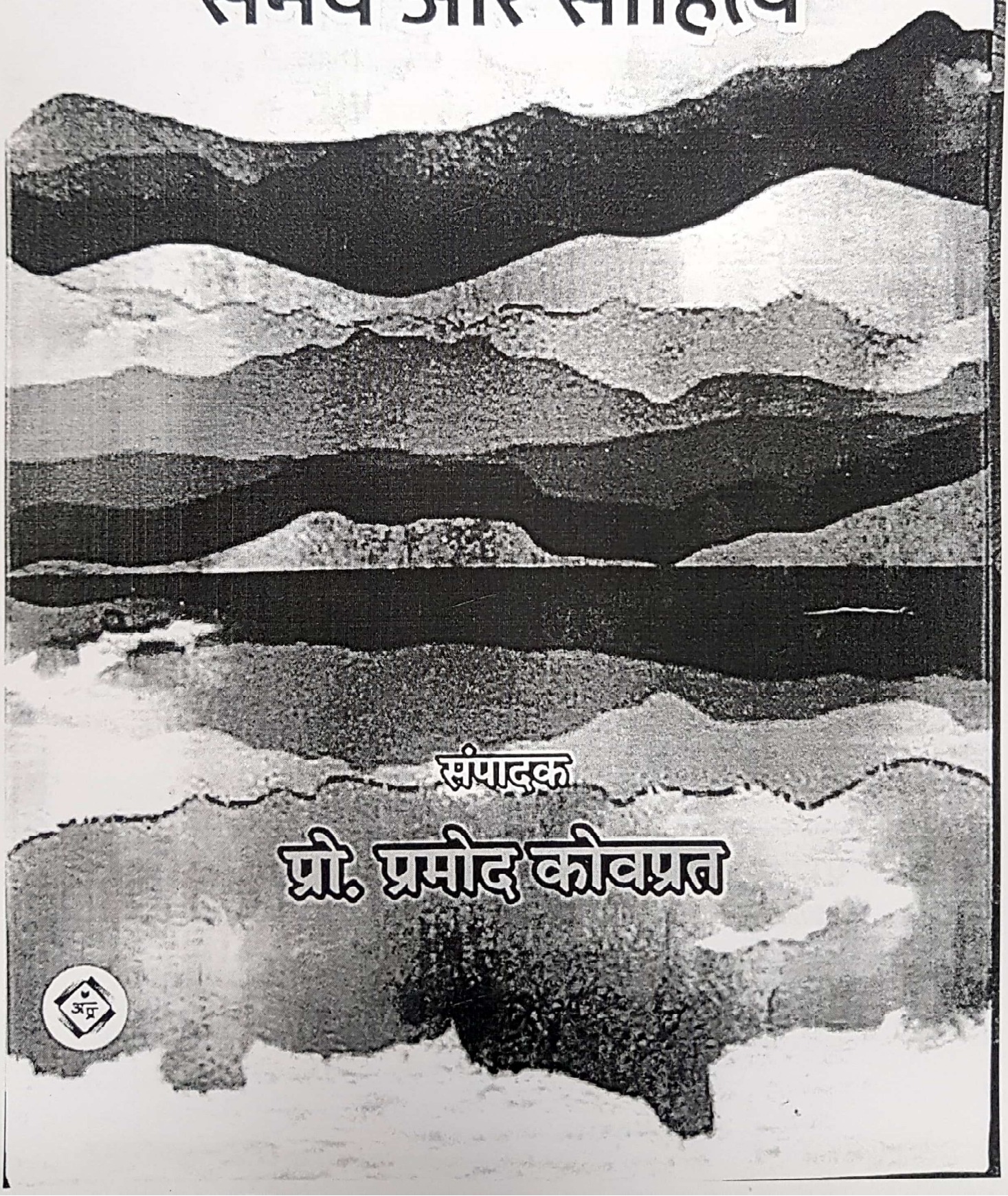

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- समकालीन हिन्दी आलोचना : एक विहंगावलोकन / प्रो. रामप्रकाश 24
- आदिवासी साहित्य के मुद्दे / डॉ. भीम सिंह 43
- सामाजिक क्रांति में दलित कविता / डॉ. सुशीला टाकभौरे 56
- समकालीन हिन्दी कविता में जल-समस्या / डॉ. सिन्जु ए. 62
- स्वप्निल श्रीवास्तव की काव्य संवेदना / प्रो. रवीन्द्रनाथ मिश्र 70
- सिनेमा का सौन्दर्यशास्त्र / डॉ. रवीन्द्र कात्यायन 77
- उत्तर आधुनिक समय और मीडिया / प्रो. प्रमोद कोवप्रत 88

खण्ड-दो

- विभक्त माँ की त्रासदी : यामिनी कथा / प्रो. सुधा बालकृष्णन 95
- हिन्दी उपन्यास : भारतीय और पाश्चात्य संस्कृति / डॉ. सुप्रिया.पी. 100
- सांप्रदायिकता और आतंकवाद : हिन्दी उपन्यासों में / डॉ. मेय फ्लवर 107
- मैत्रेयी पुष्पा के उपन्यासों में स्त्री विमर्श / डॉ. हेना 115
- वैश्वीकरण के सन्दर्भ में समकालीन हिन्दी कहानी / डॉ. राजेश्वरी.के. 135
- मृदुला गर्ग के उपन्यासों में स्त्री / डॉ. संगीता के. 142
- उत्तर आधुनिकता और हिन्दी उपन्यास / डॉ. लेखा एम. 151

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03. हिंदी और तेलुगु की कहानियों में नारी विमर्श : भूमंडलीकरण का संदर्भ, प्रो. जी. पद्मजा देवी 21

04. रंगमंच के अनुकूल भाषा का सफलतम प्रयोग : कोर्ट मार्शल; प्रो. एस.वी.एस.एस. नारायण राजू 35

05. हिंदी महिला कहानीकारों की कहानियों में व्यक्त स्त्री जीवन, डॉ. पी. रहीमखान 40

06. नयी सदी की कथा-लेखिकाओं का मुख्य संवेदनात्मक बिंदुः परिवार, डॉ. एम. रामनाधम 52

07. जयप्रकाश कर्दम की कहानियाँ : दलित विमर्श का संदर्भ डा.पी. कमला साई 61

08. नयी सदी की कथालेखिकाओं की कहानियों में रोजगार और पारिवारिक जीवन - डॉ. शम्स अख्तर 69

09. समकालीन हिंदी उपन्यासों में चित्रित आदिवासी समाज डॉ. के. नागेश्वर राव 82

PROOF-39-149151/2019

2019 39

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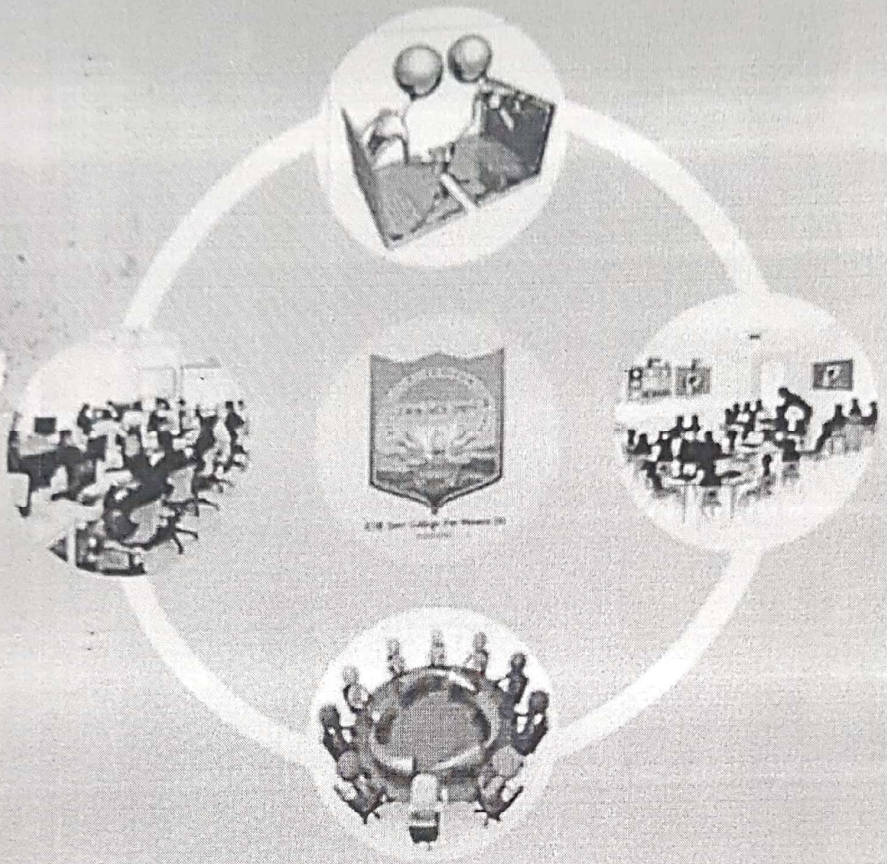

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The emergence of new pedagogical methods as well as the use of the same in the teaching learning process has gained more prominence and relevance in this context. There is a tremendous shift from teacher-centric ambience to the learner-centric with a special focus on learning through pleasure or fun. The integration of technology with the teaching methodology is also an added dimension in this scenario. The resourcefulness of the teacher coupled with the technical know–how and the judicious application of various strategies with the dynamic components definitely transforms the classroom into more interesting, absorbing and entertaining one. This will pave way to the enhanced participation of the stakeholders in the teaching learning process.

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1. उच्च शिक्षा में हिंदी शिक्षण कौशलों की भूमिका 342-347

- डॉ. सी चिन्ना नरसिंहुडु गेस्ट फैकल्टी

2. हिंदी शिक्षण उपयुक्त पाठ योजना के निर्माण की आवश्यकता 348-349

- डॉ. के सुमित्रा

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- किरमरे सुधाकर

4. शिक्षा में नवाचार 154-158

- डॉ मोहम्मद सादिख

5. जिद्दू कृष्णमूर्ति का शिक्षा दर्शन एवं वर्तमान परिपेक्ष में इसकी उपादेयता 159-164

-बी हरि कृष्णा

6. उच्च शिक्षा में नेतृत्व और प्रबंधन की भूमिका 165-169

- मासिपोगु चिन्ना महादेवुडु , गेस्ट फैकल्टी

उच्च शिक्षा में हिंदी शिक्षण कौशलों की भूमिका

- डॉ. सी. चित्र नरसिंहुडु, एम.ए., पी.एच.डी.,

उच्च शिक्षा का अर्थ है सामान्य रूप से सबको दी जानेवाली शिक्षा से ऊपर किसी विशेष विषय या विषयों में विशेष, विशद तथा सूक्ष्म शिक्षा। यह शिक्षा के उस स्तर का नाम है जो, - विश्व-विद्यालयों, व्यावसायिक विश्वविद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों, आर्ट कालेजों एवं प्रौद्योगिकी-संस्थानों आदि के द्वारा दी जाती है। प्राथमिक एवं माध्यमिक के बाद यह शिक्षा का तृतीय स्तर है जो प्रायः ऐच्छिक होता है। इसके अंतर्गत स्नातक, स्नातकोत्तर एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण आदि आते हैं।

शिक्षण कौशल-प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अध्यापक अधिगम को सरल एवं सहज बनाने के उद्देश्य से किये जाने वाले शिक्षण कार्यों का व्यवहारों का समूह शिक्षण कौशल या अध्यापन कौशल कहते हैं। शिक्षण एक विज्ञान है। इस आधार पर प्रशिक्षण द्वारा अच्छे शिक्षक तैयार किये जा सकते हैं। उनमें शिक्षण के लिए आवश्यक कौशलों को विकसित किया जा सकता है। इन्हीं कौशलों का उपयोग कर कक्षा में प्रभावी शिक्षण कर अच्छे शिक्षक बन सकते हैं। अतः शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण में इन कौशलों का विकास महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है।

हिंदी शिक्षण के लिए शिक्षण कौशलों के बारे में देखा जा सकते हैं तो सन् 1960 के दशक में "शिक्षण और उसकी प्रभावकारिता" पर अमेरिका में सघन चिंतन और अनुसंधान हुए। फ्लेंडर और उसके साथियों ने कक्षा शिक्षण का विश्लेषण करके यह स्थापित किया कि कक्षा शिक्षण वस्तुतः तीन घटकों की अंतक्रिया का नाम है। वे तीन घटक हैं - अध्यापक की सक्रियता, छात्र की सक्रियता और मौन। इस विश्लेषणात्मक उपागम ने कई तरह की अध्यापन - कुशलताओं के विकास का रास्ता खोल दिया। शिक्षण कुशलता - "ऐसे शिक्षण व्यवहारों या क्रियाओं का नाम है जिनका लक्ष्य छात्रों को प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष द्वारा से सीखने मदद करना है।"

(36) 2019

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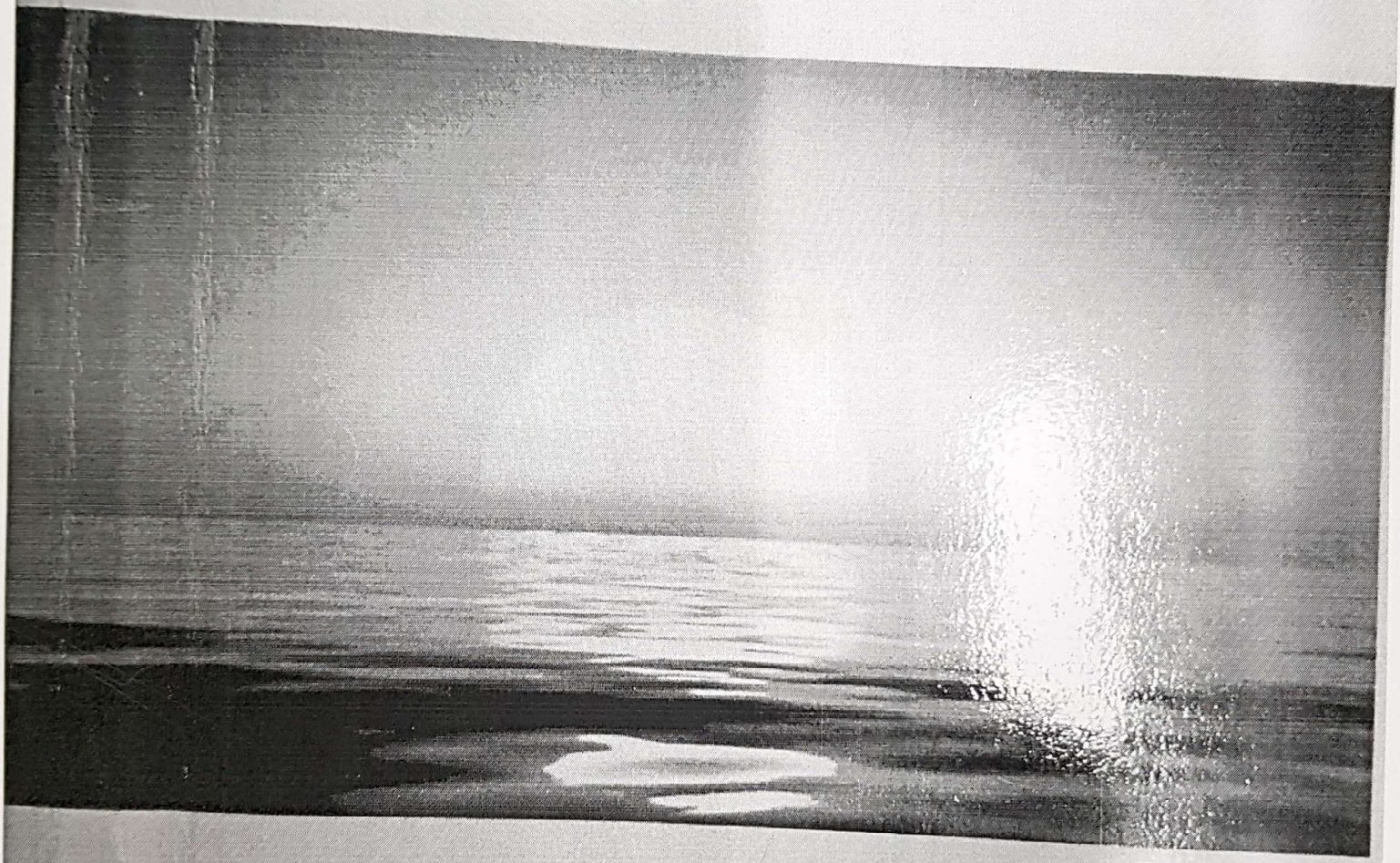

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डॉ. नारायण

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डॉ. नारायण

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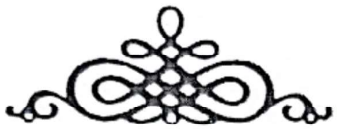

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उन हिन्दी प्रेमियों को

जो

हिंदी भाषा और साहित्य के विकास में

प्रतिबद्धता के साथ

सक्रिय हैं।



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Cell : 9948434277

PROOF-37-149/2019

और हिन्दी भाषा का विकास-वी.रवींद्र नायक 245

32. नयी सदी के हिन्दी उपन्यासों में चित्रित आदिवासी जीवन - के अन्षा 248

33. नयी सदी का हिन्दी दलित साहित्य - पी.रवींद्रनाद 256

34. मीडिया में भाषा का प्रयोग : जनसंचार माध्यमों में हिंदी - मुल्ला आदम अली 264

35. डॉ. शुशीला टाकभौरे की कविता में दलित चेतना - एम. सुधाकर 269

36. नयी सदी में हिन्दी की स्थिति और गति - वी.जगदीश और एम.वी.एल. नरसिंहम 277

37. नयी सदी का हिन्दी कथा साहित्य : विविध विमर्शों का संदर्भ : पी.राजेश्वरी देवी 285

38. मुझे मेरा औरत होना भाता है - डॉ. पवनकुमार 294

39. नयी सदी में विश्व पटल पर हिन्दी की स्थिति - जी. अय्या राजु 303

40. नयी सदी का हिन्दी कथा साहित्य : विविध विमर्शों का संदर्भ : धीरज कुमार मिश्र 308

41. नयी सदी की लेखिकाओं की कहानियों में पारिवारिक विमर्श 316

डॉ. एम.मनोज कुमार

* * *

PROOF-38-149/2019

आधुनिक हिन्दी साहित्य में सांप्रदायिक सद्भावना

सम्पादक

डॉ. शेख अब्दुल वहाब

7. प्रेमचंद के साहित्य में सांप्रदायिक सद्भावना
✍ महबूब सुबानी

8. साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना और आधुनिक हिन्दी साहित्य 54
✍ डॉ. चन्देश्वर यादव

9. सांप्रदायिक सद्भावना और आधुनिक हिन्दी कविता 60
✍ डॉ. शेख अब्दुल वहाब

10. यशपाल की कहानियों में सांप्रदायिक सद्भावना 65
✍ डॉ. एन. सेल्वराज

11. महीप सिंह की कहानियों में
सांप्रदायिक सद्भावना : एक परिशीलन 68
✍ डॉ. एम. मनोज कुमार

12. प्रेमचंद के उपन्यासों में साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना 74
✍ राजलक्ष्मी

13. अज्ञेय की कहानियों में साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना 78
✍ महेश्वरी.ए

14. तमस उपन्यास में सांप्रदायिक सद्भावाना 83
✍ आर. सुमतिप्रिया

15. आधुनिक हिन्दी बाल-कविताओं
में सांप्रदायिक सद्भावना 87
✍ विद्या पी वेणुगोपाल

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PROOF-39-149/2019

PEDAGOGY

1. उच्च शिक्षा में हिंदी शिक्षण कौशलों की भूमिका 342-347

- डॉ. सी चिन्ना नरसिंहुडु गेस्ट फैकल्टी

2. हिंदी शिक्षण उपयुक्त पाठ योजना के निर्माण की आवश्यकता 348-349

- डॉ. के सुमित्रा

NEW INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES

3. डॉ. ए.पी.जे अब्दुल कलाम जी के शैक्षिक विचारों की समकालीन परिस्थितियों में प्रसंगिकता 147-153

- किरमरे सुधाकर

4. शिक्षा में नवाचार 154-158

- डॉ मोहम्मद सादिख

5. जिद्दू कृष्णमूर्ति का शिक्षा दर्शन एवं वर्तमान परिपेक्ष में इसकी उपादेयता 159-164

-बी हरि कृष्णा

6. उच्च शिक्षा में नेतृत्व और प्रबंधन की भूमिका 165-169

- मासिपोगु चिन्ना महादेवुडु , गेस्ट फैकल्टी

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GOOD GOVERNANCE

THE CHANGING CONTOURS

Editors
C. SHEELA REDDY
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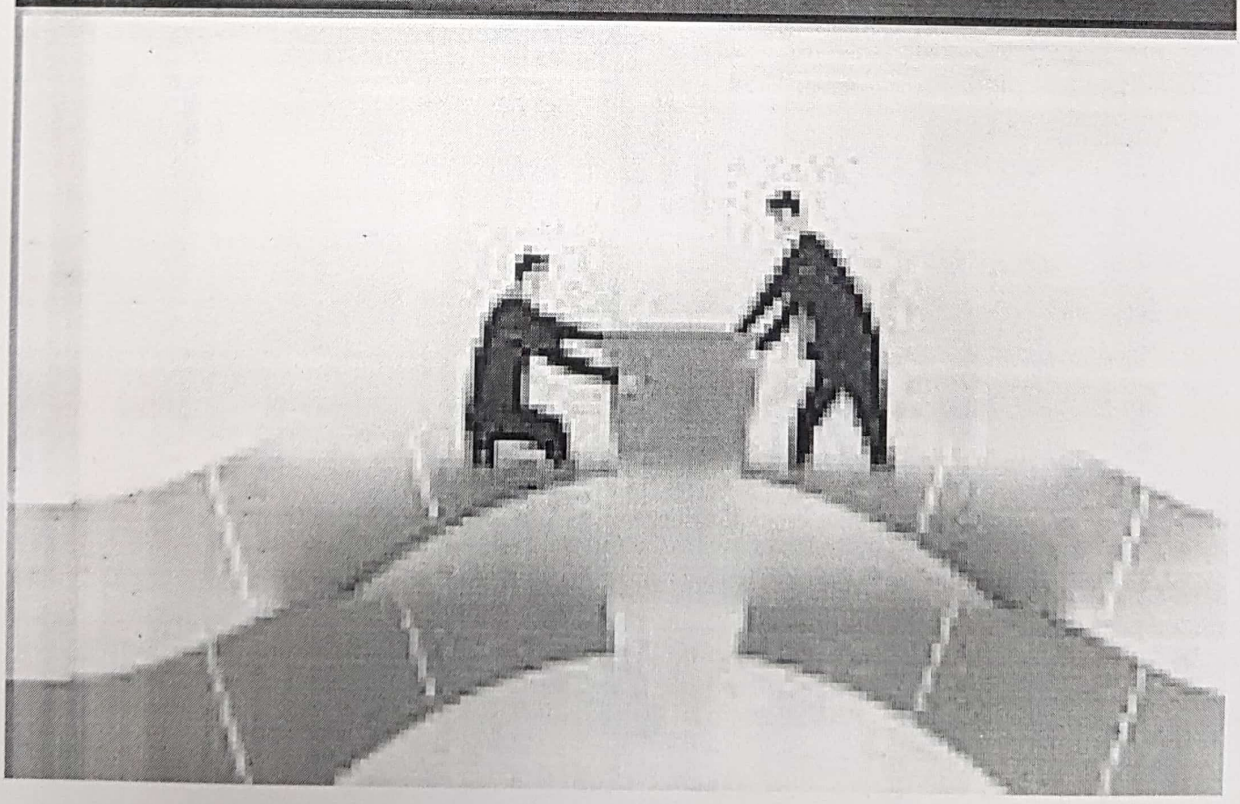

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Contents

Preface

Contributors

Introduction

1. Dynamics of Good Governance: Spotlight on the Indian State
Marina Rita Pinto

2. Administrative Reforms Ushering in Good Governance 32
O.P. Minocha

3. Sustainable Rural Development In India 53
Suresh Misra

4. Kudumbashree Mission in Kerala: An Initiative towards Governancing 77
Dolly Mathew

5. Towards Citizen-Centric Governance 104
C. Sheela Reddy & P. Krishna Mohan Reddy

6. Governance: From Ideas to Action 12(
Mamta Pathania

7. Media and Good Governance 13
P. Krishna Mohan Reddy

8. Indian Media: Paradox of Expansion and Exclusion 15
Rajeev S. Dhakre

5

Towards Citizen-Centric Governance

C. Sheela Reddy and P. Krishna Mohan Reddy

Introduction

The term 'governance' is recurrently heard since the late 1980s. It is being used freely in most publications stemming from donor agencies, academics, planning and policy documents, domestically and internationally. The concept of 'governance' indicates a shift away from the well-established notions of the way in which the government sought to resolve issues through a 'top-down' approach. The monopoly of political institutions in providing services is diluted and the private sector and institutions of civil society have filled in the space previously occupied by these institutions. Governance comprises of mechanisms, processes and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences. The focus presently is more on democratic governance, referred to as a process of creating and sustaining an environment for inclusive and responsive political processes and settlements. The institutional and human capacities for governance determine the effectiveness of public policies and service delivery.

Privatization, decentralization, global governance, participatory democracy, deregulation, public administration reform - all these agendas play out simultaneously in the current debate on governance and culminate into the popular approach of good governance. In the last two decades, good governance has become the buzzword in the national and international discourse. Good governance is associated with efficient and effective administration in a democratic framework. It is equivalent to purposive and development-oriented administration which is committed to improvement in quality of life of the people. It implies high level of organizational effectiveness relating to the capacity of political and administrative systems to cope with the emerging challenges of the society. It refers to adoption of new values of governance to establish greater efficiency, legitimacy, transparency and credibility of the system. In simple terms, good governance can be considered as citizen-friendly, citizen-caring and responsive administration.

Citizens' Participation in Governance

Citizens' participation in governance embodies a shift in the development paradigm from citizens as the recipients of development to one that views them as active participants in the development process. It advocates a shift from a 'top down' to a 'bottom-up' approach to development. Citizens' participation directly in governance contributes to a healthy democracy as it enhances and improves upon the traditional form of representative democracy. It also makes governance more responsive and participatory.

Citizen-centric governance means creating a 'smart environment' where users/citizens are the main stakeholders,

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THE CHANGING CONTOURS

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Contents

Preface vii

Contributors ix

Introduction xi

1. Dynamics of Good Governance: Spotlight on the Indian State — 1
   Marina Rita Pinto
2. Administrative Reforms Ushering in Good Governance — 32
   O.P. Minocha
3. Sustainable Rural Development In India — 53
   Suresh Misra
4. Kudumbashree Mission in Kerala: An Initiative towards Governancing — 77
   Dolly Mathew
5. Towards Citizen-Centric Governance — 104
   C. Sheela Reddy & P. Krishna Mohan Reddy
6. Governance: From Ideas to Action — 120
   Mamta Pathania
7. Media and Good Governance — 137
   P. Krishna Mohan Reddy
8. Indian Media: Paradox of Expansion and Exclusion — 153
   Rajiv S. Dhaka

PROOF-41-149/2019

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The Tribune, 22 July 2010, P. 10

Media and Good Governance

P. Krishna Mohan Reddy

Introduction

'The concept of governance' has different connotations and interpretations. The Oxford dictionary defines 'governance' as the act or method of governing, of exercising control or authority over the actions of subjects, a system of regulation. Governance is also interpreted as a process of decision-making and the procedures by which decisions are implemented or not implemented. It is a system of institutions, laws, policies and processes that ensure transparency, accountability, popular participation and the adherence to the rule of law in society at all levels by all. Governance is not the same as government. It is the system, and government is one of the institutions of the governance system. In the overarching governance architecture civil society organizations, private sector institutions, political parties, professional bodies, trade unions, faith-based organizations, media organizations such as newspapers, television and radio stations, journalists associations, etc. play an important role. It also implies the ways through which citizens

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संपादक

डॉ. एम. रामनाथम्

129. भारतीयभक्तिसाहित्यम् - प्राधान्यम् ''भगवद्गीता - भक्तिः''
- डॉ. मरुधूरी नरिसंहाचार्युलु 468
130. अद्वैतवेदान्तयोगशास्त्रयोः भक्तियोगसापेक्षता - व्यापर्ल गोवर्धन रेड्डी 473
131. श्रीललितासहस्रनामादिस्तोत्रेषु भक्तेः स्वरूपम् - अभिषेक-मुखाज्जीः 476
132. घेरणसंहितोक्त षट्कर्मविधानं श्वासरोगचिकित्सा च - E.P.Nagalakshmi 481
133. योगदर्शन भक्तिरसस्वरूपम् - डा.ए.शेखर रेड्डी 485
134. परशुरामकृत गणेशस्तुतिप्राधान्यम् - M.Kalyan Sriram 492
135. शिवकृत गणेशस्तुतिः विशेषणम् - B.Janardhana 496
136. रामायणे हनुमतः राष्ट्रभक्तिः - डा. परिमिता पण्डा 500
137. श्रीविष्णुधर्मोत्तरपुराणे भक्तिसाहित्यस्य प्रस्तावः वि.जयकृष्ण 504
138. विहगेन्द्रसंहितायां भक्तिस्वरूपम् - अनन्तपुरं महेशः 508
139. श्रीकृष्ण चैतन्यमहाप्रभोरौदार्यलीला - डा. अजयकुमारनन्दा 510
140. भगवद्भक्तिरेव एकमात्रमुत्तमं साधनम् - डा. प्रदीप् 513
141. श्रीमद्भागवते भक्तिरसस्य समन्वयः - दिव्याराणि त्रिपाठी 515
142. भारतीयसमाजे भक्तेःभूमिका - तिसाराण विन्थाणी 518
143. संस्कृतवाङ्मये उपासनास्वरूपम् - अञ्जिता साह 520
144. श्रीरामाश्वमेधीयमहाकाव्ये भक्तितत्त्वम् - सौम्यश्री विशालः 524
145. मोक्षप्राप्तये भक्तिरसस्योपादेयता - माचाभक्तुनि रेवती सुप्रजा 529
146. साहित्य-अकादमी-युवपुरस्कारेण पुरस्कृत संस्कृतकाव्येषु चतुवर्गफलाप्राप्तये भक्तेः स्थानम्।
- Raveeti R.v. Nagendra Kumar 532
147. भक्तेः माहात्म्यम् - अञ्जली कवाट 535
148. संस्कृतवाङ्मये भक्तितत्वम् - शुभश्रीप्रधान 536
149. कलौ भक्तेः प्राधान्यम् - **Dr.G.Sireesha** **539**
150. PARASURAMAVATARA IN ART OF RAYALASEEMA
– DR BATLURI USHA RANI, DR V.G. NATARAJAN 542
151. SIGNIFICANCE OF BHAKTI AND ITS LITERATURE
- Dr. VEEPURI SUDARSHAN, Dr. MAKALA DEENADAYAL 545
152. INDIAN DEVOTIONAL LITERATURE - IMPORTANCE - M. DORAI RAJ 556
153. IMPORTANCE OF DEVOTION IN INDIA AND - ITS VARIOUS TYPES OF BHAKTHI
- S. VINODKUMAR 569

References:

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SIGNIFICANCE OF BHAKTI AND ITS LITERATURE

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INTRODUCTION :

Bhakti or Devotion means earnest attachment to a cause, person, etc. profound dedication, especially to religion, consecration, to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, also in terms of human relationships, most often as beloved-lover, friend-friend, parent-child, and master-servant. Bhakti also spelled Bhakthi in Sanskrit and Telugu languages. It may refer to devotion to a spiritual teacher (Guru) as guru-bhakti, to a personal form of God, ' or to divinity without form (nirguna). As a name, Bhakthi is a general term. It's in use by both males and

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females.

This is the technical sense in Hinduism and Buddhism of a noun with the literal meaning of portion, share, from a root bhaj *'to partake in, to receive one's share* '. Monier- Williams, Gail **Encyclopaedia of Religions and Sanskrit Dictionary,** 1899A.D., refers that in Hinduism and Buddhism is religious devotion in the form of active involvement of a devotee in worship of the divine. Within monotheistic Hinduism, it is the love felt by the worshipper towards the personal God, a concept expressed in Hindu theology as **Ishta-devataaradhana.**

Devotion in compounds where it means being a part of and that which belongs to or is contained in anything else Bhaj an, or devotional singing to God, is also derived from the same root 'Devotion' as an English translation for Bhakti doesn't fully convey two important aspects of Bhakif the sense of participation that is central to the relationship between the devotee and God, and the intense feeling that is more typically associated with the word "Love". An advaitic interpretation of bhakti goes beyond devotion to the realization of union with the essential nature of reality as ananda, or divine bliss. Bhakti is sometimes used in the broader sense of reverence toward a deity or teacher. **Bhaktimarga** is usually used to describe a bhakti path with complete dedication to one form of God.[3]

Jainism, along with Buddhism and Charvaka, is considered part of the heterodox systems (also referred to as heresies) of Indian philosophy. Its philosophy is grounded in the doctrine of of the Yajurveda but it was systematized by Vardhamana (also known as Mahavira) who substituted logic and experience for the authority of the Vedas and also reinterpreted most of the key ideas available in Indian philosophy at that time.[4] Buddhist Devotion is an important part of the practice of most **Buddhists.** According to a spokesman of the Sasana Council of Burma, devotion to Buddhist spiritual practices inspires devotion to the Triple Gem. Most Buddhists use ritual in pursuit of their spiritual aspirations.

Devotion in Sikhism are faith in **Waheguru** represented by the phrase Ik **Onkar,** meaning one God,[5] who prevails in everything, along with a praxis in which the Sikh is enjoined to engage in social reform through the pursuit of justice for all human beings. Sikhi teaches that God is **Akal Purash** (eternal) and advocates the pursuit of salvation in a social context through the congregational practice of

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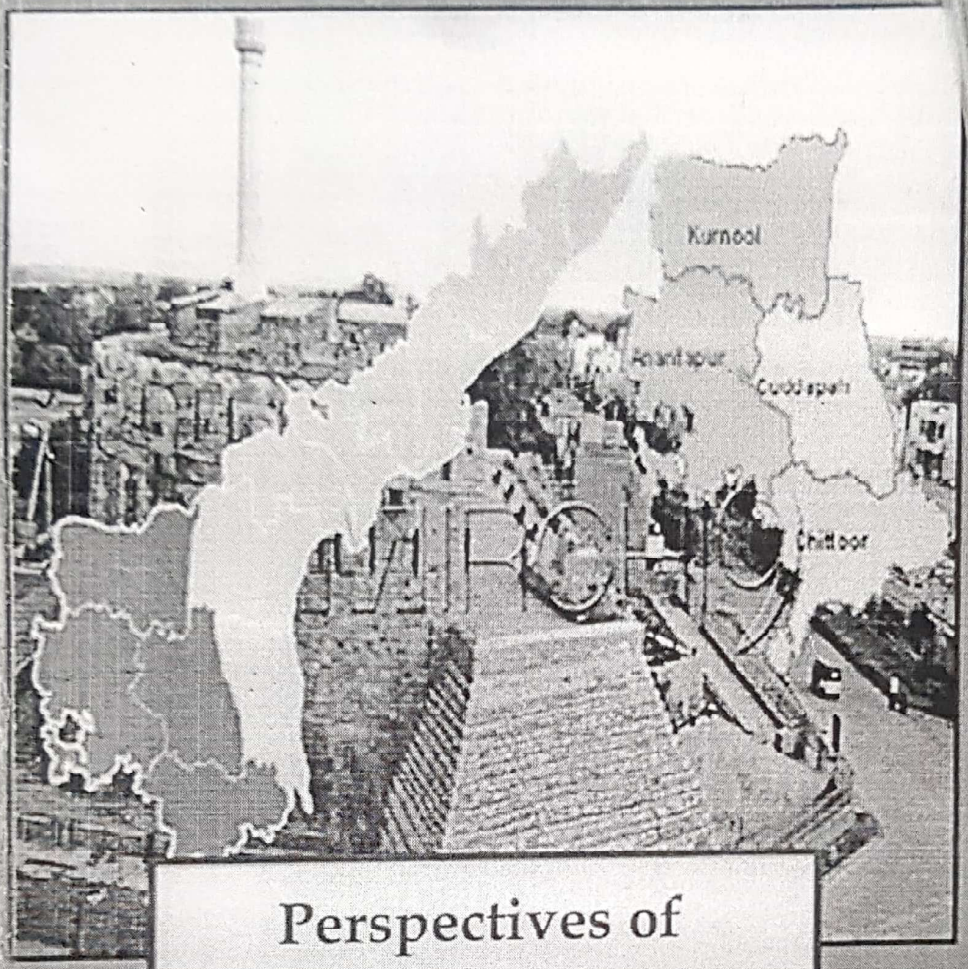

Perspectives of Social Movements in Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh

Dr. Khajavali Dudekula

ISBN : 978-1718697751

13 Women's Role in Environmental Protection 116-120
- Dr. D.Rama Bhupal Reddy and Mr.S.Nagendra

14 Freedom Movement in Chittoor District – and The Role of Sri Talisetti Venkatachalapathi, A Famous Freedom Fighter of Srikalahasti 121-128
- Dr. M. Deenadayal

15 Socio-Economic Status of Scheduled Tribes in India 129-134
- Dr.B.Vijay Kumar, Dr.R.Neelaiah, Dr..V.Sasikala and Dr. K.Brahmachari

16 Impact of Political Parties on National Movement in Rayalaseema Region 135-140
- Dr.K.V.Subbaiah

17 Environmental Movements in British India in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century: A Review Study 141-151
- Dr.V.Raj Mahammadh

18 Role of Youth in Rayalaseema Movements 152-157
- Rishi Kumar

19 Peasant Movement in India – A Study 158-166
- G. Saritha

20 Importance of Peasants Movement in Rayalaseema Region 167-172
- Dr.K.Rajesh Kumar

21 Environmental Movements: Achievements and Challenges 173-184
- Dr. V. Gurumurthy

22 Impact of Socio – Religious Movement in Rayalaseema 185-189
- V. Mallikarjuna

23 Eradication of Factionalism in Rayalaseema 190-196
- Dr.I.S.Kishore Mathew Arnold

24 Movement of Seperate Statehood For Rayalaseema Region in Andhra Pradesh 197-201
- Dr.C.L.Chenna Reddy

25 Social Reformation Movement – Kadapa Koti Reddy : A Case Study 202-206
- Dr V. Mallikarjuna Reddy

FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT – AND THE ROLE OF SRI TALISETTI VENKATACHALAPATHI, A FAMOUS FREEDOM FIGHTER OF SRIKALAHASTI

[1]Dr. M. Deenadayal

Introduction

The call of Mahatma Gandhi for Independence of India attracted many youngsters who set aside their studies, employment, business as well as their families and children and entered into India's Freedom Movement. They bore the atrocities of the British administration and even went to prison, where they lived miserable lives without proper food and water and dreamt for the liberty and freedom of their posterity. Because of their sincere efforts and dedication, India got freedom at last[1]. But, at present sacrifices of those heroes are not getting due recognition and importance. They are being left without co-operation and respect. At the time of freedom movement across the country, Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh stood as witness for many historical events. Since the origin of Indian National Congress till Independence, many national leaders across the district led the freedom movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. So, Chittoor District was a centre for national movements in Andhra Pradesh.[2]

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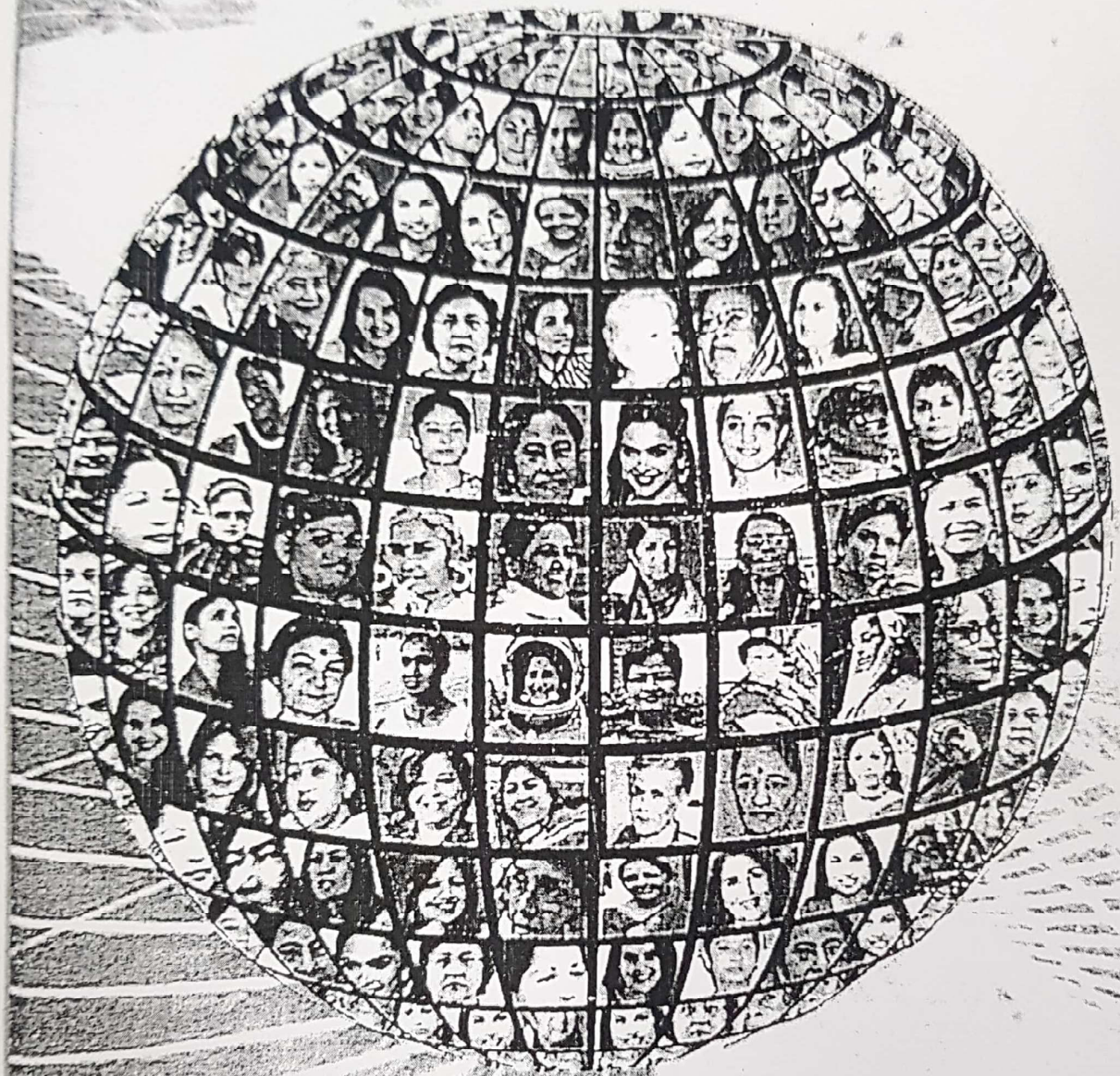
GLOBALISATION AND WOMEN



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GLOBALISATION AND WOMEN

N T K NAIK
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PARAMOUNT
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On behalf of
Society for Manpower Planning and Development,, Kurnool, A P

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Dr I Narendra Kurmar

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We earnestly express our gratitude to all the delegates, resource persons, paper presenters for sharing their views by contributing their articles without which this book would not have taken this form.

Prof N T K Naik
Prof S Mansoor Rahman
Dr H Akther Banu
Dr I Narendra Kumar

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ABOUT THE BOOK

Over the ages, women in India have faced the problems such as patriarchy and social pressure, caste based discrimination and social restrictions, inadequate access to productive resources, poverty, insufficient facilities for advancement, powerlessness and exclusion etc., Globalization has undermined the traditional role of women, in homemaking, farming, livestock, animal husbandry, handicrafts, handlooms etc and resulted in a relatively better environment for women. Women have more jobs, become more active in avenues generally reserved for men, have played a more prominent role in society and not just restricted to the household. It has affected both the quantity and the quality of work available to the majority of women in India. Sincere and more realistic efforts are to be done to integrate gender equality dimensions in every walk of life so as to ensure the continuing leadership of the system in promoting gender equality, development and peace within the context of globalization. The roles of women in India have been changing and they are now emerging from the past traditions into a new era of freedom and rights. Globalization is a process of increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of economies and societies to such an extent that an event in one part of the globe affects people in other parts of world.

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CONTENTS

Preface
Prof. G. Stanley Jayakumar 1

Introduction
Editors 5

Message
Srimad Rhithambharananda Swamy 29

PART I

Inaugural Session
Presentation of the Theme

1. Inter-Faith Harmony - The Inaugural Address
Sri Sayyid Ibrahim Khaleel Al Bukhari 33

2. Religions-A Scientific Study
Srimad Guru Prasada Swamy 36

3. Inter-Religious Harmony - The Need of the Hour
Dr. S. Chellappa, I.A.S. 55

4. Five Foundational Principles of Inter-Religious Harmony
Swami Sachidananda Bharathi 60

5. Religious Harmony in India
P. Kalyan Kumar 70

PART II

Sree Narayana Guru
The Doyen of Inter-Faith Harmony

6. A Brief Biography of the Guru
Guru Muni Narayana Prasada Swamy 85

7. One Universal Religion for all Humans
Swamy Tanmaya 97

8. Sree Narayana Guru's Religion
Dr. Geetha Suraj 104

9. Narayana Guru on the Concept of Religion
Dr. P. Chinnaiah 122

10. The Social Philosophy of Sree Narayana Guru
Dr.M.R.Gowramma 132

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...global conscience has identified inter- faith harmony as an ... part of world peace. 20 powerful nations of the world have ... together as G20 to work for this. The G20 has recognised the ... ments of Sree Narayana Guru of Kerala towards inter-faith ... Inspired by this global recognition, Sree Narayana Guru ... Dharma Pracharana Sabha of Andhra Pradesh took the initiative to ... an **International Conference on Inter-Faith Harmony** in ... collaboration with Sri Venkateswara University.

This book is a compilation of 36 scholarly papers presented at this ... International Conference.

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In addition to scholars from five South Indian Universities, ... scholars, mediapersons, socio-cultural luminaries and ... servants have participated and presented papers ... almost all aspects of the theme from different perspectives ... suggested workable solutions.

Studies on Sree Narayana Guru, as the doyen of inter-faith ... are informative and inspiring.

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The book will be a valuable asset to educational institutions, ... cultural organisations, private and public libraries and ... personal collections.

INTER - FAITH HARMONY

INTER - FAITH HARMONY
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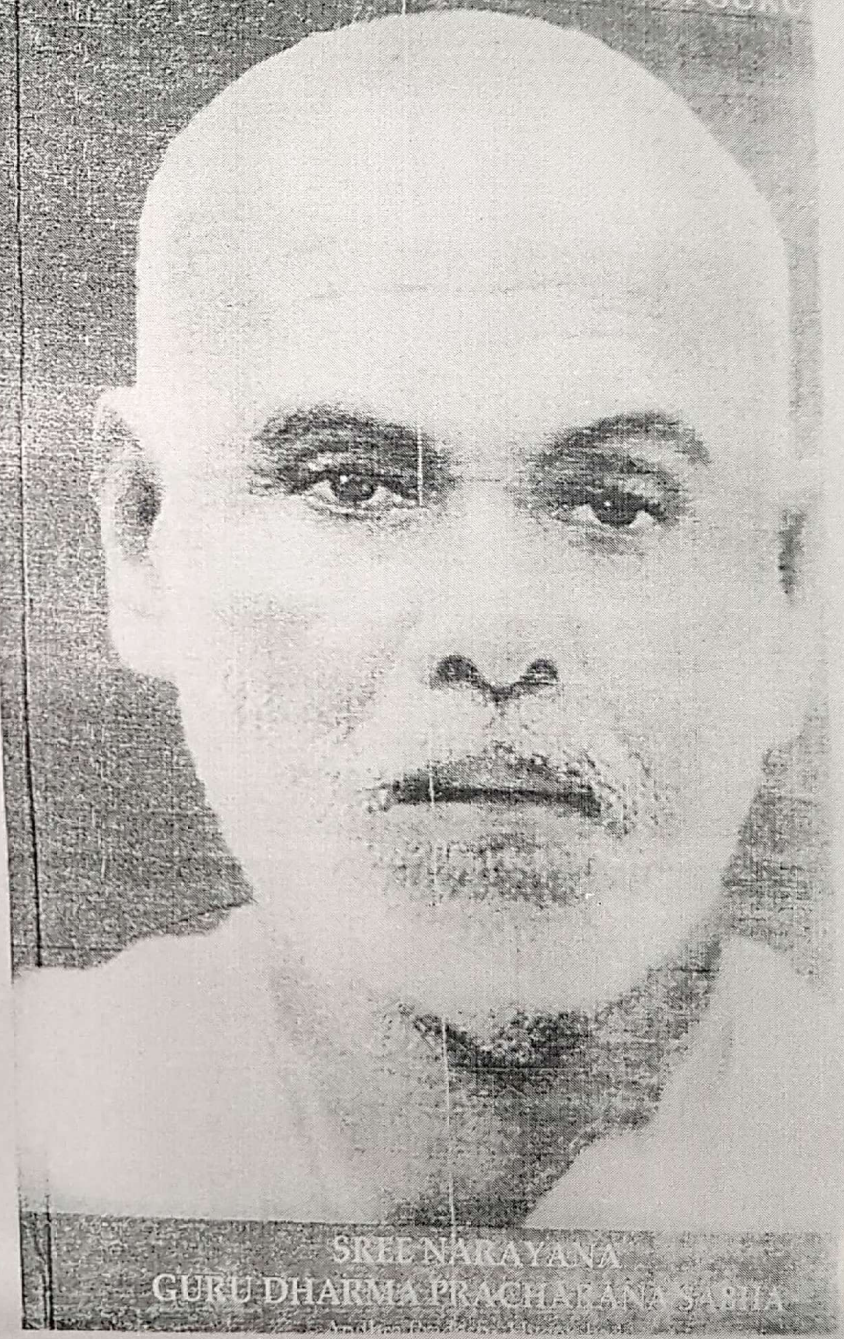

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Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

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INTER-FAITH HARMONY

THE NEED OF HUMANITY AND THE VISION OF SREE NARAYANA GURU

A compilation of scholarly papers presented at The International Conference on Inter-Religious Harmony held at Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra State, South India, on 17th & 18th October 2016.

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Smt. Sathyabai Sivadas

Editors :
Prof. G. Stanley Jayakumar
Prof. K. Anandan

Sree Narayana
Guru Dharma Pracharana Sabha
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AND THE VISION OF
SREE NARAYANA GURU

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DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to all earnest efforts to demolish the dividing walls of caste discriminations and religious rilvalries and unify humanity as a single family.



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PROOF-46-149/2019

46 2019 53

GLOBAL PHILOSOPHY AND YOGA FOR A NEW WORLD ORDER

Editors
Prof. Dr. Basavaraj Siddhashrama
Prof. Dr. K. Puttaraju
Dr. P. Raghavendra

Siddhaprakashana
Siddharudhanagar, Srinagar, Dharwad, Karnataka, India

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finest philosophers from Karnataka, Pundit Prabhananda and his contribution to world peace have been explored in the context of philosophy, religion and world peace. Social Philosophy and philosophy of Yoga have also been examined along with the role of communication in structuring a new world order and peaceful world.

We are happy that the joint conference of 12th conference of ICSP and the 6th conference of ICYS has been organized under the aegis of Ishwariya Vishwavidyalaya (Tapovana), Yellapur. We acknowledge with gratitude the chief mentor Dr. B.K. Basavaraja Rajarishi, the head of the Tapovana for his magnanimity in accommodating the conference venue besides his enlightening lecture on Ishwariya Philosophy. We are also thankful to Prof. Dr. G. Alagar Ramanujam (Global Yoga therapist and Scientist, World community centre, Long Island, New York, USA) for accepting our invitation to be the General President and delivering the Presidential Address of the conference. We are also greatful to H.H. Shri Shantha Bheeshma Chowdayya Swamiji, President of Nijasharana Ambigara Chowdayyana Peetha, Narasipur and Shri Siddharudha Swamy Mutt, Hullambi, Kalaghatagi Taluka for his support. We also thank R. K. Hegde of Krupa Computers Dharwad for neat typesetting and B.G.Offset Printers for excellent Printing work.

Dharwad
20-14-2019

Prof. Basavaraj P. Siddhashrama
Prof. K. Puttaraju
Dr. P. Raghavendra

Contents

Editorial vi

1. Key-Note Address : **Dr. B.P.Siddhashrama** 1
2. General President's Address : **Dr. G. Alagar Ramanujam** 6
   Topic : Revelations of Vethathiri Maharishi: A Base For Spiritual Science And A New Global Order

PLENARY SESSION

Global Philosophy of Pundit Prabhananda for a New World Order

3. Global Philosophy of Pundit Prabhananda as propounded by Dr. Basavaraj Siddhashrama - Dr. B. Krishnamurthi 11
4. Muktidarshana and Global Peace: A Critique - Dr. K. Puttaraju 17
5. Pundit Prabhananda on Global Peace - Dr. P. Chinnaiah 21
6. Pundit Prabhananada's Philosophy for Social Reconstruction - Dr.P.Raghavendra 27
7. Pundit Prabhananda's Moral Philosophy for New World Order - Dr. Khandoba S.H 33
8. Pundit Prabhananda's Concept of Knowledge and Religion: A Philosophical Exposition - Dr. Md. Sirajul Islam 37
9. Pundit Prabhananda's Global Philosophy and Yoga for a New World Order - Shri. C. V. Hirekenchanagoudar 46

SPECIAL LECTURES

10. Need for the worksite yoga programmes in Indian IT sector - Dr. K. Krishna Sharma and Zeljka Ciganovic 55
11. Need for simplifying yoga practices suited to Modern age - Anbarasan. K. and Dr.S.Sekhar 63
12. Societal Benefits of Philosophy - Jnanamurthy Siddhashrama 68
13. Common Spiritual Values and Establishment of Harmony in the World - Dr. B. K. Padma R. Jamakhandi 75

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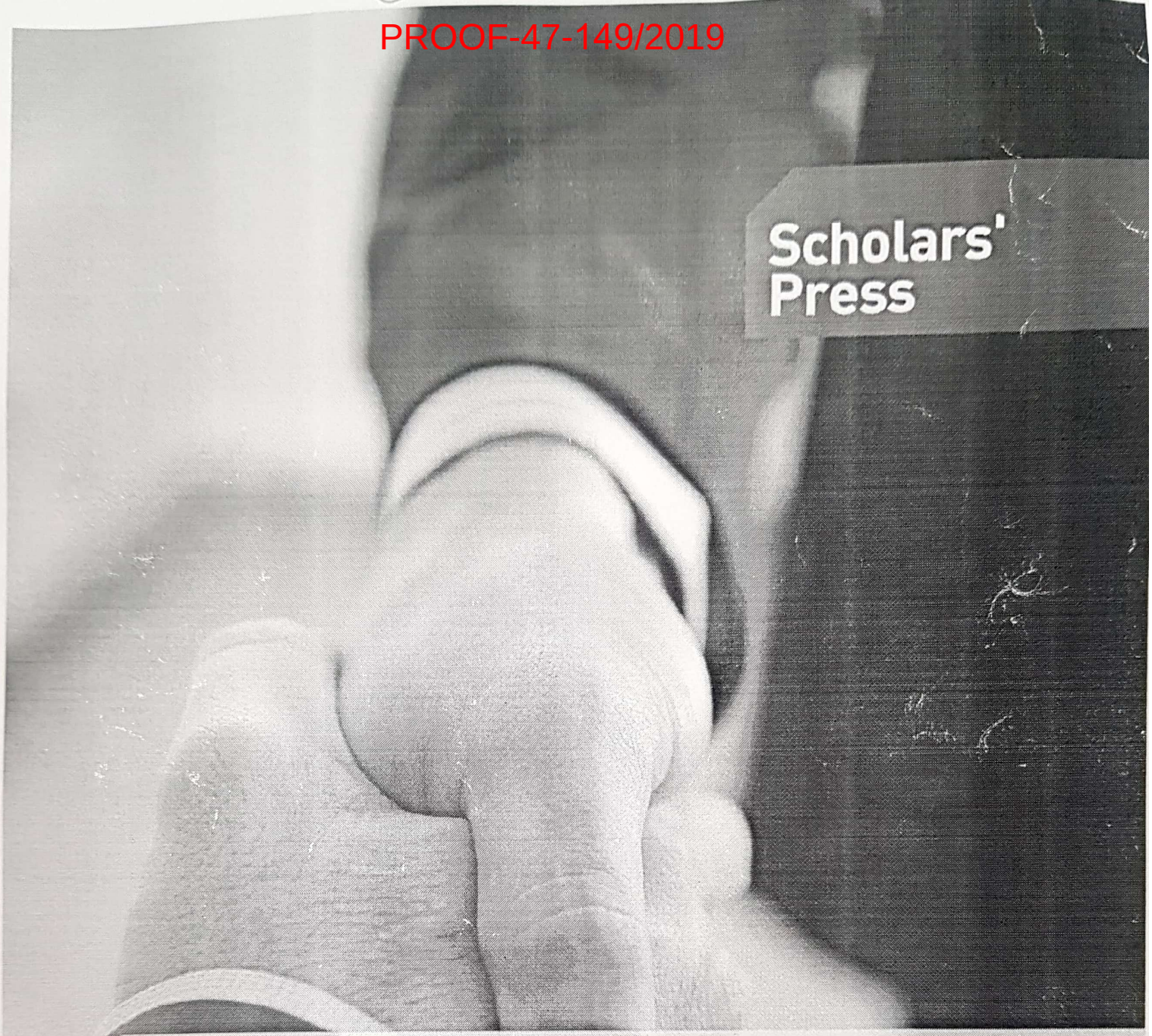

Scholars' Press

Kukkanur Jayaramaiah

The social change a critical evaluation of the lives of s c community

in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh

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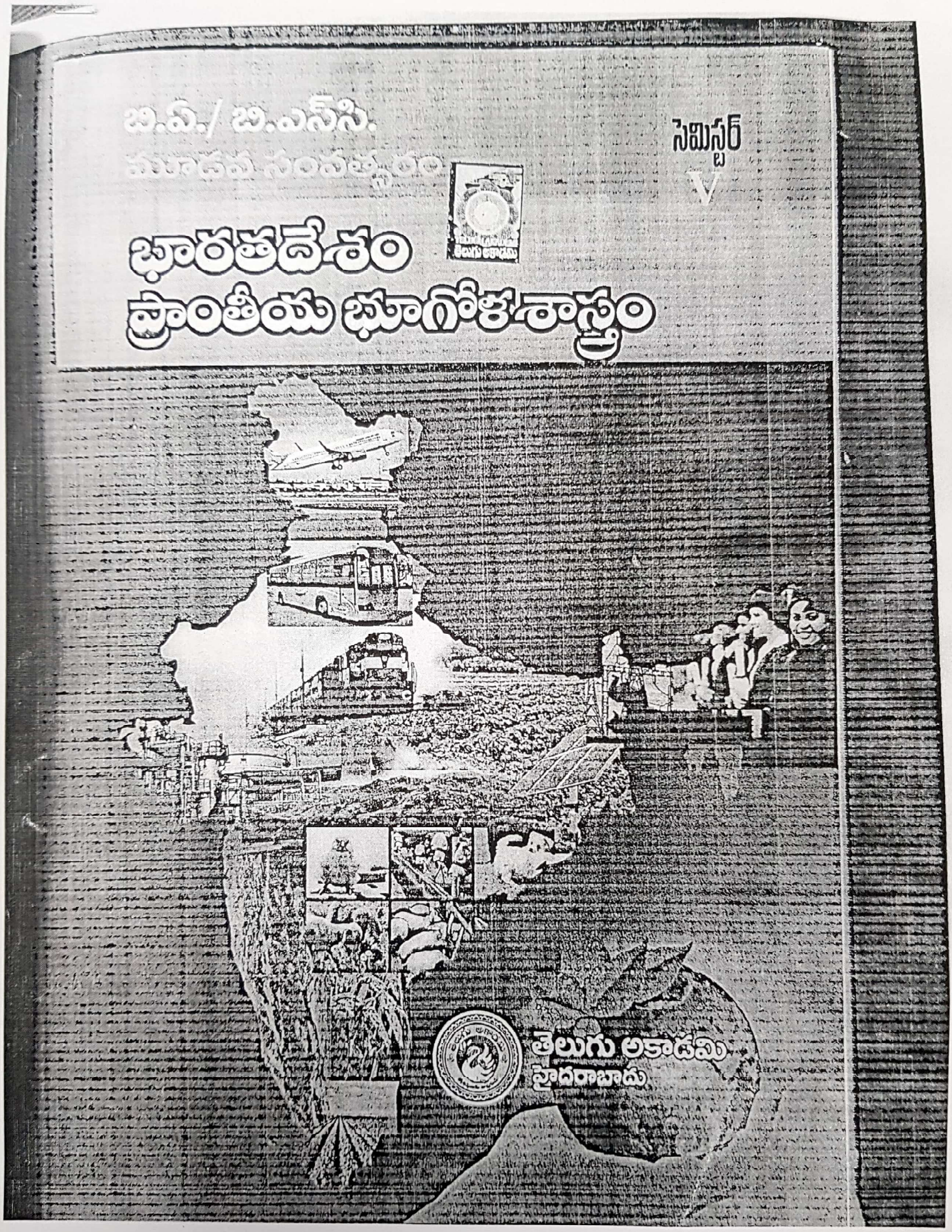
సెమిస్టర్ V

భారతదేశం ప్రాంతీయ భూగోళశాస్త్రం



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హైదరాబాదు

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HEAD
Department of Geography
[illegible] College of Sciences
S.V. University, TIRUPATI.

బి.ఎ. & బి.ఎస్‌సి.

మూడవ సంవత్సరం

సెమిస్టర్ - V

భారతదేశం
ప్రాంతీయ భూగోళశాస్త్రం

రచయితలు

ఆచార్య ఎ. కమలాకర్‌రెడ్డి
ఆచార్యులు (రిటైర్డ్), భూగోళశాస్త్ర విభాగం
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డా॥ పి. పద్మనాభరావు
అసోసియేట్ ప్రొఫెసర్, (రిటైర్డ్)
భూగోళశాస్త్ర విభాగం, సెస్
హైదరాబాదు

డా॥ ఆర్. సుధాకర్ గౌడ్
అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్
జియోఇన్ఫర్‌మేటిక్స్ విభాగం
తెలంగాణ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం
నిజామబాద్

డా॥ యం. రెడ్డి భాస్కర్ రెడ్డి
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తిరుపతి

డా॥ ఆనంద్ గోపగాని
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సంపాదకులు

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హైదరాబాదు

తెలుగు అకాడమి
హైదరాబాదు

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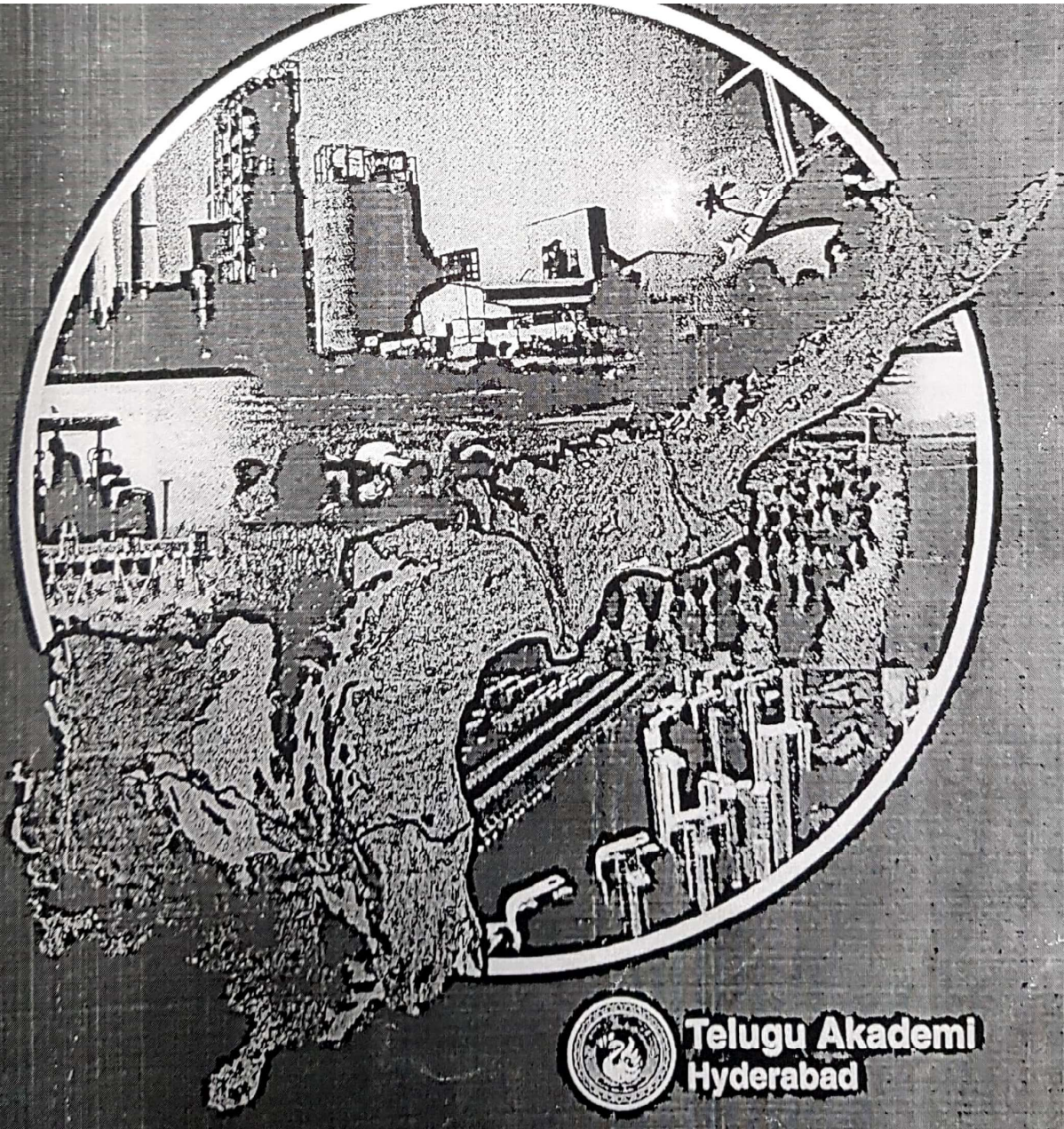

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International Conference on
Open Access Sources and Information Services during Post-Covid Times: Challenges and Opportunities

Volume - I



67th ILA CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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10 Usage of E-ShodhSindhu Resources by Faculty and Research Scholars of Andhra University, Andhra Pradesh: A Case Study – **P. Vijay Mahesh Kumar, Dr. A. Kishore and M. Srinivasa Reddy** 77

11 A Novel Solution for Information Access and Utilization of Open Educational Resources (OER) in the Academic Environment Particularly In Rural Areas of World **Nasika Bhavani Vara Sivaji** 90

12 Knowledge for Free: Open Educational Resources Initiatives in Indian Higher Education System **M. Krishhanmurthy and V M Mahesh** 99

13 OER (Open Educational Resources) in the Academic Environment: Opportunities and Challenges **Dr. M. Prasantha Kumari** 105

14 Reaping the Open Access Resources in Health Sciences **Dr. M. Padmaja, Dr. Y.M. Lokesh and Kareti Sujatha** 114

15 Open Educational Resources for Teaching and Learning **Dr. Rajesh Jampani and Dr. Leela Mohana Kumari. R** 120

16 Digital Education and its Tools Use in COVID-19 Pandemic **Dr. K. Shanmukhappa and Rajesh Naidu** 128

17 Open Educational Resources: Indian & Global Scenario **K. Kodanda Ramaiah and Dr. L. Lakshmipathi** 143

18 Open Educational Resources and Its Repositories **Savitha K and Harish S N** 152

19 Modern Teaching, Learning and Techniques in library Professional **Dr. MundheSamdipan D** 162

20 Need of Open Educational Resources (OERS) In Higher Education: A Bird's View **Dr. C.G. Saravana and Dr. M. Anjaiah** 166

21 SWAYAM - The Online Platform for Lifelong Learning **Dr. M. Mahalakshmi and Dr. P. Nageswara Rao** 175

22 The Impact of Open Access Sources and Open Education Resources on Library Services – A Study **Dr. A. Bagavathi** 184

THEME-2
OPEN ACCESS TOOLS AND SERVICES

23 Open Access Initiative in National Sanskrit University Tirupati Library **Dr. Vasanth N and Manjula M** 209

24 Open Access Services to Excelate/Support Research in India: with reference to the INFLIBNET Center Perspective **V. Srinivasa Rao, K. Siva Prasad and Sobila V R Prabhakar** 217

25 Open Access E-Books in Health Sciences – **Dr. A. Omkar Murty and Dr. B. Vijay Kumar** 228

26 Open Access Publishing Trends and India's Participation in DOAJ: A Study – **Dr. S. Srinivasa Raghavan and V. K. Varsha** 240

27 Source of Availability and Accessibility of Information and the Use of Library Services in the Affiliated Colleges of Madurai Kamaraj University During Post Covid Times, Tamil Nadu **Dr S. Nattar** and **Dr. R. Regina** 251

28 Open Access Sources and Information Services duringPost-CovidtimesinNimarRegion-ACase Study **Dr.M.SureshBabu and PriteeGulwaniya** 264

29 Downloading and installing of Reference Management Tools **Dr. Archana N Ladkat and Dr. Shalini R Lihitkar** 268

30 A Study on indianmanuscripts.com an Open Access Indian Manuscripts Initiative **Nirmala C and Dr. P G Tadasad** 277

31 Contribution of Asian Countries in Open DOAR **Rajashree D. Wagh and Dr. Shalini R. Lihitkar** 290

32 Use and perceptions of Remote Access Services (off-campus) among the users of Sri Padmavati MahilaVisvavidyalayam, Tirupati **Dr. N. Harilakshmi, Devaki Devei and Prof. B. Vani** 304

33 Open access scholarly communication by the faculty members of Nalsar University of Law: A Study **Chidananda M and MallinathKumbar** 315

OER (Open Educational Resources) in the Academic Environment: Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract

Open Educational Resources (OERs) are any type of educational materials that are in the public domain or introduced with an open license. The nature of these open materials means that anyone can legally and freely copy and use. The paper discusses the number of examples in OER like SWAYAM, Swayam Prabha, Shodhganga, NDLI, E-yantra etc. with their features. The paper also discusses opportunities and the challenges of OER and National Educational policy, 2020 vision towards OER.

Keywords: *Open Educational Resources, SWAYAM, Swayam Prabha, NDLI, Shodhganga, National Education Policy-2020.*

INTRODUCTION

In the information society, data is available both in printed and electronic form.With the emergence and extensive use of digital technologies, many learning resources are available on the Internet/online (public domain) and can be accessed via digital devices like computer, mobile phone and iPod, etc. These educational resources that are available in the public domain are known as Open Educational Resources (OERs).Open Educational Resources (OERs) are any type of educational materials that are in the public domain or introduced with an open license. The nature of these open materials means that anyone can legally and freely copy and use. Generally,OERs refer to online materials that can be adapted, reused, shared and even used for commercial purpose. Thus, OERs are reusable teaching-learning materials. OERs can be as short as small text, audio, video, image files, etc. as well as big files like textbooks or whole courses.

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Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity of Spiroheterocycles

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Abstract. A new class of spiroheterocycles-pyrazolinyl thienofuranones and isoxazolinyl thienofuranones were prepared from benzylidene thienofuranones by 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of nitrile imines and nitrile oxides. The dipolar reagents were generated from araldehyde phenylhydrazones and araldoximes in the presence of phase transfer catalyst. All the compounds are tested for their antimicrobial activity. Chloro substituted pyrazolinyl and isoxazolinyl thienofuranones displayed prominent antibacterial activity against *B. subtilis* greater than the standard drug Chloramphenicol and antifungal activity against *A. niger* greater than Ketoconazole.

INTRODUCTION

Pyrazoles and isoxazoles are effective heteroaromatic constituents because of their wide range of applications in medicinal and applied chemistry. In addition, fused spiro-pyrazoles and isoxazoles have been found to possess cytotoxic[1], antimicrobial[2,3], antitubercular[4], anticancer[5-7], antiviral[8] and acetyl-CoA carboxylase inhibiting activities[9]. The spiroheterocycles are reported by the reaction of *gem*-disubstituted carbocyclic[10-12] or heterocyclic compounds[12] with different nucleophiles. The 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of dipolar reagents to exocyclic double bonds[14,15] is also one of the important methods for the synthesis. In fact nitrile imines and nitrile oxides are considered as most prominent dipolar reagents which are extensively used for the preparation of azaspirocompounds[16]. The design and synthesis of biologically potential heterocyclic compounds under environmentally benign conditions is one of the important tasks in the field of green chemistry. The present work consists of the development of spiroheterocycles adopting green methodologies and to study their bioassay.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The knoevenagel condensation of thieno[3,2-*b*]furan-3(2*H*)-one (1) with benzaldehyde in the presence of 20 mol% of DBU acetate at 90 °C for 40 min under solvent free conditions produced 2-benzylidenethieno[3.2-*b*]furan-3(2*H*)-one (**2a**). The ^{1}H NMR spectrum of **2a** showed a singlet at δ 6.34 due to olefin proton. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **2a** exhibited signals at 108.5 and 147.4 ppm due to olefin carbons. Similarly the

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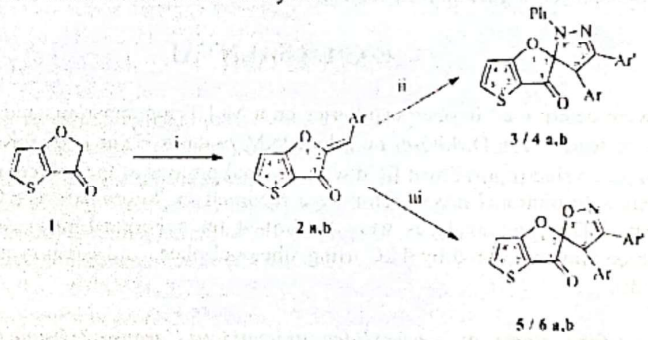
reaction between **1** and 4-chlorobenzaldehyde was carried out to procure 2-(4-chlorobenzylidene)thieno[3,2-*b*]furan-3(2*H*)-one (**2b**). It was observed that the catalytic activity of DBU acetate was effective in 20 mol% at 80-90 °C for 30-40 min resulting in the formation of products in excellent yield. In our earlier communications we have reported the extensive use of chloramine-T as a reagent to generate nitrile imines and nitrile oxides from araldehyde phenylhydrazones and araldoximes[17-19]. But we failed this methodology to prepare pyrazolylsulfonyl / isoxazolylsulfonyl thiophene carboxamides from ethane sulfonyl thiophenecarboxamines. However, we have succeeded to achieve the target molecules under green conditions using iodosobenzene in the presence of cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) and the products were obtained in excellent yields[20]. As such we have adopted this methodology to develop spiro heterocyclic compounds, pyrazolinylthienofuranones (**3a,b** / **4a,b**) and isoxazolinylthienofuranones (**5a,b** / **6a,b**) utilizing exomethylene group in **2**. Thus the reaction of **2** with araldehyde phenylhydrazones in the presence of idosobenzene and cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB), a surfactant at room temperature gave 2,5-diphenyl-4-(aryl)-2,4-dihydro-3'*H*-spiro[pyrazole-3,2'-thieno[3,2-*b*]furan]-3'-one (**3a,b**) and 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenyl-4-(aryl)-2,4-dihydro-3'*H*-spiro[pyrazole-3,2'-thieno[3,2-*b*]furan]-3'-one (**4a,b**). Likewise, 3-phenyl-4-(aryl)-3'*H*,4*H*-spiro[isoxazole-5,2'-thieno[3,2-*b*]furan]-3'-one (**5a,b**) and 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(aryl)-3'*H*,4*H*-spiro[isoxazole-5,2'-thieno[3,2-*b*]furan]-3'-one (**6a,b**) were prepared from **2** and araldoximes under green conditions (Scheme). Further it was observed that 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of nitrile imines and nitrile oxides which were generated *in situ* from araldehyde phenylhydrazones and araldoximes under green conditions proceeded well resulting in the formation of products in good yield. The absence of a singlet corresponding to olefin proton in the ^{1}H NMR spectra of these compounds confirmed their formation. The structures of all the new compounds were established by ^{1}H, ^{13}C NMR, mass and elemental analysis.



(i) Ar-CHO / [DBUH] [OAc] / 80-90 °C
(ii) Ar'CH=NNHPh / PhIO / CTAB / H2O / rt
(iii) Ar'CH=NOH / PhIO / CTAB / H2O / rt

Ar =
a) H
b) 4-Cl

3 / 5: Ar'= H
4 / 6: Ar'= 4-Cl

Scheme 1 Synthesis of spiro pyrazolinyl / isoxazolinyl thienofuranones

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

ASSAYS

The compounds **2/3/4/5/6 a, b** were dissolved in DMSO at three different concentrations of 50, 75 and 100 µg/well using Chloramphenicol for antibacterial activity and Ketoconazole for antifungal activity as the standard drug[20].

CELLS

Bacterial strains *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis* (Gram-positive), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella pneumonia* (Gram-negative) and fungi *Aspergillus niger*. *Penicillium chrysogenum* were obtained from Department of Botany, S.V. University, Tirupati, India.

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY

The results of antibacterial activity revealed that Gram-positive bacteria are more susceptible towards the tested compounds than Gram-negative bacteria. Further amongst Gram-positive bacteria all the compounds displayed higher activity towards *B. subtilis* than on *S. aureus*. The compounds having isoxazole unit displayed slightly higher activity than those with pyrazole moiety. In fact, the compound **6b** showed higher activity than the standard drug Chloramphenicol on *B. subtilis* and **6a** equal activity to the standard drug on *B. subtilis* at all tested concentrations.

ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY

All compounds inhibited the spore germination of tested fungi. All compounds exhibited higher activity on *A. niger* than on *P. chrysogenum*. Amongst the tested compounds, those with pyrazole unit displayed slightly higher activity than the compound having isoxazole moiety. In addition to this, it was observed that chloro substituted compound **4a** and **4b** displayed higher activity than standard drug Ketoconazole.

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined in open capillaries on a Mel Temp apparatus and are uncorrected. The ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in DMSO-d_6 on a Jeol JNM λ-400 MHz at 300.0 K (27 °C). The chemical shifts values are expressed as δ value (ppm) down field with residual protons of the solvent (DMSO-d_6. δ = 2.50 ppm) as internal standard. High-Resolution Mass spectra were recorded on Micromass Q-TOF mass spectrometer using electrospray ionization. The microanalyses were performed on a Perkin-Elmer 240C elemental analyzer. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC using silica gel plates and components were visualized under UV light (254 and 365 nm).

General procedure for synthesis of 2-(benzylidene)thieno[3,2-b]furan-3(2H)-one (2a,b)

A mixture of thieno[3,2-*b*]furan-3(2*H*)-one (1) (1 mmol), benzaldehyde (1 mmol) and DBU acetate (20 mol%) was heated at 80-90 °C for 30-40 min. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC) the contents were cooled and poured into ice cold water. The whole reaction mass was stirred for 10 min. The solid obtained was separated by filtration. The filtrate contains mixture of water and ionic liquid. The water was removed under reduced pressure. The residual ionic liquid was reused to study its catalytic activity in subsequent runs for the synthesis of **2a,b**. The crude compound **2** was recrystallized from dichloromethane.

***2-benzylidenethieno[3,2-b]furan-3(2H)-one* (2a)**

M.p.:110-112 °C, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 6.11 (d,1H, C_4-H, J=4.8 Hz), 6.34 (s, 1H, C=CH), 7.34-7.49 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.89 (d,1H, C_5-H, J=4.8 Hz) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 108.5 (C=CH), 114.5, 117.8, 121.3, 124.5, 126.1, 129.4, 131.4, 134.5, 145.2 (C-2', C-4', C-5', aromatic carbons), 147.4 (C-2), 154.5 (C-3'), 171.5 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 251.0153 [M+Na]$^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{13}H_8O_2S$: C, 68.40; H, 3.53; %; Found: C, 68.43; H, 3.50%.

***2-(4-chlorobenzylidene)thieno[3,2-b]furan-3(2H)-one* (2b)**

M.p.:112-114 °C, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): 6.20 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J=5.2 Hz), 6.36 (s, 1H, C=CH), 7.44-7.53 (m, 4H, Ar-H),7.89 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J=5.2 Hz) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 109.5 (C=CH), 117.6, 118.3, 128.0, 133.1, 139.2, 141.4, 146.7 (C-2', C-4', C-5', aromatic carbons), 147.5(C-2), 163.2 (C-3'), 174.6 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 284.9765 [M+Na]$^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{13}H_7ClO_2S$: C, 59.44; H, 2.69%; Found: C, 59.41; H, 2.55%.

General procedure for synthesis of 2,5-diphenyl-4-(aryl)-2,4-dihydro-3'H-spiro[pyrazole-3,2'-thieno[3,2-b]furan]-3'-one (3a,b) / 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenyl-4-(aryl)-2,4-dihydro-3'H-spiro[pyrazole-3,2'-thieno[3,2-b]furan]-3'-one (4a,b) / 3-phenyl-4-(aryl)-3'H,4H-spiro[isoxazole-5,2'-thieno[3,2-b]furan]-3'-one (5a,b) / 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(aryl)-3'H,4H-spiro[isoxazole-5,2'-thieno[3,2-b]furan]-3'-one (6a,b)

A mixture of benzaldehyde phenylhydrazone benzaldoxime (0.75 mmol), 2-(benzyliden)thieno[3,2-*b*]furan-3(2*H*)-one (2) (1.50 mmol), water (10 mL) and CTAB (0.25 mmol) were stirred at room temperature for 20 min. To this iodosobenzene (2.10 mmol) was added and stirring was continued at room temperature for 2-3 h. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC) it was extracted with ethyl acetate, washed with brine solution, dried and the solvent was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resultant solid was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 60-120 mesh) using hexane/ethyl acetate (6:4) as eluent.

2,4,5-triphenyl-2,4-dihydro-3'H-spiro[pyrazole-3,2'-thieno[3,2-b]furan]-3'-one **(3a)**

M.p.:111-113 °C, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): 3.87 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.11 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J=5.4 Hz), 7.41-7.76 (m, 15H, Ar-H), 7.64 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J=5.4 Hz ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 44.4 (C-4"), 114.7 (C-2), 115.9, 115.5, 117.4, 119.8, 121.3, 123.1, 124.9, 126.5, 128.2, 129.1, 131.8, 132.0, 133.8, 135.9, 140.6, 141.2, 142.7, 151.5 (C-2', C-4', C-5', C-3", aromatic carbons), 158.4 (C-3'), 184.7 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 445.0979 [M+Na]$^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{11}H_7NO_2S$: C, 73.91; H, 4.29; N, 6.63%; Found: C, 73.86; H, 4.26; N, 6.56%.

4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,5-diphenyl-2,4-dihydro-3'H-spiro[pyrazole-3,2'-thieno[3,2-b]furan]-3'-one **(3b)**

M.p.:118-120 °C, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 3.56 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.01 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J=5.0 Hz), 6.78-7.24 (m, 14H, Ar-H), 7.65 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J=5.0 Hz) ppm: ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 47.9 (C-4"), 114.5(C-2), 116.4, 117.4, 118.1, 119.7, 122.8, 124.7, 125.6, 129.9, 130.5, 131.1, 132.7, 140.5, 141.4, 142.3, 144.0, 150.8 (C-2', C-4', C-5', C-3", aromatic carbons), 160.2 (C-3'), 191.1 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 479.0583 [M+Na]$^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{25}H_{17}ClN_2O_2S$: C, 68.34; H, 3.75; N, 6.13%; Found: C, 68.28; H, 3.69; N, 6.08%.

5-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,4-diphenyl-2,4-dihydro-3'H-spiro[pyrazole-3,2'-thieno[3,2-b]furan]-3'-one **(4a)**

M.p.:122-124 °C, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 3.43 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.15 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J=5.6 Hz), 7.16-7.96 (m, 14H, Ar-H), 8.01 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J=5.6 Hz) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 45.8 (C-4"),113.7, (C-2), 116.1 117.2, 118.3, 119.1, 121.8, 123.4, 124.2, 127.6, 128.9,129.4, 130.0, 131.5, 133.8, 138.4, 140.6,141.8, 144.5, 152.8 (C-2', C-4', C-5', C-3", aromatic carbons), 159.9 (C-3'), 191.8 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 479.0590 [M+Na]$^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{25}H_{17}ClN_2O_2S$: C, 68.34; H, 3.75; N, 6.13%; Found: C, 63.46; H, 3.22; N, 5.64%.

4,5-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenyl-2,4-dihydro-3'H-spiro[pyrazole-3,2'-thieno[3,2-b]furan]-3'-one **(4b)**

M.p.:128-130 °C, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 3.99 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.12 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J=5.1 Hz), 7.02-7.69 (m, 13H, Ar-H), 7.89 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J=5.1 Hz) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 45.9 (C-4"), 111.8 (C-2), 111.9, 115.5, 117.7, 119.7, 120.6, 122.6, 124.5, 126.8, 129.9, 130.4, 135.0, 139.9, 140.9, 142.8, 148.9, 150.8 (C-2', C-4', C-5', C-3", aromatic carbons), 163.4 (C-3'), 191.6 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 513.0213 [M+Na]$^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{26}H_{16}Cl_2N_2O_2S$: C, 63.55; H, 3.28; N, 5.70%; Found: C, 63.46; H, 3.22; N, 5.64%.

3,4-diphenyl-3'H,4H-spiro[isoxazole-5,2'-thieno[3,2-b]furan]-3'-one **(5a)**

M.p.:137-139 °C, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 4.00 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.68 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J=5.8 Hz), 7.62-7.91 (m, 10H, Ar-H), 8.08 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J=5.8 Hz) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 49.6 (C-4"), 112.5 (C-2),. 113.7, 117.2 122.1, 125.6 ,127.7, 131.9, 133.8, 136.7, 137.6, 140.8, 142.3, 145.2, 147.4, 152.0 (C-2', C-4', C-5', C-3", aromatic carbons), 162.4 (C-3'), 197.1 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 370.0521[M+Na]$^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{13}NO_3S$: C, 69.15; H, 3.77; N, 4.03%; Found: C, 69.09; H, 3.81; N, 4.07%.

4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-phenyl-3'H,4H-spiro[isoxazole-5,2'-thieno[3,2-b]furan]-3'-one **(5b)**

M.p.:133-135 °C, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 4.01 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.56 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J=4.9 Hz), 7.34-8.01 (m, 10H, Ar-H), 7.98 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J=4.9 Hz) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 49.9 (C-4"), 113.6 (C-2), 115.5, 118.8, 124.8, 126.9, 129.8, 130.6, 131.5, 135.9, 141.1, 142.9, 146.7, 150.9 (C-2', C-4', C-5', C-3", aromatic carbons), 161.8 (C-3'), 192.9 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 404.0133 [M+Na]$^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{12}ClNO_3S$: C, 62.91; H, 3.17; N, 3.67%; Found: C, 62.99; H, 3.24; N, 3.74%.

3-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-phenyl-3'H,4H-spiro[isoxazole-5,2'-thieno[3,2-b]furan]-3'-one **(6a)**

M.p.:141-143 °C, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): 4.09 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.79 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J=5.3 Hz), 7.68-7.22 (m, 9H, Ar-H), 7.95 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J=5.3 Hz) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 48.5 (C-4"), 112.8 (C-2), 113.6, 115.7, 120.8, 121.9, 123.8, 130.6, 132.7, 136.1, 139.3, 142.8, 143.9, 144.8, 149.8, 151.2 (C-2', C-4', C-5', C-3", aromatic carbons), 160.9 (C-3'), 194.0 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 404.0112 [M+Na]$^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{12}ClNO_3S$: C, 62.91; H, 3.17; N, 3.67%; Found: C, 62.94; H, 3.14; N, 3.61%.

3,4-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-3'H,4H-spiro[isoxazole-5,2'-thieno[3,2-b]furan]-3'-one **(6b)**

M.p.:138-140 °C, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 4.03 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.69 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J=5.1 Hz), 7.45-7.98 (m, 8H, Ar-H), 8.14 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J=5.1 Hz) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 50.9 (C-4"), 111.9 (C-2), 115.9, 117.8, 120.4, 126.7, 129.9, 131.0, 133.7, 134.0, 139.8, 141.8, 151.4, 153.1 (C-2', C-4', C-5', C-3", aromatic carbons), 164.3 (C-3'), 195.9 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 437.9734 [M+Na]$^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{11}Cl_2NO_3S$: C, 57.71; H, 57.68; N, 3.36%; Found: C, 57.68; H, 2.72; N, 3.32%.

CONCLUSION

A new class of spiroheterocycles-pyrazolinyl thienofuranones and isoxazolinyl thienofuranones were prepared from benzylidene thienofuranones exploiting 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of nitrile imines and nitrile oxides generated from araldehyde phenylhydrazones and araldoximes under green conditions using idosobenzene and cetyltrimethylammonium bromide(CTAB) as surfactant. All the compounds are tested for their antimicrobial activity. Chloro substituted isoxazolinyl thienofuranones (**6a** and **6b**) displayed excellent antibacterial activity against *B. subtilis* greater than the standard drug Chloramphenicol. Chloro substituted pyrazolinyl thienofuranones **4a** and **4b** also showed prominent antifungal activity against *A. niger* greater than the standard drug Ketoconazole.

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Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity of Bis(azolyl) Urea Derivatives

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Abstract. A variety of bis(azolyl) urea derivatives were prepared by the reaction of methyl benzazoyl carbamates with azolyl amines in the presence of mild base and studied their antimicrobial activity. The presence of electron donating substituents on the aromatic ring enhanced the activity. Methoxy substituted benzothiazolyl thiazolyl urea, benzothiazolyl imidazolyl urea and benzimidazolyl thiazolyl urea displayed prominent antibacterial activity against *Bacillus subtilis*. Benzothiazolyl imidazolyl urea and methyl substituted benzimidazolyl imidazolyl urea showed good antifungal activity against *Aspergillus niger*.

INTRODUCTION

Azoles and benzazoles are prominent class of aromatic heterocyclic family due to their presence in myriad of bioactive natural products as privileged pharmacophores. Benzoxazole and its derivatives exhibit chemotherapeutic activities including antibiotic[1] antimicrobial[2] and antitumor[3]. Benzothiazoles are prominent class of fused heterocycles as they possess antimicrobial properties[4]. In addition 2-arylbenzothiazoles are potent and selective antitumor agents[5]. The benzimidazole nucleus is present in many biologically active natural products and synthetic compounds. Ozazole moieties exhibit anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiviral and antipyretic activities[6]. Imidazole is privileged scaffold present in some significant molecules such as biotin, histindine[7], topsentine and nortopsentine[8]. Compounds containing thiazole moiety gained tremendous importance for their biological applications as antifungal[9], antimicrobial[10], anti-inflammatory[11], antitumor[12]. In continuation of our studies, the present work synthesis and antimicrobial activities of bis(azolyl)urea derivatives having different heterocyclic moieties has been taken.

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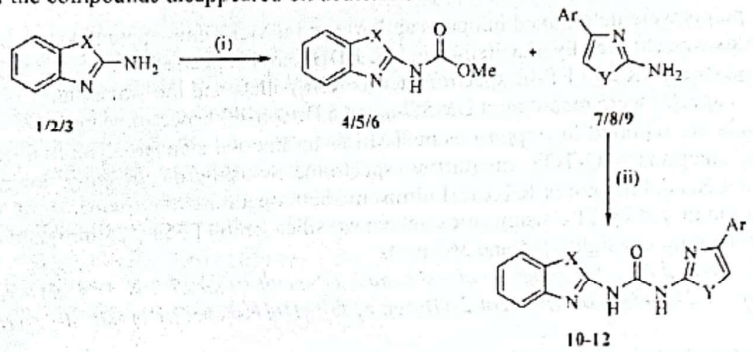
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Benzoxazolyl-2-amine (**1**)/benzimidazolyl-2-amine (**3**) were prepared from 2-aminophenol / *o*-phenylenediamine on reaction with cyanogen bromide[13]. Benzothiazolyl-2-amine (**2**) was obtained from aniline and ammonium thiocyanate in the presence of bromine in acetic acid[14]. The oxazolyl-2-amine (**7**) and thiazolyl-2-amine (**8**) were prepared from phenacyl bromide on treatment with urea and thiourea[15,16]. Imidazolyl-2-amine (**9**) was obtained by the reaction of phenacyl bromide with guanidine hydrochloride followed by hydrolysis[15]. Treatment of **1** with methyl chloroformate under ultrasonication at a frequency of 35 kHz resulted in methyl benzo[*d*]oxazol-2-ylcarbamate (**4**). Similarly, methyl benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylcarbamate (**5**) and methyl (1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazol-2-ylcarbamate (**6**)were obtained prepared by the reaction of **2** and **3** with methyl chloroformate[17]. The ^{1}H NMR spectra of **4**, **5** and **6** displayed a singlet at δ 3.64, 3.69 and 3.72 ppm due to methoxy protons and a broad singlet at δ 10.42, 10.47 and 10.51 ppm due to NH. The compound **6** showed another broad singlet at δ 10.48 ppm due to benzimidazole NH. The reaction of **4** with **7** in the presence of potassium *tert*-butoxide in THF under ultrasonication resulted in 1-benzo[d] oxazol-2-yl-3-(4-aryl oxazol-2-yl)urea (**10**). Similarly reaction of **5** with **8** furnished 1-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-3-(4-aryl)thiazol-2-yl)urea (**11**). Adopting similar methodology, 1-(1*H*-benzo[*d*] imidazole-2-yl)-3-(4-aryl) 1-*H*-imidazol-2-yl)urea (**12**) was prepared by the treatment of **6** with **9** (Scheme 1). The ^{1}H NMR spectra of **10a**, **11a** showed a broad singlet at δ 8.52 and 8.61 ppm due to two NH protons. The signals of highly acidic protons in all the compounds disappeared on deuteration.



(i) $ClCO_2Me$ / Et_3N / DCM /))))
(ii) KO*t*-Bu / THF /))))

1,4,7 X = O
2,5,8 X = S
3,6,9 X = NH

10 X = Y = O
11 X = Y = S
12 X= Y = NH

Ar - a) H
b) 4-Me
c) 4-OMe

Scheme 1

BIOLOGICAL ASSAYS

The compounds **10-12** were dissolved in DMSO at three different concentrations of 50, 75 and 100 μg/cm^3 using Chloramphenicol for antibacterial activity and Ketoconazole for antifungal activity as the standard drug [18].

CELLS

Bacterial strains *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis* (Gram-positive bacteria), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella pneumonia* (Gram-negative bacteria) and fungi *Aspergillus niger*, *Penicillium chrysogenum* were obtained from the Department of Microbiology, S.V.University, Tirupati.

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY

The compounds **10-12** were screened for antibacterial activity at three different concentrations 50, 75, 100 μg/well. The results revealed that all the compounds showed higher antibacterial activity towards Gram-positive bacteria than on Gram-negative bacteria. It was observed that thiazole in combination with benzothiazole (**11**) displayed excellent antibacterial activity particularly against *Bacillus subtilis*. However compounds having

imidazole - benzimidazole units (**12**) showed moderate activity. On the other hand, compounds with oxazole - benzoxazole (**10**) displayed least activity. The structure activity relationship revealed that the presence electron donating substituents on the aromatic ring increased activity. In fact the compounds having methoxy substituent showed greater activity than those with phenyl and methyl substituents in the respective series. Further it was noticed that the compounds **11c** and **12c** displayed activity greater than the standard drug Chloramphenicol on *Bacillus subtilis* at all tested concentrations.

ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY

All the compounds are also evaluated for antifungal activity at 50, 75, 100 µg/well concentrations. All the compounds exhibited higher activity towards *Aspergillus niger* than on *Penicillium chrysogenum*. The compounds having imidazole-benzimidazole (**12**) displayed excellent antifungal activity on *Aspergillus niger*. It was observed that those with oxazole-benzoxazole (**10**) showed moderate activity than the compounds with thiazole-benzothiazole (**11**). The compound **12c** displayed antifungal activity greater than the standard drug Ketoconazole against *Aspergillus niger* at all tested concentrations.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Melting points were determined in open capillaries on a Mel-Temp apparatus and are uncorrected. The purity of the compounds was checked by TLC (silica gel H, BDH, ethyl acetate / hexane, 1:3). The IR spectra were recorded on a Thermo Nicolet IR 200 FT-IR spectrometer as KBr pellets and the wave numbers were given in cm^{-1}. The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in DMSO-d_6 on a Bruker-400 spectrometer operating at 400 and 100 MHz. All chemical shifts are reported in δ (ppm) using TMS as an internal standard. The high-resolution mass spectra were recorded on micromass Q-TOF micromass spectrometer using electrospray ionization. Ultrasonication was performed in a BandelinSonorex RK 102H ultrasonic bath operating at a frequency of 35 KHz. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC using silica gel plates (silica gel 60 F254 0.25 mm) and components were visualized by observation under UV light (254 and 365 nm).

General procedure for the synthesis of 1-benzo[d]oxazol-2-yl-3-(4-aryloxazol-2-yl)urea (10) / 1-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-3-(4-aryl)thiazol-2-yl)urea (11) / 1-(1H-benzo[d]imidazole-2-yl)-3-(4-aryl) 1-H-imidazol-2-yl)urea (12)

A mixture of KOt-Bu (1.1 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was sonicated at room temperature for 4 min. To this, methyl benzazoyl carbamate (**4/5/6**) (1 mmol) and benzazolyl amine (**7/8/9**) (1 mmol) were added and sonication was continued until amine was consumed. THF was evaporated under reduced pressure and diluted with water (10 ml). It was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and dried over anhydrous $MgSO_4$. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and solid obtained was recrystallized from ethanol.

*1-Benzo[d] oxazol-2-yl-3-(4-phenyloxazol-2-yl)urea (10) (**10a**, $C_{17}H_{12}N_4O_3$)*

White solid, M.p.: 137-139 °C. ^1H NMR, δ : 7.30-7.74 (m, 10H; Ar-H, C-5'), 8.52 (bs, 2H, NH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR, δ : 156.2 (C-2), 146.5 (C-2'), 142.6 (C-4'), 135.8 (C-5'), 159.9 (C=O), 114.2, 117.6, 122.3, 125.1, 127.4, 127.9, 128.5, 132.7, 138.0, 142.4 (aromatic carbons) ppm; IR (KBr): ν = 1572 (C=N), 1616 (C=C), 1634 (CONH), 3342 (NH) cm^{-1}; HRMS: (m/z) 343.2981 [M+Na].

*1-Benzo[d] oxazol-2-yl-3-(4-(p-tolyl)oxazol-2-yl)urea (**10b**, $C_{18}H_{14}N_4O_3$)*

White solid, M.p.: 136-138 °C. ^1H NMR, δ : 7.28-7.69 (m, 9H; Ar-H, C-5'), 8.49 (bs, 2H, NH), 2.29 (3H, CH_3) ppm; ^{13}C NMR, δ : 20.8 (CH_3), 155.8 (C-2), 145.6 (C-2'), 141.3 (C-4'), 134.6 (C-5'), 158.7 (C=O), 115.7, 118.1, 122.3, 124.7, 125.9, 126.8, 128.1, 132.8, 136.9, 142.8 (aromatic carbons) ppm; IR (KBr): ν = 1554 (C=N), 1612 (C=C), 1641 (CONH), 3339 (NH) cm^{-1}; HRMS (m/z) 357.3262 [M+Na].

*1-Benzo[d] oxazol-2-yl-3-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)oxazol-2-yl)urea (**10c**, $C_{18}H_{14}N_4O_4$)*

White solid, M.p.: 156-158 °C. ^1H NMR, δ : 7.24-7.69 (m, 9H; Ar-H, C-5'), 8.42 (bs, 2H, NH), 3.62 (OCH_3) ppm; ^{13}C NMR, δ : 54.9 (OCH_3), 156.2 (C-2), 144.3 (C-2'), 141.1 (C-4'), 133.6 (C-5'), 157.6 (C=O), 114.3, 118.2, 121.7, 122.9, 124.7, 126.3, 127.5, 132.1, 141.3, 159.3 (aromatic carbons) ppm; IR (KBr): ν = 1563 (C=N), 1613 (C=C), 1638 (CONH), 3329 (NH) cm^{-1}; HRMS (m/z) 373.3227 [M+Na].

*1-(Benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-3-(4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)urea (**11a**, $C_{17}H_{12}N_4OS_2$)*

White solid, M.p.: 164-166 °C. ^1H NMR, δ : 7.42-8.03 (m, 10H; Ar-H, C-5'), 8.61 (bs, 2H, NH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR, δ : 171.3 (C-2), 164.2 (C-2'), 145.4 (C-4'), 104.2 (C-5'), 158.6 (C=O), 118.4, 121.1, 122.2, 123.1, 123.7, 125.8,

126.9, 127.3, 134.2, 142.8 (aromatic carbons) ppm; IR (KBr): $\bar{\nu}$ = 1561 (C=N), 1618 (C=C), 1638 (CONH), 3351 (NH) cm^{-1}; HRMS: (m/z) 375.4204 [M+Na].

1-(Benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-3-(4-(p-tolyl)thiazol-2-yl)urea (11b, $C_{18}H_{14}N_4OS_2$)

White solid, M.p.: 161-163 °C. ^{1}H NMR, δ : 7.39-8.01 (m, 9H: Ar-H, C-5'), 8.59 (bs, 2H, NH), 2.25 (CH_3) ppm; ^{13}C NMR, δ : 20.5 (CH_3), 171.1 (C-2), 162.6 (C-2'), 146.3 (C-4'), 103.2 (C-5'), 157.9 (C=O), 118.1, 120.5, 121.6, 122.8, 123.4, 125.2, 126.9, 127.6, 133.1, 141.1 (aromatic carbons) ppm; IR (KBr): $\bar{\nu}$ = 1556 (C=N), 1618 (C=C), 1646 (CONH), 3348 (NH) cm^{-1}; HRMS: (m/z) 389.4480 [M+Na].

1-(Benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-3-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)urea (11c, $C_{18}H_{14}N_4O_2S_2$)

White solid, M.p.: 173-175 °C. ^{1}H NMR, δ : 7.36-7.98 (m, 9H: Ar-H, C-5'), 8.48 (bs, 2H, NH), 3.49 (OCH_3) ppm; ^{13}C NMR, δ : 171.4 (C-2), 161.8 (C-2'), 145.5 (C-4'), 101.3 (C-5'), 156.8 (C=O), 117.3, 119.4, 121.7, 122.8, 123.6, 124.7, 125.9, 127.8, 131.6, 158.2 (aromatic carbons) ppm; IR (KBr): $\bar{\nu}$ = 1552 (C=N), 1612 (C=C), 1631 (CONH), 3341 (NH) cm^{-1}; HRMS: (m/z) 405.4471 [M+Na].

1-(1H-Benzo[d] imidazole-2-yl)-3-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)urea (12a, $C_{17}H_{14}N_6O$)

White solid, M.p.: 203-205 °C. ^{1}H NMR, δ : 7.36-7.85 (m, 10H, Ar-H, C-5'), 8.37 (bs, 2H, NH), 11.02 (bs, 1H, benzimidazole NH), 11.40 (bs, 1H imidazole NH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR, δ : 147.3 (C-2), 149.3 (C-2'), 140.4 (C-4'), 116.8 (C-5'), 166.5 (C=O), 120.3, 122.1, 124.6, 125.8, 126.7, 134.1, 136.4 (aromatic carbons) ppm; IR (KBr): $\bar{\nu}$ = 1556 (C=N), 1618 (C=C), 1637 (CONH), 3346 (NH) cm^{-1}; HRMS: (m/z) 341.3286 [M+Na].

1-(1H-Benzo[d]imidazole-2-yl)-3-(4-tolyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)urea (12b, $C_{18}H_{16}N_6O$)

White solid, M.p.: 194-196 °C. ^{1}H NMR, δ : 7.35-7.81 (m, 9H, Ar-H, C-5'), 8.29 (bs, 2H, NH), 11.04 (bs, 1H, benzimidazole NH), 11.36 (bs, 1H, imidazole NH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR, δ : 147.1 (C-2), 150.6 (C-2'), 140.1 (C-4'), 115.6 (C-5'), 165.9 (C=O), 119.8, 120.9, 123.6, 124.6, 126.1, 128.5, 134.7 (aromatic carbons) ppm; IR (KBr): $\bar{\nu}$ = 1556 (C=N), 1617 (C=C), 1639 (CONH), 3339 (NH) cm^{-1}; HRMS: (m/z) 355.3583 [M+Na].

1-(1H-Benzo[d]imidazole-2-yl)-3-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)urea (12c, $C_{18}H_{16}N_6O_2$)

White solid, M.p.: 218-220 °C. ^{1}H NMR, δ : 7.31-7.78 (m, 9H, Ar-H, C-5'), 8.26 (bs, 2H, NH), 10.94 (bs, 1H, benzimidazole NH), 11.28 (bs, 1H, imidazole NH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR, δ : 148.4 (C-2), 150.8 (C-2'), 139.7 (C-4'), 114.0 (C-5'), 164.3 (C=O), 117.4, 119.9, 122.7, 124.1, 125.7, 127.6, 132.8 (aromatic carbons) ppm; IR (KBr): $\bar{\nu}$ = 1576 (C=N), 1621 (C=C), 1641 (CONH), 3361 (NH) cm^{-1}; HRMS: (m/z) 371.3569 [M+Na].

CONCLUSIONS

A variety of bis(azolyl) urea derivatives were prepared by the reaction of methyl benzazoyl carbamates with azolyl amines in the presence of mild base and studied their antimicrobial activity. The presence of electron donating substituents on the aromatic ring enhanced the activity. Methoxy substituted benzothiazolyl thiazolyl urea, benzothiazolyl imidazolyl urea and benzimidazolyl thiazolyl urea displayed prominent antibacterial activity against *Bacillus subtilis*. Benzothiazolyl imidazolyl urea and methyl substituted benzimidazolyl imidazolyl urea showed good antifungal activity against *Aspergillus niger*.

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Synthesis, Characterization and Antimicrobial Activity of Azetidinone and Thiazolidinone Derivatives

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Abstract. A variety of azolylindolylthiazolidinones and azetidinones were synthesized by the cyclocondensation of azolylindolyl schiff's bases with mercaptoacetic acid and chloroacetyl chloride, respectively under ultrasonication. The methoxy substituted thiazolylindolylazetidinone (**12**) and imidazolylindolylazetidinone (**13**) were exhibited excellent antibacterial activity against *B. subtilis*. The compound **13** was also showed excellent antifungal activity against *A. niger*.

INTRODUCTION

The Schiff's base, an azomethine, has a wide range of applications as antibacterial, antifungal, anticancer, and antiviral agents. The synthesis of novel Schiff's bases and their utility to develop a variety of heterocycles of pharmacological importance is one of the currently interesting areas of research. Thiazolidinones are the valuable pharmacological agents such as antitumor[1], antimicrobial[2], antitubercular[3], and anti-HIV[4]. The 2- azetidinone (β-lactam) ring system is the common structural feature of β-lactam antibiotics including penicillins, cephalosporins, carbapenems, and nocardicins, which have been widely used as chemotherapeutic agents to treat bacterial infections and microbial diseases[5,6]. Ultrasound irradiation has emerged as a powerful technique for the promotion of organic reactions. This approach is more convenient and is easily controlled when compared with the traditional methods. The advantages of using ultrasound as an energy source is to promote organic reactions include shorter reaction times and higher yields when compared with conventional thermal heating methods[7,8]. The literature survey revealed the synthesis of different heterocycles viz., pyrazoles[9], thiazoles[10], isoxazoles[11], imidazolines[12], thiazolidinones[13], triazoles[14], thiazinanones[15] by applying sonochemistry. The beneficial effects of ultrasonic irradiation and our interest to develop and to improve the methodologies in chemical processes especially where classical methods require prolonged reaction times prompted to plan for the synthesis of biologically potent thiazolidinone and azetidinone derivatives.

CHEMISTRY

The synthetic pathway adopted to synthesize azolylindolylthiazolidinones and azolylindolylazetidinones is depicted in scheme. The cyclocondensation of phenacyl bromide with urea and thiourea gave 2-amino-4-aryloxazoles (**1**) and 2-amino-4-arylthiazoles (**2**), respectively[16]. 2-Amino-4-arylimidazoles (**3**) were prepared by the

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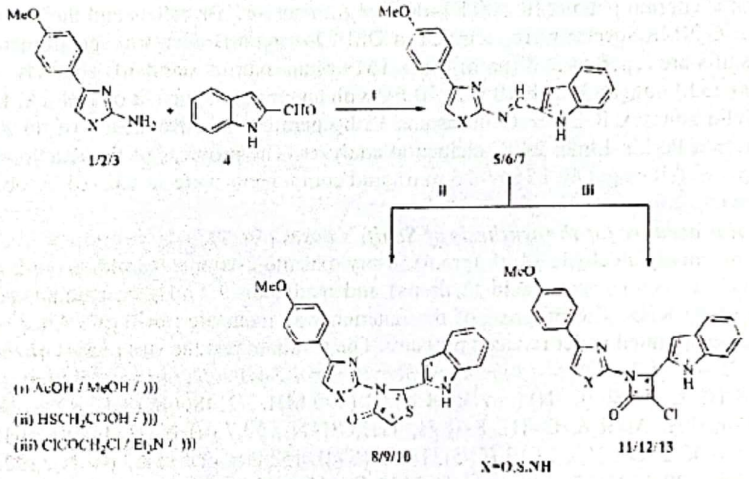
reaction of phenacyl bromide with acetylguanidine followed by hydrolysis in the presence of sulfuric acid[16]. The Schiff bases- (*E*)-1-(1*H*-indol-2-yl)-*N*-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)oxazol-2-yl)methanimine (**5**), (*E*)-1-(1*H*-indol-2-yl)-*N*-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)methanimine (**6**) and (*E*)-1-(1*H*-indol-2-yl)-*N*-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methanimine (**7**) were prepared by the reaction of **1/2/3** with indolylaldehyde (**4**) in the presence of acetic acid in methanol under ultrasonication.

The imine functionality present in **5/6/7** was used to develop heteroarylthiazolidinones. The reaction of **5/6/7** with mercaptoacetic acid under ultrasonication at a frequency of 46 KHz resulted in 2-(1*H*-indol-2-yl)-3-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)oxazol-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one (**8**), 2-(1*H*-indol-2-yl)-3-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)thiazolidin -4-one (**9**), 2-(1*H*-indol-2-yl)-3-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one (**10**). The schiff bases **5/6/7** were also used to develop heteroarylazetidinones- 3-chloro-4-(1*H*-indol-2-yl)-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)oxazol-2-yl)azetidin-2-one (**11**), 3-chloro-4-(1*H*-indol-2-yl)-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)azetidin-2-one (**12**), 3-chloro-4-(1*H*-indol-2-yl)-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)azetidin-2-one (**13**) by the treatment of **5/6/7** with chloroacetyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine under ultrasonication. The structures of all the compounds were established by IR, NMR, mass spectral data and elemental analyses.



Scheme Synthesis of 2-(1*H*-indol-2-yl)-3-(4-aryloxazol / thiazol / imidazol-2-yl)-thiazolidin-4-one and 3-chloro-4-(1*H*-indol-2-yl)-1-(4-aryoxazol / thiazol / imidazol-2-yl)azetidin-2-one.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

The compounds **5-13** were dissolved in DMSO at the concentrations of 12.5, 25, 50 and 100 µg/well. Bacterial strains *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and fungi *Aspergillus niger*, *Penicillium chrysogenum* were obtained from Department of Microbiology, S.V.University, Tirupati.

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY

The compounds **5-13** were assayed for antimicrobial activity at four concentrations 12.5, 25, 50 and 100 µg/ml. All the compounds displayed higher antibacterial activity towards Gram-positive bacteria than on Gram-negative bacteria except **5**, **8** and **10**. Further all compounds displayed slightly higher activity on *B. subtilis* than on *S. aureus* amongst Gram-positive bacteria and also on *K. pneumoniae* than on *P. aeruginosa* amongst Gram-negative bacteria. Moreover it was observed that those with azetidinone unit **11**, **12** and **13** exhibited greater activity than Schiff bases **5**, **6** and **7**. On the other hand, compounds with thiazolidinone ring **8**, **9** and **10** showed least activity. It was also noticed that the compounds with imidazole showed more activity than those having oxazole and

thiazole units in the respective series. In fact, compounds **12** and **13** displayed antibacterial activity against *B. subtilis* greater than the standard drug Chloramphenicol at all tested concentrations.

Some of the compounds **5**, **8** and **9** displayed no activity against the tested fungi whereas the remaining compounds effectively inhibited the spore germination of the tested fungi. In fact, they showed slightly higher activity towards *A. niger* than on *P. chrysogenum*. In addition those with azetidinone moiety (**11-13**) displayed higher activity than thiazolidinone (**8-10**) and azomethine (**5-7**) containing compounds in the respective series. Further imidazole containing compounds showed more activity than those with oxazole and thiazole units. This was evidenced by the fact that compound **13** exhibited greater activity than the standard drug Ketoconazole at all tested concentrations.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Melting points were recorded in open capillaries on a Mel-Temp apparatus and are uncorrected. The purity of the compounds was evaluated by TLC (silica gel H, BDH, ethyl acetate/hexane, 1:3). The IR spectra were recorded on a Thermo Nicolet IR 200 FT-IR spectrometer as KBr pellets and the wave numbers were given in cm^{-1}. The ^1H & ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in DMSO-d_6 on a Bruker-400 spectrometer (400 MHz, 100 MHz). The chemical shifts are reported in δ (ppm) using TMS as an internal standard. The mass spectra were recorded on Jeol JMS-D 300 and Finnigan Mat 1210 B at 70 Ev with an emission current of 100 μA. Ultrasonication was performed in a Bandelin sonorex RK 102 H ultrasonic bath operating at a frequency of 46 KHz. The microanalyses were performed on a Perkin-Elmer 240C elemental analyzer. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC using silica gel plates (silica gel 60 F254 0.25 mm), and components were visualized by observation under UV light (254 and 365 nm).

General procedure for the synthesis of Schiff's bases (5/6/7)

The indolylaldehyde (4, 1 mmol), 4-aryloxazole-2-amine/ 4arylthiazole-2-amine/ 4aryl-1H-imidazole-2-amine (1/2/3, 1 mmol), acetic acid (2 drops) and methanol (10 mL) were sonicated at 30°C for 14-18 min at a frequency of 46 KHz. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After completion of the reaction the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The resultant residue was recrystallized from dimethylformamide.

(E)-1-(1H-Indol-2-yl)-N-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)oxazol-2-yl)methanimine (5). mp 130-132 °C. IR (KBr): 3327 (NH), 1631 (C=C), 1560 (C=N) (cm^{-1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 3.73 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 6.83 (s, 1H, In-H), 7.24-7.78 (m, 9H, Ar-H & C_5-H), 8.61 (s, 1H, CH=N), 10.73 (bs, 1H, Indole NH) ppm: ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 58.2 (O-CH_3), 139.3 (C-5), 141.2 (C-4), 152.8 (C-2), 157.7 (C=N), 102.6, 113.1, 118.2, 121.8, 122.6, 122.9, 124.8, 129.4, 129.7, 130.2, 131.6, 132.3, 139.7, 147.2 ppm (aromatic & indole carbons). HRMS (*m/z*): 340.3373 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{15}N_3O_2$: C, 71.91; H, 4.76; N, 13.24; Found: C, 71.83; H, 4.59; N, 13.33%.

(E)-1-(1H-Indol-2-yl)-N-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)methanimine (*6*). mp 139-141 °C. IR (KBr) 3344 (NH), 1620 (C=C), 1562 (C=N) (cm^{-1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 3.58 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 7.09 (s, 1H, In-H), 7.34-7.78 (m, 9H, Ar-H & C_5-H), 8.83 (s, 1H, CH=N), 10.82 (bs, 1H, Indole NH) ppm: ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 53.4 (O-CH_3), 110.7 (C-5), 153.3 (C-4), 158.3 (C=N), 173.1 (C-2), 102.5, 112.5, 117.2, 119.4, 121.2 122.1, 124.0, 128.7, 127.3, 128.4, 130.2, 130.9, 131.6, 133.4 ppm (aromatic & indole carbons). HRMS (*m/z*): 356.3986 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{15}N_3OS$: C, 68.45; H, 4.53; N, 12.60. Found: C, 68.56; H, 4.39; N, 12.52%.

(E)-1-(1H-Indol-2-yl)-N-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanimine (*7*). mp 150-152°C. IR (KBr): 3327 (NH), 1624 (C=C), 1568 (C=N) (cm^{-1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 3.62 (s, 3H, O-CH_3). 6.86 (s, 1H, In-H), 7.33-7.81 (m, 9H, Ar-H & C_5-H), 8.72 (s, 1H, CH=N), 10.21 (bs, 1H, In-NH), 11.36 (bs, 1H, Imidazole-NH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 56.6 (O-CH_3), 118.4 (C-5), 139.7 (C-4), 143.9 (C-4), 162.1 (C=N), 102.3, 111.2, 118.4, 121.3, 121.8, 122.1, 124.4, 128.1, 128.6, 130.6, 130.9, 131.5, 133.0 ppm (aromatic & indole carbons). HRMS (*m/z*): 339.3552 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{16}N_4O$: C, 72.13; H, 5.10; N, 17.71. Found: C, 72.25; H, 5.02; N, 17.78%.

General procedure for the synthesis of 2-(1H-indol-2-yl)-3-(4-aryloxazol / thiazol / imidazol-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one (8/9/10)

A solution of Schiff's base (**5/6/7**, 1 mmol) and mercaptoacetic acid (1 mmol) in toluene (20 mL) was sonicated at 40°C for 13-18 min at a frequency of 46 KHz. The reaction mixture was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution, dried (an. $MgSO_4$) and the solvent was removed. The resultant solid was purified by recrystallization from 2-ethanol.

2-(1H-Indol-2-yl)-3-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)oxazol-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one (**8**). mp 158-160°C. IR (KBr): 3329 (NH), 1769 (CO), 1631 (C=C), 1559 (C=N) (cm^{-1}). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 3.54 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 3.61 (d, 1H, C_5'-H_b, J =14.9 Hz), 3.74 (d, 1H, C_5'-H_a, J =15.3 Hz), 4.49 (s, 1H, C_2'-H), 6.86 (s, 1H, In-H), 7.41-7.88 (m, 9H, Ar-H & C_5-H), 9.82 (bs, 1H, Indole -NH) ppm.^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 32.6 (C-5'), 53.4 (O-CH_3), 64.7 (C-2'), 138.9 (C-5), 141.6 (C-4), 150.9 (C-2), 170.4 (C-4') 101.9, 112.5, 120.4, 120.8, 121.6, 127.9, 128.6, 129.1, 130.9, 133.2, 135.9, 136.1, 136.9, 137.4 ppm (aromatic & indole carbons). HRMS (*m/z*): 414.4363 $[M+Na]^+$: Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{17}N_3O_3S$: C, 64.44; H, 4.38; N, 10.73. Found: C, 64.52; H, 4.29; N, 10.65%.

2-(1H-Indol-2-yl)-3-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one (**9**). mp 145-147°C. IR (KBr): 3,339 (NH), 1,769 (CO), 1,639 (C=C), 1,581 (C=N) (cm^{-1}). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 3.46 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 3.55 (d, 1H, C_5'-H_b, J =14.8 Hz), 3.76 (d, 1H, C_5'-H_a, J =15.2 Hz), 4.61 (s, 1H, C_2'-H), 7.08 (s, 1H, In-H), 7.18-7.68 (m, 9H, Ar-H & C_5-H), 10.12 (bs, 1H, Indole-NH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 36.6 (C-5'), 58.3 (O-CH_3), 67.7 (C-2'), 106.3 (C-5), 151.8 (C-4), 161.5 (C-2), 171.8 (C-4'), 102.4, 111.6, 120.8, 121.5, 122.6, 128.3, 128.4, 129.7, 130.3, 134.4, 135.6, 136.3, 137.3, 138.5 ppm (aromatic & indole carbons). HRMS (*m/z*): 430.4971 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{17}N_3O_2S_2$: C, 61.90; H, 4.21; N, 10.31. Found: C, 61.88; H, 4.26; N, 10.42%.

2-(1H-Indol-2-yl)-3-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one (**10**). mp 166-168 °C. IR (KBr): 3327 (NH), 1760 (CO), 1632 (C=C), 1581 (C=N) (cm^{-1}). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 3.54 (d, 1H, C_5'-H_b, J =15.0 Hz), 3.63 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 3.82 (d, 1H, C_5'-H_a J =15.3 Hz), 5.12 (s, 1H, C_2'-H), 7.39-7.81 (m, 10H, Ar-H, In-H & C_5-H), 10.33 (bs, 1H, In-NH), 11.41 (bs, 1H, Imidazole-NH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 32.0 (C-5'), 57.5 (O-CH_3), 62.4 (C-2'), 119.2 (C-5), 138.6 (C-4), 151.9 (C-2), 168.5 (C-4'), 102.5, 111.9, 121.3, 121.9, 122.7, 127.6, 128.7, 129.9, 130.8, 134.3, 136.5, 137.4, 138.6, 139.1 ppm (aromatic & indole carbons). HRMS (*m/z*): 413.4522 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal.Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{18}N_4O_2S$: C, 64.60; H, 4.65; N, 14.35. Found:C, 64.73; H, 4.56; N,14.48 %.

General procedure for the synthesis of 3-chloro-4-(1H-indol-2-yl)-1-(4-aryoxazol / thiazol / imidazol-2-yl)azetidin-2-one (11/12/13)

To a solution of 5/6/7 (1 mmol) and triethylamine (5-6 drops) in methanol (20 mL), chloroacetyl chloride (1 mmol) was added and sonicated at 40°C for 25-30 min at a frequency of 46 KHz. The contents were filtered and the filtrate was poured onto crushed ice with constant stirring. The solid separated was recrystallized from ethanol.

3-Chloro-4-(1H-indol-2-yl)-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)oxazol-2-yl)azetidin-2-one (**11**). mp 150-152 °C. IR (KBr): 3329 (NH), 1778 (CO), 1632 (C=C), 1561 (C=N) (cm^{-1}). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 3.66 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 4.91 (d, 1H, C_3'-H), 5.73 (d, 1H, C_4'-H), 7.22-7.65 (m, 10H, Ar-H, In-H & C_5-H), 9.92 (bs, 1H, Indole-NH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 56.0 (O-CH_3), 65.5 (C-3'), 68.2 (C-4'), 139.4 (C-5), 141.8 (C-4), 150.6 (C-2), 161.8 (C-2'). 101.3, 111.9, 118.0, 121.7, 128.2, 128.7, 129.7, 129.9, 130.3, 132.8, 135.4, 136.1, 136.7, 137.2 ppm (aromatic & indole carbons). HRMS (*m/z*): 416.8186 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{16}ClN_3O_3$: C, 64.05; H, 4.10; N, 10.67. Found: C, 64.13; H, 4.22; N, 10.55%.

3-Chloro-4-(1H-indol-2-yl)-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)thiazol-2-yl)azetidin-2-one (12). mp 158-161 °C. IR (KBr): 3340 (NH), 1759 (CO), 1638 (C=C), 1568 (C=N) (cm^{-1}). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 3.72 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 4.57 (d, 1H, C_3'-H), 5.81 (d, 1H, C_4'-H), 6.94 (s, 1H, In-H), 7.35-7.84 (m, 9H, Ar-H & C_5-H), 10.15 (bs, 1H, Indole-NH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 56.9 (O-CH_3),63.8 (C-3'), 67.4 (C-4'), 104.5 (C-5), 151.9 (C-4), 161.7 (C-2), 162.2 (C-2'), 102.2, 112.9, 118.4, 122.7, 127.2, 128.5, 129.9, 131.8, 131.4, 133.0, 134.1, 135.2, 137.7, 138.5 ppm (aromatic & indole carbons). HRMS (*m/z*): 432.8776 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{16}ClN_3O_2S$: C, 61.54; H, 3.93; N, 10.25. Found: C, 61.39; H, 4.03; N, 10.33 %.

3-Chloro-4-(1H-indol-2-yl)-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)azetidin-2-one (13). mp 140-143 °C. IR (KBr): 3351 (NH), 1769 (CO), 1651 (C=C), 1583 (C=N) (cm^{-1}). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 3.67 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 4.87 (d, 1H, C_3'-H), 5.61 (d, 1H, C_4'-H), 7.01 (s, 1H, In-H), 7.41-7.76 (m, 9H, Ar-H & C_5-H), 9.84 (bs, 1H, Indole-NH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 58.1 (O-CH_3), 63.5 (C-3'), 66.2 (C-4'), 120.3 (C-5), 142.7 (C-4), 152.8 (C-2), 162.4 (C-2') 101.9, 110.4, 118.7, 121.1, 127.6, 128.4, 129.8, 130.0, 131.5, 133.2, 135.5, 136.7, 136.8, 139.3 ppm (aromatic & indole carbons). HRMS (*m/z*): 415.8345 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{17}ClN_4O_2$: C, 64.21; H, 4.36; N, 15.44. Found: C, 64.21; H, 4.36; N, 14.26%.

CONCLUSIONS

A variety of azolylindolylthiazolidinones and azetidinones were synthesized by the cyclocondensation azolylindolyl schiff's bases with mercaptoacetic acid and chloroacetyl chloride, respectively under ultrasonication. The methoxy substituted thiazolylindolylazetidinone (**12**) and imidazolylindolylazetidinone (**13**) were displayed

excellent antibacterial activity against *B. subtilis*. The compound **13** is found to be prominent antifungal agent against *A. niger*.

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Synthesis of a New Class of Pyrazolylsulfonyl Thiophenecarboxamides

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Abstract. A variety of pyrazolinylsulfonyl thiophenecarboxamides were prepared by using the olefin moiety present in styrylsulfonyl thiophenecarboxamides through 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition methodology. Oxidation of former compounds with chloranil in xylene gave pyrazolylsulfonyl thiophenecarboxamides.

INTRODUCTION

Sulfonamides constitute an important class of pharmaceutical compounds with a wide spectrum of biological properties. Several sulfonamide derivatives are used as antibacterial[1], antimalarial[2], antitumor[3], antihypertensive[4], anti-inflammatory[5] and antiprotozoal agents. Apart from this, various commercialized drugs such as Celecoxib and Valdecoxib (COX-2 inhibitor), Darunavir, Tipranavir and Fosamprenavir (Protease Inhibitors), Probenecid (PBN), Sulfasalazine (SSZ), Sumatriptan (SMT) contains sulfonamide moiety[6]. Pyrazole based COX-2 inhibitors have highlighted the importance of these heterocycles in medicinal chemistry[7]. In addition, pyrazole and its derivatives show a variety of pharmaceutical activities such as antimicrobial[8,9], antiviral[10,11], anxiolytic[12,13], anti-inflammatory[14] and antioxidant[15]. In fact, pyrazole moiety is the key component of various drugs, namely Difenamizole[16,17], Celebrex[18], and Tepoxalin[19]. In view of these findings we focused our attention on the synthesis of sulfonamide linked pyrazoles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The reaction of styrene with sulfuryl chloride gave styrylsulfonylchloride. Ammonation of latter compound with aqueous ammonia resulted in arylethenesulfonamide. This on further reaction with thiophene-2-carboxylic acid in the presence of 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)- carbodiimide (EDCI), *N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) and triethylamine under ultrasonication produced (*E*)-*N*-(arylethenesulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (**1**)[20]. The olefin moiety presents in **1** was exploited to develop pyrazole ring. Thus, 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of ethereal diazomethane to **1** in the presence of triethyamine at -20 to -15°C afforded *N*-((4-aryl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (**2**). The ^{1}H-NMR spectrum of **2a** displayed an AMX splitting pattern for

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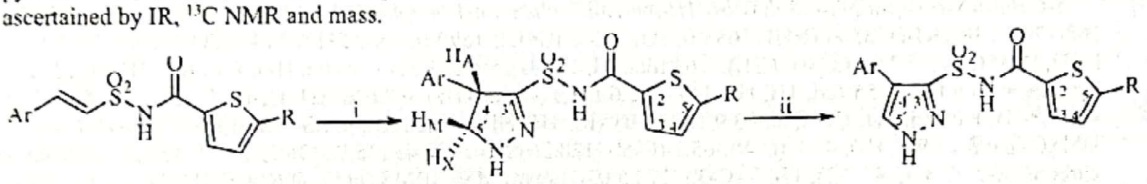
methine and methylene protons of pyrazoline ring. The three double doublets observed at δ 3.70, 4.18 and 4.56 ppm were assigned to H_X, H_M and H_A respectively. The coupling constant values J_{AM} = 12.3, J_{MX} = 10.1, and J_{AX} = 6.2 Hz indicated that H_A and H_M are *cis*, H_A and H_X are *trans* while H_M and H_X are *germinal*. In addition to this, a triplet at δ 7.03 and a multiplet at 8.38-8.44 ppm were also observed due to C_4-H, C_3-H & C_5-H. Apart from these, the compound **2a** showed two broad singlets at δ 9.98 and 10.65 ppm due to pyrazole NH and SO_2NH. Oxidation of compound **2a** with chloranil in xylene furnished the aromatized compound- *N*-((4-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (**3**) (Scheme 1). In the ^{1}H NMR spectrum of **3a** the absence of AMX splitting pattern and the presence of a singlet due to C_5-H confirmed that aromatization occurred. The multiplet appeared at δ 8.34-8.43 was attributed to C_3-H & C_5-H and the signals appeared at δ 6.62, 6.91 & 10.63 ppm were assigned to pyrazole NH, C_4-H and SO_2NH, respectively. The structures of the compounds thus synthesized were further ascertained by IR, ^{13}C NMR and mass.



(i) CH_2N_2 / Et_3N / Et_2O
(ii) Chloranil / Xylene

	Ar	R		Ar	R
a)	Ph	H	d)	4-Me.Ph	Cl
b)	Ph	Cl	e)	4-NO_2.Ph	H
c)	4-Me.Ph	H	f)	4-NO_2.Ph	Cl

Scheme 1. Synthesis of pyrazolylsulfonyl thiophenecarboxamides

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined in open capillaries on a Mel-Temp apparatus and are uncorrected. The IR spectra were recorded on a Thermo Nicolet IR 200 FT-IR spectrometer as KBr pellets and the wave numbers were given in cm^{-1}. The ^{1}H NMR spectra were recorded in DMSO–d_6 on a Jeol JNM λ–400 MHz. The ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in DMSO–d_6 on a Jeol JNM spectrometer operating at 100 MHz. Ultrasonication was performed in a Bandelin Sonorex RK 102 H ultrasonic bath operating at the frequency of 35 kHz. All chemical shifts are reported in δ (ppm) using TMS as an internal standard. High-Resolution Mass spectra were recorded on Micromass Q-TOF mass spectrometer using electrospray ionisation. The microanalyses were performed on a Perkin–Elmer 240C elemental analyzer.

General procedure for the synthesis of N-((4-aryl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (2a-f). To a well-cooled solution of compound **1** (5 mmol) in dichloromethane (20 mL), an ethereal solution of diazomethane (40 mL, 0.4 M) and triethylamine (0.12 g) was added. The reaction mixture was kept at 20 °C to 15°C for 22-24 h. Evaporation of the solvent *in vacuo* resulted in a crude product, which was purified by passing through a column of silica gel using hexane-ethyl acetate (3 : 1) as eluent.

N-((4-Phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (2a). Yield 70%; mp 154-156°C; IR (KBr): 3372 (NH), 1677 (C=O), 1633 (C=C), 1568 (C=N), 1348, 1136 (SO_2), cm^{-1}; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 3.70 (dd, 1H, H_X, J_{AX} = 6.2 Hz, J_{MX} = 10.1 Hz), 4.18 (dd, 1H, H_M, J_{AM} = 12.3 Hz, J_{MX} = 10.1 Hz), 4.56 (dd, 1H, H_A, J_{AM} = 12.3 Hz, J_{AX} = 6.2 Hz), 7.03 (t, 1H, C_4-H, J = 4.8 Hz), 7.29-7.41 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 8.38-8.44 (m, 2H, C_3-H & C_5-H), 9.98 (bs, 1H, NH), 10.65 (bs, 1H.SO_2NH) ppm; ^{13}C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 43.2 (C-4'), 66.8 (C-5'), 126.7, 128.4, 129.5, 129.7, 130.4, 131.8, 136.9, 141.4 (aromatic carbons, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5), 154.6 (C-3'), 169.4 (CO) ppm; MS: HRMS (*m/z*): 358.0296 [M+Na]. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{13}N_3O_3S_2$: C, 50.02; H, 3.94; N, 12.68; Found: C, 50.14; H, 3.91; N, 12.53%.

5-Chloro-N-((4-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (2b). Yield 73%; mp 161-163°C; IR (KBr): 3383 (NH), 1656 (C=O), 1627 (C=C), 1581 (C=N), 1329, 1143 (SO_2), cm^{-1}; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 3.97 (dd, 1H, H_X, J_{AX} = 6.3 Hz, J_{MX} = 10.3 Hz), 4.21 (dd, 1H, H_M, J_{AM} = 12.0 Hz, J_{MX} = 10.3 Hz), 4.59 (dd, 1H, H_A, J_{AM} = 12.0 Hz, J_{AX} = 6.3 Hz), 7.79 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J = 4.0 Hz), 7.23-7.38 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 8.04 (d, 1H, C_3-H, J = 4.0 Hz), 9.96 (bs, 1H, NH), 10.09 (bs, 1H.SO_2NH) ppm; ^{13}C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 42.8

(C-4'), 65.3 (C-5'), 126.3, 128.6, 129.2, 129.8, 135.6, 137.2, 140.1, 141.1 (aromatic carbons, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5), 155.7 (C-3'), 168.6 (CO) ppm; MS: HRMS (*m/z*): 391.9906 [M+Na]. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{12}ClN_3O_3S_2$: C, 45.55; H 3.23; N, 11.55; Found: C, 45.47; H, 3.27; N, 11.36%.

N-((4-(p-tolyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (2c). Yield 69%; mp 156-158°C; IR (KBr): 3377 (NH), 1672 (C=O), 1638 (C=C), 1624 (C=N), 1340, 1130 (SO_2), cm^{-1}; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 2.18 (s, 3H, CH_3), 3.61 (dd, 1H, H_X, J_{AX} = 6.4 Hz, J_{MX} = 10.5 Hz), 4.15 (dd, 1H, H_M, J_{AM} = 12.4 Hz, J_{MX} = 10.5 Hz), 4.51 (dd, 1H, H_A, J_{AM} = 12.4 Hz, J_{AX} = 6.4 Hz), 7.01 (t, 1H, C_4-H, J = 4.3 Hz), 6.89-7.11 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.40-8.47 (m, 2H, C_3-H & C_5-H), 9.95 (bs, 1H, NH), 10.37 (bs, 1H,SO_2NH) ppm; ^{13}C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 24.2 (CH_3), 42.6 (C-4'), 66.5 (C-5'), 126.3, 128.6, 129.2, 129.8, 135.6, 137.2, 140.1, 141.1 (aromatic carbons, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5),154.5 (C-3'), 171.4 (CO) ppm; MS: HRMS (*m/z*): 372.0453 [M+Na]. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{15}H_{15}N_3O_3S_2$: C, 51.46; H, 4.35; N, 11.89; Found: C, 51.56; H, 4.33; N, 12.03%.

5-Chloro-N-((4-(p-tolyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (2d). Yield 71%; mp 168-170°C; IR (KBr): 3366 (NH), 1683 (C=O), 1640 (C=C), 1590 (C=N), 1318, 1141 (SO_2), cm^{-1}; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 2.24 (s, 3H, CH_3), 3.63 (dd, 1H, H_X, J_{AX} = 6.1 Hz, J_{MX} = 10.6 Hz), 4.13 (dd, 1H, H_M, J_{AM} = 12.6 Hz, J_{MX} = 10.6 Hz), 4.55 (dd, 1H, H_A, J_{AM} = 12.6 Hz, J_{AX} = 6.1 Hz), 6.82 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J = 3.9 Hz), 6.98-7.20 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.08 (d, 1H, C_3-H, J = 3.9 Hz), 9.93 (bs, 1H, NH), 11.26 (bs, 1H,SO_2NH) ppm; ^{13}C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 23.9 (CH_3), 42.2 (C-4'), 65.2 (C-5'), 128.3, 129.0, 129.4, 135.9, 136.3, 136.8, 138.2, 139.9 (aromatic carbons, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5), 154.3 (C-3'), 170.5 (CO) ppm; MS: HRMS (*m/z*): 406.0063 [M+Na]. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{15}H_{14}ClN_3O_3S_2$: C, 47.04; H, 3.72; N, 10.78; Found: C, 46.93; H, 3.68; N, 10.95%.

N-((4-(4-Nitrophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (2e). Yield 73%; mp 163-165°C; IR (KBr): 3376 (NH), 1678 (C=O), 1625 (C=C), 1565 (C=N), 1312, 1137 (SO_2), cm^{-1}; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 3.76 (dd, 1H, H_X, J_{AX} = 6.7 Hz, J_{MX} = 10.4 Hz), 4.23 (dd, 1H, H_M, J_{AM} = 12.1 Hz, J_{MX} = 10.4 Hz), 4.73 (dd, 1H, H_A, J_{AM} = 12.1 Hz, J_{AX} = 6.7 Hz), 7.05 (t, 1H, C_4-H, J = 4.2 Hz), 7.76-8.19 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.39-8.46 (m, 2H, C_3-H & C_5-H), 10.01 (bs, 1H, NH), 10.79 (bs, 1H,SO_2NH) ppm; ^{13}C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 43.5 (C-4'), 66.7 (C-5'), 123.6, 128.5, 130.1, 130.5, 131.2, 137.1, 145.5, 147.8 (aromatic carbons, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5), 155.6 (C-3'), 170.7 (CO) ppm; MS: HRMS (*m/z*): 403.0147 [M+Na]. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{12}N_4O_5S_2$: C, 44.33; H, 3.17; N, 14.58; Found: C, 44.21; H, 3.18; N, 14.73%.

5-Chloro-N-((4-(4-nitrophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carbox- amide (2f). Yield 68%; mp 177-179°C; IR (KBr): 3369 (NH), 1674 (C=O), 1633 (C=C), 1574 (C=N), 1325, 1140 (SO_2), cm^{-1}; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 3.74 (dd, 1H, H_X, J_{AX} = 6.5 Hz, J_{MX} = 10.7 Hz), 4.26 (dd, 1H, H_M, J_{AM} = 12.5 Hz, J_{MX} = 10.4 Hz), 4.71 (dd, 1H, H_A, J_{AM} = 12.5 Hz, J_{AX} = 6.5 Hz), 6.86 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J = 4.1 Hz), 7.73-8.14 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.17 (d, 1H, C_3-H, J = 4.1 Hz), 10.03 (bs, 1H, NH), 11.36 (bs, 1H,SO_2NH) ppm; ^{13}C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 43.1 (C-4'), 65.5 (C-5'), 123.3, 128.7, 129.5, 135.4, 136.1, 139.7, 145.2, 147.6 (aromatic carbons, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5), 155.3 (C-3'), 168.8 (CO) ppm; MS: HRMS (*m/z*): 436.9757 [M+Na]. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{11}ClN_4O_5S_2$: C, 40.42; H, 2.62; N, 13.63; Found: C, 40.54; H, 2.67; N, 13.51%.

General procedure for the synthesis of N-((4-aryl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (3a-f). A mixture of compound **2** (1 mmol), chloranil (1.2 mmol), and xylene (10 mL) was refluxed for 13-14 h. After completion of the reaction, it was treated with 5% NaOH solution. The organic layer was separated, repeatedly washed with water and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The resultant solid was purified by recrystallization from 2- propanol.

N-((4-Phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (3a). Yield 71%; mp 168-170°C; IR (KBr): 3373 (NH), 1658 (C=O), 1637 (C=C), 1579 (C=N), 1324, 1134 (SO_2), cm^{-1}; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 6.30 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 6.62 (bs, 1H, NH), 6.91 (t, 1H, C_4-H, J = 4.8 Hz), 7.43-7.55 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 8.34-8.43 (m, 2H, C_3-H & C_5-H), 10.63 (bs, 1H, SO_2NH) ppm; ^{13}C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 126.4, 128.3, 129.4, 129.9, 130.1, 130.6, 131.7, 132.3, 133.7, 137.4, 137.6 (aromatic carbons, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, C-3', C-4' & C-5'), 170.5 (CO) ppm; MS: HRMS (*m/z*): 356.0140 [M+Na]. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{11}N_3O_3S_2$: C, 50.54; H, 3.37; N, 12.73; Found: C, 50.44; H, 3.33; N, 12.60%.

5-Chloro-N-((4-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (3b). Yield 69%; mp 161-163°C; IR (KBr): 3365 (NH), 1650 (C=O), 1644 (C=C), 1587 (C=N), 1343, 1146 (SO_2), cm^{-1}; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 6.35 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 6.60 (bs, 1H, NH), 6.83 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J = 3.9 Hz), 7.39-7.52 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 8.17 (d, 1H, C_3-H, J = 3.9 Hz), 10.34 (bs, 1H, SO_2NH) ppm; ^{13}C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 126.8, 128.5, 129.6, 130.3, 130.5, 132.7, 133.5, 135.1, 136.7, 137.8, 140.6 (aromatic carbons, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, C-3', C-4' & C-5'), 168.3 (CO) ppm; MS: HRMS (*m/z*): 389.9750 [M+Na]. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{10}ClN_3O_3S_2$: C, 45.64; H, 2.72; N, 11.56; Found: C, 45.72; H, 2.74; N, 11.42%.

N-((4-(p-Tolyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (3c). Yield 70%; mp 172-174°C; IR (KBr): 3376 (NH), 1666 (C=O), 1626 (C=C), 1573 (C=N), 1328, 1150 (SO_2), cm^{-1}; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 2.29 (s, 3H, CH_3), 6.31 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 6.55 (bs, 1H, NH), 7.02 (t, 1H, C_4-H, J = 4.4 Hz), 7.13-7.30 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.32-8.41 (m, 2H, C_3-H & C_5-H), 10.34 (bs, 1H, SO_2NH) ppm; ^{13}C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 24.4 (CH_3), 126.6, 128.3, 129.9, 130.3, 130.8, 131.5, 132.5, 132.8, 133.3, 134.1, 136.8 (aromatic carbons, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, C-3', C-4' & C-5'), 169.9 (CO) ppm; MS: HRMS (*m/z*): 370.0296 [M+Na]. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{15}H_{13}N_3O_3S_2$: C, 51.97; H, 3.80; N, 12.26; Found: C, 51.86; H, 3.77; N, 12.10%.

5-Chloro-N-((4-(p-tolyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (3d). Yield 72%; mp 176-178°C; IR (KBr): 3381 (NH), 1670 (C=O), 1642 (C=C), 1619 (C=N), 1345, 1138 (SO_2) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 2.35 (s, 3H, CH_3), 6.29 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 6.58 (bs, 1H, NH), 6.75 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J = 4.1 Hz), 7.18-7.36 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.09 (d, 1H, C_3-H, J = 4.1 Hz), 11.30 (bs, 1H, SO_2NH) ppm; ^{13}C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 23.2 (CH_3), 126.3, 128.0, 129.1, 130.3, 131.9, 132.1, 133.7, 133.9, 134.9, 136.9, 139.8 (aromatic carbons, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, C-3', C-4' & C-5'), 172.2 (CO) ppm; MS: HRMS (*m/z*): 403.9906 [M+Na]. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{15}H_{12}ClN_3O_3S_2$: C, 47.31; H, 3.28; N, 11.18; Found: C, 47.18; H, 3.17; N, 11.00%.

N-((4-(4-Nitrophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (3e). Yield 67%; mp 179-181°C; IR (KBr): 3379 (NH), 1679 (C=O), 1628 (C=C), 1598 (C=N), 1334, 1135 (SO_2) cm^{-1}; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 6.37 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 6.63 (bs, 1H, NH), 6.99 (t, 1H, C_4-H, J = 4.2 Hz), 7.78-8.25 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.31-8.39 (m, 2H, C_3-H & C_5-H), 10.81 (bs, 1H, SO_2NH) ppm; ^{13}C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 126.1, 126.7, 129.5, 129.8, 130.8, 131.4, 132.9, 133.6, 137.6, 141.1, 146.5 (aromatic carbons, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, C-3', C-4' & C-5'), 169.9 (CO) ppm; MS: HRMS (*m/z*): 400.9990 [M+Na]. *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{10}N_4O_5S_2$: C, 44.53; H, 2.71; N, 14.98; Found: C, 44.44; H, 2.66; N, 14.81%.

5-Chloro-N-((4-(4-nitrophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamide (3f). Yield 71%; mp 190-192°C; IR (KBr): 3366 (NH), 1675 (C=O), 1620 (C=C), 1605 (C=N), 1325, 1149 (SO_2), cm^{-1}; ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 6.38 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 6.65 (bs, 1H, NH), 6.87 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J = 3.8 Hz), 7.71-8.29 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.22 (d, 1H, C_3-H, J = 3.8 Hz), 11.42 (bs, 1H, SO_2NH) ppm; ^{13}C-NMR (100MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 125.9, 126.5, 129.6, 129.8, 132.5, 132.9, 135.2, 137.5, 140.3, 141.4, 146.7 (aromatic carbons, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, C-3', C-4' & C-5'), 172.0 (CO) ppm; MS: HRMS (*m/z*): 434.9601 [M+Na]. *Anal.* Cald. for $C_{14}H_9ClN_4O_5S_2$: C, 40.81; H, 2.19; N, 13.42; Found: C, 40.73; H, 2.20; N, 13.57%.

CONCLUSIONS

A new class of pyrazolinylsulfonyl thiophenecarboxamides (**2**) were prepared by 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of diazomethane to *N*-(arylethenesulfonyl)thiophene-2-carboxamides (**1**). The aromatization of pyrazoline ring was done in the presence of chloranil in xylene to get pyrazolylsulfonyl thiophenecarboxamides (**3**).

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Green Approach for the Synthesis of Some New Diamidomethane Linked Pyridinyl Pyrazoles

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Abstract. Some new diamidomethane linked pyridinyl pyrazoles were synthesized adopting green approach by 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of nitrile imines generated from araldehyde phenylhydrazones in the presence of iodosobenzene and CTAB followed by oxidation with I_2 in DMSO. All the compounds were characterized by IR, ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, mass and microanalyses.

INTRODUCTION

Nitrogen containing heterocycles are ubiquitous in natural products and pharmaceuticals. One such class of compounds are pyridines and pyrazoles. Compounds encompassing pyridine nucleus display broad spectrum of biological activities including anticancer[1], antimicrobial[2], anticonvulsant[3], anti-inflammatory[4], antitumor[5], and antiviral[6]. The drugs Boscalid, Fluopicolide, Pyridinitril, Fluazinam, Crizotinib comprises of pyridine moiety. Furthermore, the amide functionality is a common feature in small or complex synthetic or natural molecules. Amide also play a key role for medicinal chemists. Apart from these the pyrazoles are structural motifs in natural products (*S*)-pyrazolylalanine, pyrazomycin and synthetic compounds celecoxib, sildenafil, ionazolac, difenamizole, mepirizole etc. Besides, pyrazoles display antimicrobial[7], antifungal[8], antidepressant[9], immunosuppressive[10], anticonvulsant[11], antitumor[12], antiamoebic[13], antibacterial[14] and anti-inflammatory[15] activities. The general methods for the synthesis of pyrazoles are Pechmann synthesis[16] of 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of diazo compounds to alkenes[17] or alkynes[18] and Knorr synthesis[19] between hydrazines and 1,3-difunctional compounds. Hence the development of new, versatile and green synthetic methodologies to prepare pyrazoles is one of the major challenges in organic synthesis. In fact, the activated olefins are valuable intermediates in a variety of synthetic transformations and useful as building blocks in the development of bioactive heterocycles[20]. Prompted by these observations and our continued interest towards the synthesis of a variety of bioactive heterocycles[21,22], we have planned to design and synthesize a new class of diamidomethane linked pyridinyl pyrazoles adopting green methodology.

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57

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Synthesis of a New Class of Heteroaryl Dipyrazolyl Carbothioamides and Heteroaryl Dipyrazolyl Thiazoles and Evaluation as Antioxidants

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Abstract. A new class of indolyl dipyrazoles and indolyl dipyrazolyl thiazoles were prepared from the Michael acceptor (*E*)-3-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-aryl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)prop-2-en-1-one under ultrasonication. All the compounds were obtained in higher yields and in shorter reaction times under ultrasound irradiation method. The lead compounds were tested for antioxidant activity. Amongst all the tested compounds methoxy substituted indolyl dipyrazolyl thiazole displayed pronounced antioxidant activity.

INTRODUCTION

Indole and their derivatives have great utility in the field of pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals and material sciences [1-3]. Substituted indoles display a wide range of biological activities *viz*., cytotoxic, anticancer, antiviral, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant [4]. The indole nucleous is a core structure in a number of alkaloids, essential amino acids and plant harmones. Some of the indole based drugs are indomethacin, tenidap, sumatriptan, kfrovatriptan and zolmitriptan[4]. Pyrazoles show significant pharmalogical activities including antianxiety, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial [5]. In fact, Difenamizole [6], Celecoxib [7], Tepoxilin [8] *etc* possess pyrazole moiety. In addition, natural and synthetic molecules containing thiazole scaffold play a important role in pharmaceutical industry due to their anti-inflammatory, antiHIV, antibacterial and antioxidant [9] properties. The antibiotic drugs-Penicillin, Antitumoragent and Bleomycin [10-12] have thiazole motif. The synthesis of biologically active heterocycles adopting efficient synthetic routes has always been the center of attraction for synthetic chemists. Now-a-days, application of ultrasound has become an exciting field of research. Ultrasonic irradiation accelerates the reactivity and many synthetic reactions were successfully accomplished [13]. The potential bioactive properties rendered by this heterocycles prompted us to synthesize a new class of heteroaryl dipyrazolyl carbothioamides and heteroaryl dipyrazolyl thiazoles and to study their bioassay.

EXPERIMENTAL

All the chemicals were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification. Ultrasonication was carried out in a Bandelin Sonorex RK 102H ultrasonic bath operating at frequency of 35 kHz. The purity of the compounds was checked by TLC (silica gel H, BDH, hexane/ethyl acetate, 3:1). The ^{1}H NMR and

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56

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T. Sreenivasulu, G. Mallikarjuna Reddy, G. Sravya, A. Padmaja, and Grigory V. Zyryanov

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Synthesis, Characterization and Antimicrobial Activity of Pyridine Linked Hydrazinyl Oxazoles / Imidazoles

T. Sreenivasulu[1,a)], G. Mallikarjuna Reddy[2,b)], G. Sravya[2,c)], A. Padmaja[1,d)] and Grigory V Zyryanov[2,3,e)]

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Abstract. A new class of pyridine linked hydrazinyl oxazoles and imidazoles were prepared from heteroaryl Schiff's bases adopting conventional and ultrasonication methodologies. All compounds were resulted in higher yield and shorter reaction time in ultrasound irradiation method when compared with the conventional method. The lead compounds were also tested for antimicrobial activity. Amongst all the tested compounds pyridine linked hydrazinyl imidazoles displayed higher antibacterial activity and antifungal activity when compared with the standard drugs.

INTRODUCTION

Oxazoles and imidazoles are prominent players in the pharmaceutical research as they exhibit several biological properties. Oxazoles possess antibacterial[1], antifungal[2], antiinflammatory[3], and antitumor activities and can be used as peptide mimetics or enzyme inhibitors[4]. Imidazole is constituent of many natural or synthetic drug molecules. For example, Lepidiline A and B display significant cytotoxicity against various types of human cancer cell lines at micromolar concentrations[5]. Dacarbazine[6], Zoledronic acid[7], Tipifarnib[8], and Azathioprine[9] are also potent anticancer agents containing an imidazole ring. The imidazole and their derivatives show anticancer[10], antimicrobial[11,12], and antioxidant activities[13]. Imidazoles are common scaffolds in highly significant biomolecules *viz.*, biotin, histidine and histamine. The antifungal drugs *viz.*, miconazole, econazole and oxiconazole comprises of imidazole moiety.In addition substituted pyridines play a major role in a wide variety of natural products and pharmaceuticals[14]. They appear in many naturally occurring bioactive compounds, pharmaceutical molecules, and chiral ligands. Thus, there is a quest for the synthesis of potent heterocycles having different pharmacophoric units adopting environmentally benign methodologies. In continuation of our interest, the present scheme synthesis and antimicrobial activity of pyridine linked hydrazinyl oxazoles / imidazoles has been taken up.

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined in open capillaries on a Mel-Temp apparatus and are uncorrected. The IR spectra were recorded on a Thermo Nicolet IR 200 FT-IR spectrometer as KBr pellets and the wave numbers were given in cm^{-1}. The ^1H NMR spectra were recorded in DMSO-d6 on a Jeol JNM l-400 MHz. The ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in DMSO-d6 on a Jeol JNM spectrometer operating at 100 MHz. Ultrasonication was performed in a Bandelin Sonorex RK 102 H ultrasonic bath operating at the frequency of 35 kHz. All chemical shifts are reported

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58



Technological Initiatives for Women Empowerment

Editors:

G. Savithri, P. Sujathamma & P. Neeraja



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Technological Initiatives for Women Empowerment

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Contents

1. **Conservation of Biological Diversity: A Tool for Women Empowerment** 1
Dr. J. Kamakshamma, Dr. L Sudhira and Dr. P. Nagajyothi

Introduction 1
Biodiversity 2
Woman: The Housewife 4
Woman: The Gardener 5
Woman: The Herbalist 6
Woman: The Plant Breeder 7
Workshops Mobilize Women on Poverty and Biodiversity 8
Green Entrepreneurship 9
Women Farmers 10
Conservation and Use of Agricultural Biodiversity 10
Incentive Mechanisms to Conserve Agricultural Diversity for Private and Public Benefit 11
Certification Schemes 12
Conclusion 14
References 15

2. **Organic Agriculture for Women's Empowerment** 17
Dr. G. Fareeda and Dr. M. Nagalakshmi Devamma

Introduction 17
Organic Farming 18
Reasons of Organic Farming Adoption 19
Role of Women in Organic Farming 20
Case Studies of Successful Women Organic Farmers 22
Problems of Women in Organic Farming 24
Suggested Training Programmes Based on Felt Needs of Women in Organic Farming 24
Women Empowerment 25
1. Rita Kamila 26
2. Atram Padma Bai 26
3. Women Farmers of Medak 27
Conclusion 28
References 28

3. **Empowerment of Rural Women through ICT** 31
Dr.K.S. Shanthi Sree, Dr. A. Suvarna Latha and Prof. K. Nagalakshmamma

Introduction 31
What are ICTs? 32
ICTs And Women Empowerment 33
Women and Technology 34
Constraints of Indian Women over the Ages 36

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CHAPTER 1

Conservation of Biological Diversity: A Tool for Women Empowerment

Dr. J. Kamakshamma[1*] Dr. L Sudhira[1] and Dr. P. Nagajyothi[2]

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INTRODUCTION

"Biodiversity to me is made up of the things and conditions that maintain the balance that we have lived with for centuries. It includes the animals, plants, rocks, rivers and spirits. The diversity of lifestyles and patterns of land use make biodiversity a vibrant and living thing for us. "Malvila Vanninayakae from Sri Lanka (UNEP/IT, 1999).

The present information reveals into the relationship that women have with biodiversity, highlighting its contributions to women's survival, well-being and empowerment; the ways women make use of it; their knowledge, perspectives and visions; and their roles in conservation and management. The chapter concludes by touching upon some entry points for policies. "Women have a vital role in the sustainable biological diversity and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development".

For many women, biodiversity is the cornerstone of their work, their belief systems and their basic survival. Apart from the ecological services that biodiversity provides, there is the collection and use of natural resources. For indigenous and local communities in particular, direct links with the land are fundamental, and obligations to maintain these form the core of individual and group identity. These relationships extend far back into human history, when division of responsibilities by gender began.

Scientists have discovered that already in the early Stone Age (15,000-9,000 B.C.), women's roles and tasks in hunter-gatherer communities were explicitly linked to biodiversity, with the natural environment in essence determining their status and wellbeing. For example, Owen (1998) describes women collecting and conserving edible plants that contributed 50 to 70 per cent of dietary requirements. Today, women continue to gather firewood and other bush products for food, medicine, paint and house-building. Wild food enhances

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food security in many communities during unfavourable situations such as famine, conflicts, and epidemics (Kenyatta and Henderson, 2001). Poor women and children especially may collect grasshoppers, larvae, eggs and birds' nests, with older women frequently delegating their responsibilities to the younger women in the household (Van Est, 1997). In Burkina Faso, for example, rural women depend on the fruits, leaves and roots of native plants such as the baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), red (or Jamaican) sorrel leaves (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*), kapok leaves (*Ceiba pentandra*) and tigernut tubers (*Cyperus esculentus L.*) to feed their families, supplementing agricultural grains such as millet and sorghum. Over 800 species of edible wild plants have been catalogued across the Sahel alone (Easton and Ronald, 2000). Women also take charge of many agricultural activities. After men have cleared the land, women sow, weed, hoe and bind the stalks. On their own plots, they manage home gardens, growing a wide variety of vegetables, relishes and condiments. Research on 60 home gardens in Thailand, for example, revealed 230 different species, many of which had been rescued from a neighbouring forest before it was cleared. In many regions, up to 90 per cent of the planting material of the poorest farming communities may be derived from the seeds and germ plasm that the communities produce, select and save themselves. Women farmers have in fact been largely responsible for the improvement and adaptation of many plant varieties. In the Kalasin region of northern Thailand, women manage the interface between wild and domesticated species of edible plants.

They have not only brought new species of wild plants under cultivation in recent years, they have also spurred their communities to carefully regulate collection rights in the face of increasing commercialization (Easton and Ronald, 2000). Through the multivariate process of seed selection, they choose certain desirable plant characteristics and decide on the quantity and variety to be saved as well as the method of preservation. The moment that the crops begin to flower, women begin observing the plants, and later harvest seeds based on their size, grain formation and resistance to pests and insects.

BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity may be the basis of human well-being but human habits threaten to deplete it. Its definition is broad, spanning diversity between ecosystems and species, and also within species (genetic diversity). Agro biodiversity encompasses all components of biological diversity of relevance to food, agriculture and the sustainability of agro-ecosystems. According to the UNEP Global Environment Outlook, the Earth supports almost 100 different types of ecosystem. Among these, the richest arrays of species are found in coral reefs and tropical forests, which cover less than 10 per cent of the earth's surface.

Worldwide, there are an estimated 4 million species, of which some 1.75

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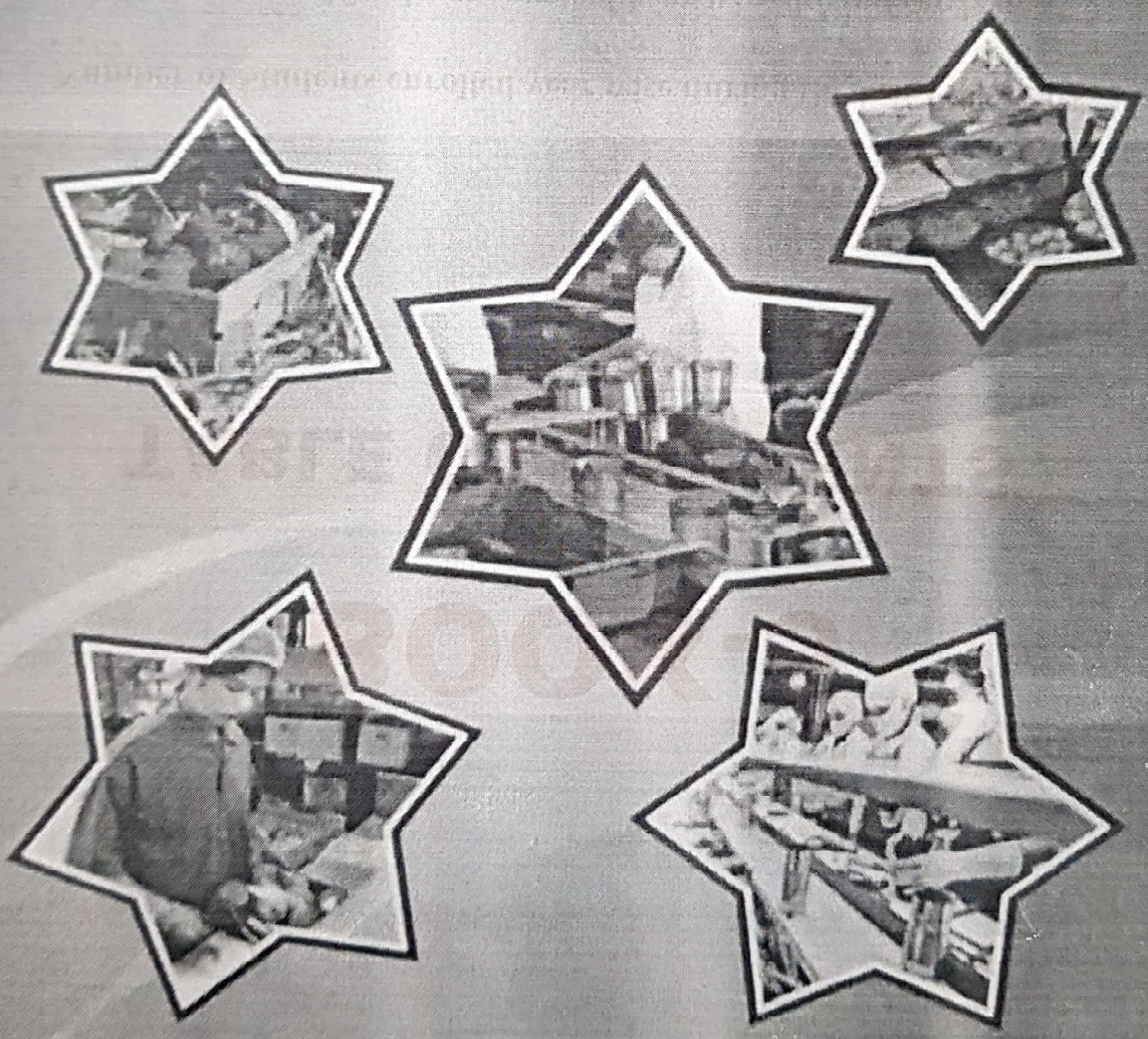

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Chapter-10

Food Additives

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Introduction

Foods are perishable by nature. During storage and processing of foods, numerous changes take place which may adversely affect the quality attributes in foods. During production and processing, many precautions are being taken by manufacturers to preserve its quality, one such is the application of food additives. As advancements taking place in food science and technology lead to increase the availability and use of these additives. An increasing number of additives have been used in foods to obtain a desired effect and as of today, approximately more than 2500 different kinds of additives are in use.

Historical View

Human beings are accidentally started to use food additives while cooking on open fire without knowing the knowledge of it. In pre-historic time, people added the spices and salt into their cooking materials and observed their importance. This activity was a common practice in all historical civilizations and recognized the importance of added ingredients to the foods by themselves at that time. The enhanced taste and acceptance of food cooked with salt and spices encouraged potential use and acquiring the knowledge of usage in various cooking patterns and preservation of food for a long time. This habit was continued for the generations and marked as potential cooking methods. During the 50 B.C Roman's introduced a variety of spices as food additives into their diet. Passing with time, these activities in cooking food leads to more innovations and inventions (Vettorazzi, 1987; Rangan and Barceloux, 2009).

Passing the decades, advances in civilization introduced new concepts in usage of natural and synthetic chemical compounds as added food ingredients. The first U.S patent was issued in 1886 for a mixture of salt and calcium phosphate, which was used as additive (condiment) in foods. During the world wars, the importance of food preservatives and energy boosters was identified in the food supply chain of soldiers and this intensity sparked the subsequent use of food additives was doubled, the import of spices and condiments from other regions also extremely intensified by the

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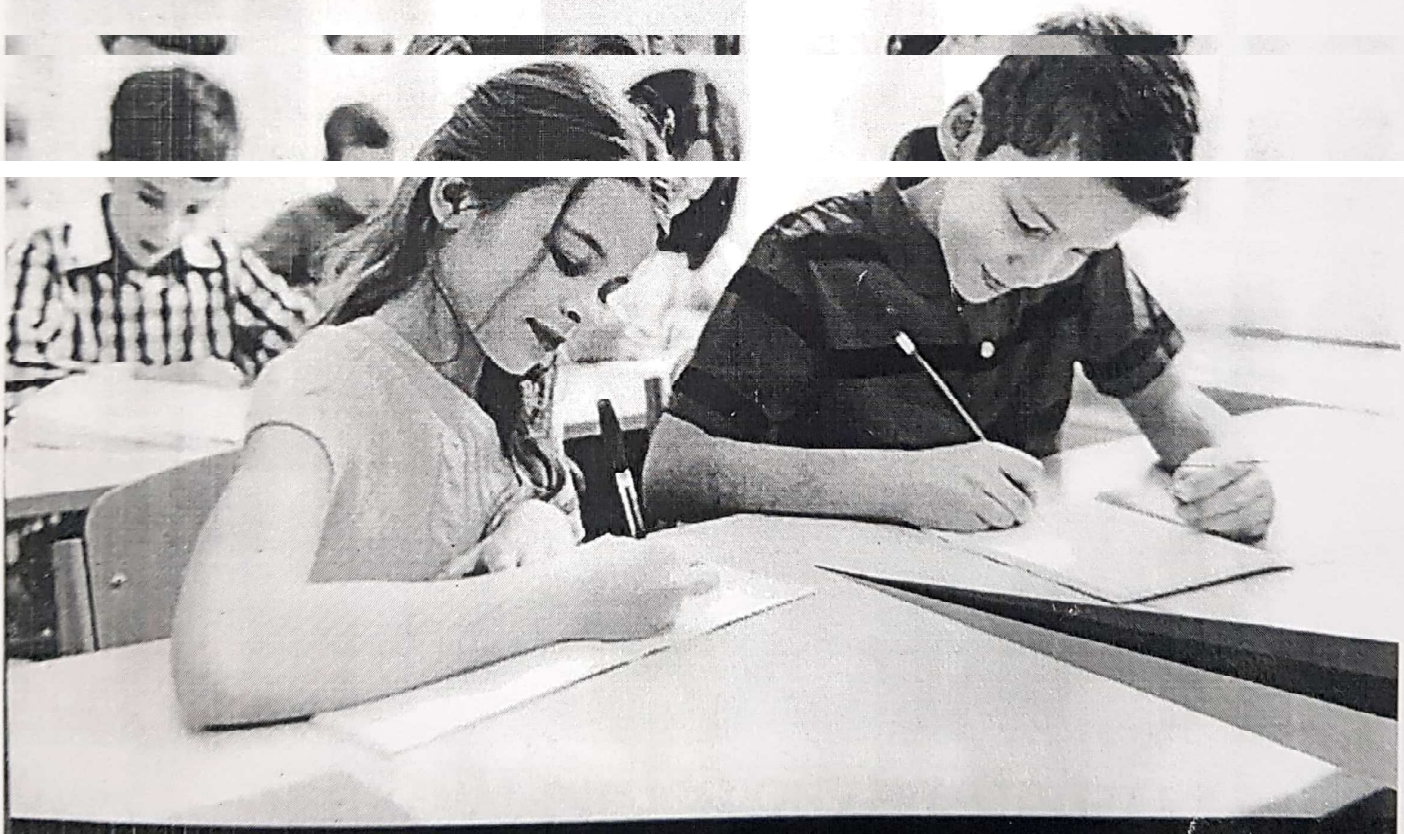

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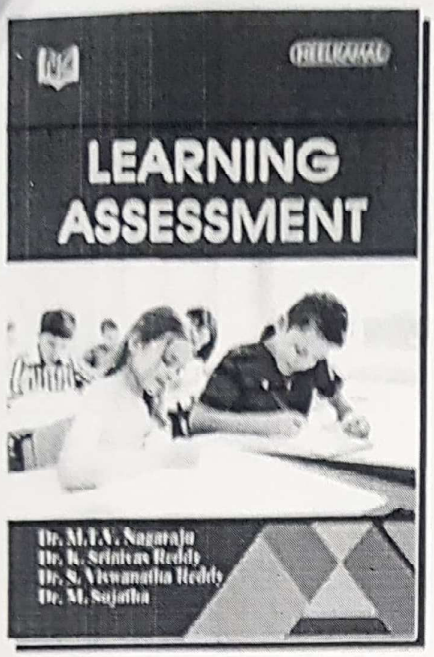

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About the Book

This book "Learning Assessment" focuses on the assessment in the learning processes and various tools used for this. Learning Assessment is best described as a process by which assessment information is used by teachers to adjust their teaching strategies, and by students to adjust their learning strategies. Assessment, teaching, and learning are inextricably linked, as each informs the others. Assessment is a powerful process that can either optimize or inhibit learning, depending on how it's applied. Central to the practice of learning assessment is the concept that students who truly understand and are involved in their learning will experience accelerated rates of achievement. This book gives an ample understanding of all the aspects of assessment.

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FITTING OF BEST MODEL FOR HIV/AIDS DATA WITH IN AND AROUND CHITTOOR DISTRICT

Dr. T.M. Reddy[1]., Dr.B.SarojaMma2*, B.Hari Mallikarjuna Reddy[3]

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To fit suitable model for HIV/AIDS patients follow up cases in SVRR Hospital, Tirupati.

Methods: We are fitted linear model, Exponential model, power curve, parabola, polynomial of regression of order 3, 4, 5 and 6 and logarithmic models for data. R^2 criteria is used for choose best model among different models of data.

Findings: We are fitted 9 different models for data i.e Exponential model, power curve, parabola, polynomial of regression of order 3, 4, 5 and 6 and logarithmic models and R^2 criteria is used to chose best model among the fitted models for number of cases Alive on Art, Died etc. For number of cases alive polynomial Regression of Fourth order is best, for Number of Died by HIV/AIDS get polynomial regression of 5th or orders is good i.e both are fitted well you may choose any one. For LFU & MIS 6th order polynomial Regression gives best fit and for opted out and transferred out get 6th order polynomial regression is best.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, opted out, transferred out, linear regression curve, polynomial regression.

INTRODUCTION:

HIV/AIDS is severe disease spread through injections, inter course among human beings etc. if is did not have an proper medicine to destroy bacteria from body. It is surprised in body using drugs like Alive on ART, Died, LFU & MIS and opted out & transferred out . Nico J.D. nagelkerke, Prabhat Jha, Sake J. De Vlas, Eline L. Korenromp, Stephen Moses, James F. Blanchard and Frank A. Plummer. In their article "Modelling HIV/AIDS epidemics in Botswana and India: Impact of interventions to prevent transmission". They concluded that 100% of cases is drug resistant above the age of 30 years HIV is high risk due to un use of condoms among female Sex workers, it is controlled by encouraging, condoms and Safer Sex practice (2). HIV is controlled by avoiding breast feeding mother to child and peripartum antiretroviral treatment of mother and child (3.4).

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"Determinants of voluntary HIV/AIDS counseling and testing among community college students in the United States" given by George Chidi Anwuri, Michael S.Dunn and Frederick Schulz. Seven for HIV among college students. They are selected 189 college students as samples for analysis. Malebranche D.J. Arroia, K.J. Jenkins, T.R. Dauria, E., patel S.N Discase bisexual bridge: A qualitative study of risk behavior and disclosure of same-sex behavior among black bisexual men.

The below table gives the may 2016 to April 2017 HIV total number of patients per month. The total number of patients one again divided into four major categories as Alive on ART. Died, LFU & MIS, opted out & Transferor out. The below table gives annual percentage of four categories are as follows

Table-1

Month	Alive on ART	Died	LFU & MIS	Opted out & transferred out
MAY 2016	5.6291	10	5	7.5
JUNE 2016	5.9602	6	2.5	10
JULY 2016	7.9470	8	5	10
AUG 2016	7.2848	8	7.5	2.5
SEP 2016	9.2715	6	5	20
OCT 2016	10.5960	14	10	17.5
NOV 2016	11.2583	14	12.5	15
DEC 2016	9.6026	22	10	7.5
JAN 2017	7.9470	6	12.5	2.5
FEB 2017	5.2980	2	5	2.5
MAR 2017	10.9273	0	5	2.5
APR 2017	8.2781	4	20	2.5
Total	100 (302)	100 (50)	100 (40)	100 (40)

For total number of cases fitted models are as follows and R^2 criteria is used for testing which model is best fit for data. High R^2 value is best model compared with low R^2 values.

Table-2

S.No	Model	Fitted Equation	R^2 value
1	Exponential curve	$Y = 32.22\, e^{0.11x}$	0.018
2	Linear curve	$Y = 0.0447x + 33.9$	0.029
3	Logarithmic curve	$Y = 4.194 \ln(x) + 29.01$	0.098
4	Power	$Y = 28.83\, x^{0.110}$	0.08

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Learning and Analytics in Intelligent Systems 15

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Smart Crop Suggester 401
N. Usha Rani and G. Gowthami

The Role of Long Non-Coding RNA (lncRNA) in Health Care Using Big Data Analytics 415
A. Revathi, S. Jyothi, and P. Swathi

A Framework for Modeling and Analysing Big Biological Sequences 429
Sai Jyothi Bolla and S. Jyothi

Specification and Estimation of a Biometric Model by Using Logistic Regression for Measuring Child Mortality 439
P. Vishnu Priya, B. Sarojamma, G. Madhusudan, P. Srivyshnavi, M. Naresh, and P. Balasiddamuni

A Case Study Report: Ruptured Scar Ectopic Pregnancy 447
Abhilaasha Macherla and R. V. Raviteja

Some Modified Biometrical Diversity and Evenness Indices 451
G. Madhusudan, P. Srivyshnavi, B. Sarojamma, M. Naresh, R. Abbaiah, and P. Balasiddamuni

Data Analysis on Biopsies of Breast Cancer Tumors Data Using Data Science 461
K. Hemalatha, K. Hema, and V. Deepika

A Comparison of Multi Support Vector Machine Performance with Popular Decomposition Strategies on Alzheimer's Data 469
R. M. Mallika, K. Usha Rani, and K. Hemalatha

Synthesis, Evaluation and in Silico Studies of 4-N, N-Dimethylamino and 4-Carboxy Chalcones as Promising Antinociceptive Agents 481
Shaheen Begum, S. K. Arifa Begum, A. Mallika, and K. Bharathi

In Silico Analysis for Detection of Glucose Transport-2 Inhibitors from Seagrass 491
Mathakala Vani, Narem Ritesh Siddhartha Reddy, and Palempalli Uma Maheswari Devi

Automated Diagnosis of Shoulder Pain Using Regression Algorithms 499
B. Triveni, P. Bhargavi, and S. Jyothi

Diagnosis of Urological Diseases Using Deep ROI 515
R. Venkata Raviteja, M. Abhilaasha, and B. Prakasha Rao

PROOF-62-149/2019

Some Modified Biometrical Diversity and Evenness Indices



G. Madhusudan, P. Srivyshnavi, B. Sarojamma, M. Naresh, R. Abbaiah, and P. Balasiddamuni

Abstract Biometrical Genetics is one of the vital branches of genetic science which has become particularly essential for the Biological, Agricultural and Medical Scientists in their research aspects. Biological Diversity and Evenness are very vital concepts in Biometrical Genetics. A large number of measures such as Diversity and Evenness indices represented by a species abundance distribution have been proposed in recent literature on ecological research. Diversity in the species can be measured in many ways. Biometricians recognize three components of diversity to describe and compare different communities given by Alpha, Beta and Gamma diversities. In the present recent article, some modified biological diversity and evenness indices have been proposed to study the species abundance distribution.

Keywords Diversity · Evenness · Types of diversities

1 Introduction

Biological Diversity is a fertile new research field of science and its patterns are created by ecological, evolutionary and conservation processes. Conceptually, the word 'Biodiversity' was introduced in the Mid-1980s and it captures the essence of research relating to total richness and variety of life on earth. There are mainly four types of Biodiversity namely, Species Diversity, Genetic Diversity, Ecosystem Diversity and Functional Diversity. The two main components of Biodiversity are richness and evenness. Species richness is expressed as the number of species and evenness is expressed as the proportion of species or functional groups present on a site. The greater evenness of a site relates the more equal species are in proportion to each other, and the low evenness site indicates that a few species dominate the site.

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Specification and Estimation of a Biometric Model by Using Logistic Regression for Measuring Child Mortality



P. Vishnu Priya, B. Sarojamma, G. Madhusudan, P. Srivyshnavi, M. Naresh, and P. Balasiddamuni

Abstract Children are the most valuable assets of the Nation. The social and economic development of the Nation has been based on welfare of the children in the Nation. The level of child mortality in a country is not only an indicative of the public health but, it also can be considered as an index of quality of life lived by the people in the country. The various factors influencing child mortality rate are given by: ecological factors, health status variables, vital characteristics, socio-economic characteristics, cultural factors and others. Simple Logistic Regression models can be specified and the estimates of their parameters can be used to measure child mortality in Biostatistics. Generally, Maximum likelihood method of estimation, Non-weighted least squares estimation for the analysis of Bio-categorical data and Discriminant function analysis can be used to estimate the parameters of logistic regression model. In this paper, an attempt has been made by specifying and estimating biometrical models based on Multivariable Logistic Regression Model and Multinomial Logistic Regression Model.

Keywords Mortality rate of child · Logistic regression model · Maximum likelihood estimation

1 Introduction

Statistical Science provides various statistical tools which can have their applications in different fields of Science. Some important branches of Statistical Science exist in the literature are Biometrics, Demometrics, Technometrics, Psychometrics, Econometrics Operations Research, Criminometrics, Anthropometrics, Agricultural Statistics, Economic Statistics, Medico Statistics, Business Statistics, Industrial Statistics, Mathematical Statistics, Statistical Physics and Psephology etc. Biometrics is a

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Inferential Procedures for Testing Assumptions on Observations for Applications of Biometric Techniques



M. Naresh, B. Sarojamma, P. Srivyshnavi, G. Madhusudan, P. Vishnupriya, and P. Balasiddamuni

Abstract Biometrical Techniques are often used in Genetic Statistics involving plants and animal studies for assessing their genetic potential in selection trails for genetic material improvement. For such purposes, genetic parameters namely means, variances, variance components, heritability parameters, genotypic correlations etc., have been often estimated by using genetic statistical methods. In the Biometrical research analysis, the applications of most of the advanced experimental statistical tools based on certain crucial assumptions such as the assumptions of independence, homoscedasticity of observations on study variable and assumption of normality of observations in the data. Departures from these assumptions may lead to biased and inconsistent estimators; and incorrect conclusions. Thus, the Biostatistician has to test these assumptions on observations rather than to presume that they are correct. In the present article, an attempt has been made by developing test procedures for testing hypotheses about population's symmetry and population's kurtosis by using some modified Beta measures. Further, a test for normality of errors in linear regression model has been developed by using modified Fisher's g-statistics.

Keywords MMSE estimators · Symmetry and kurtosis measures · Normality of errors

1 Introduction

In much of the theoretical and applied research on applications of Biometric techniques, most of the advanced statistical inferential methods are based on certain crucial assumptions of independence, homoscedasticity and normality of observations in the data. Violations of these assumptions may lead to several problems in the applications of Biometric Techniques. Consequently, one may obtain biased and

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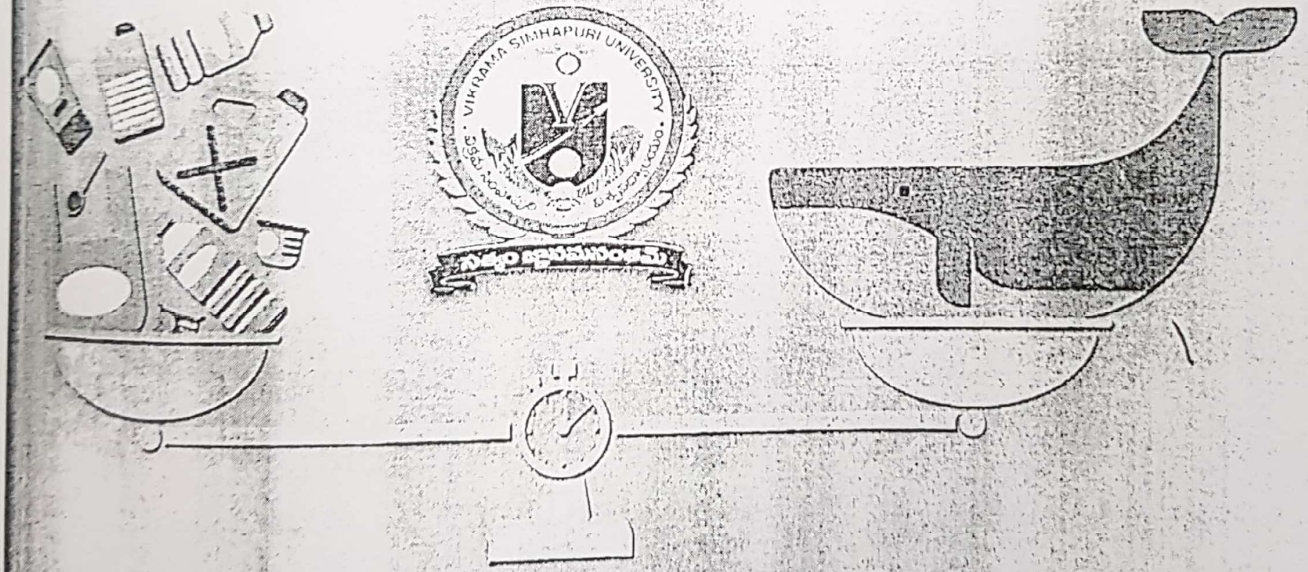

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	On The Awareness Of Using Banana Made Sanitery Pads By Rural Women To Prevent Plastic Pollution	P.Nageswara Rao, V.Subrahmanyam, K.Chandra Kumar & C.V.Narasimha Murthy	94
	Views Of Shop Keeperson Usage Of Plastic Bags	P.Prasad Reddy, Ch.Manikanta C.V.Narasimha Murthy	97
	Effects On The Plastic Pollution In Human Life	Dr. K.Rajaiah	100
	Classification, Synthesis, Properties, Degradation And Biomedical Applications Of Biodegradable Polymers: An Overview	P. Bhanuprakash, Dr. G. Chinna Reddy, T. Balaji, Dr. C. Venkata Krishnaih	106
	Methods For Control Of Plastic Pollution In India.	O.P.Papaiah, G.Manoja	110
	Impact Of Plastic Use On The Society	Dr.A.Kusuma	114
	Polylactic Acid As A Potential Source Of Bioplastics And Its Synthesis	M.V.Bhaskar Reddy, J.S.Kiran Kumar, C.V.Narasimha Murthy	116
	An Insight Analysis On Apprehensions And Challenges Of Bioplastics, As An Alternative To The Fossil Plastics	L. Md. Bhakshu , C. Meera Saheb	119
	Plastic Poison And Drinking Water	M. Lalithamma Dr. N. Prabhakar	121
	Plastics And Their Effect On Environment	Y.Kiran Kumar	124
	Ecological And Human Health Impacts Of Plastics	Y.B.Nagamani, K.Chandra Rekha	128
	Survey On The Usage And Disposal Of	Dr.B.Swapna	132

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Reuse

If you cannot avoid using plastic bags or other products for some reason then it is suggested to at least reuse them as many times as you can before disposing them off. We are in a habit of throwing the plastic bags and containers we get with packed food almost immediately after use even though these can be used a couple of times before disposing off. We should reuse these instead. This can be our contribution towards reducing the plastic waste and bringing down plastic pollution.

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IMPACT OF PLASTIC USE ON THE SOCIETY

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INTRODUCTION

India has been chosen as the global host of the World Environment Day that will focus on galvanising greater action against single-use plastic pollution on June 5th of this year by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). After demonstrating global leadership on climate change, India will lead the charge on 'Beat plastic pollution', the theme for World Environment 2018.

Ever since independence of India, Plastic industry has made a significant progress for the production of Polystyrene. At present there are about 30,000 plastic processing units which produce a variety of plastic products and 150 Plastic Processing Machinery manufacturing companies in the country. Most of these industries operates as Small & Medium Enterprises, providing direct employment to 40 lakh people with an investment in fixed assets is about Rs.1,000 crores. The exports of plastic products account at 1 percent of total exports of the country. The per capita consumption of plastic products is increasing and it is 8 percent of GDP.

According to UN estimates, every year the world uses 500 billion plastic bags while half of the plastic used is of single use or in disposable items such as grocery bags, cutlery and straws. Each year, at least eight million tonnes of plastic end up in the oceans, the

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Impact of Electronic Resources on Academics

(Festschrift in Honour of Prof. V. Pulla Reddy)

Editors:
Dr. K. Surendra Babu
Dr. D. Venkata Rao
Mr. K. Nageswara Rao



Sri Venkateswara University Library
Tirupati - 517 502

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES ON ACADEMICS

(Festschrift in Honour of Prof. V. Pulla Reddy)

Edited by Dr. K. Surendra Babu, Dr. D. Venkata Rao, Mr. Nageswara Rao Kondamudi

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17 Awareness and Utilization of E-Resources by Faculty Members with Special Reference to Shri Vishnu Engineering College for Women (Autonomous), Bhimavaram: A Case Study
Dr. Y.M.V. Naga Raja Rao and Dr. C. Ganganna 17

18 The Role of RFID Technology in Library and Information Centres
M. Kishore Babu and Kamala Mohanty 18

19 Impact of Smart Phones on Reading Habits of Research Scholars of Biological Sciences in Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati: A Survey
C. Ranganayakulu and Dr. G. Pratap 19

20 Utilization of IEEE Database by the Faculty Members of Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering and Technology, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh: A Study
Dr. T. Raghunadha Reddy 20

21 Establishment of Digital Library to Handle Electronic Information Sources in Health Science Institutions
Dr. V. Sudhakara Rao 21

22 Use of E-journals in Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University College of Engineering Library, Pulivendula, Andhra Pradesh.
Dr. N. Zafrunnisha 22

23 Information Literacy Skills and Use of Electronic Resources by Research Scholars in Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati: A Study
P. Madhava Rao 23

24 Knowledge Information System: Special Reference to User Studies of T.T.D.'s Degree Colleges
Dr. A. Omkar Murthy and Dr. S. Malla Reddy 24

25 Availability of E-Resources in Engineering College Libraries of Chittoor District
N. Harilakshmi and Dr. K. Surendra Babu 25

The Role of RFID Technology in Library and Information Centres

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Abstract - There is an increasing role played by information technology in the development of library services for an active reaction to the challenges of information service providing. RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) which is a combination of radio-frequency-based technology and microchip technology is of the most important application in libraries. The paper also describes the basic and optional components required for smooth working of the exercise. The efficiencies that technology can bring to libraries are too hard to overlook. The paper describes the basic and optional components and procedures required for successfully implementing and working of the system. This paper gives a brief idea about the emerging radio frequency identification technology, its importance in the library system and its working. This paper symphasises the various components of RFID, operations, merits and demerits and essentials requirements .This paper also helps entering and better understanding the world of RFID.

Keywords: ICT, RFID, Library and Information centres (LIC), Technology.

Introduction:

A library is a collection of information, sources, resources, books, services and the structure in which it is housed. Apart from books, many libraries are also repositories and access points for maps, prints or other documents on various storage media such as microform (microfilm, microfiche), audio tapes, CDs, LPs, cassettes, videotapes, and DVDs. Libraries have materials arranged in a specified order according to a library classification system, so that items may be located quickly and collections may be browsed efficiently.

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(68)

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Theme – 10: User Study

1. Use of e-Resources among the Post Graduate Students of Biological Sciences: A Study
Ranganayakulu, C. and Surendra Babu, K. (Dr.) 894

2. Use of e-Resources among the Arts and Science College Faculties of the Selected Colleges in Coimbatore.
Kavitha, A.K. (Dr.) 905

3. Impacts, Uses and Applications of Social Networking in Academics: A Survey
Shenil Kumar, P. and Sarangapani, R.(Dr.) 911

4. Awareness and Use of ICT among the Post Graduate Diploma Students of Rajshahi University, Bangladesh: A Study
Shariful Islam, Md. (Dr.), Shehabul Alam, Md. and Nazmul Islam, Md. (Dr.) 918

5. ICT Usage Pattern in Dental College of Palakkad and Malappuram District: A Comparative Case Study
Uma, T. and Kavith, E.S. 929

6. Use of Social Media by the Sanskrit Students at Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati: A Survey
Giri Naidu, P. (Dr.) and Kishore Babu, M. 940

7. Importance of Reading Habits and Peers Influence in Childhood: A Survey in the SPSR Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.
Venkata Rao, D. (Dr.) and Kiran Kumar, E. 945

8. Use of e-Resources by the Computer Science Students Among the University Libraries of Rayalaseema Region: A Survey
Harilakshmi, N. and Surendra Babu, K. (Dr.) 948

9. Information Access and Utilization by the Faculty Members of Engineering Colleges in Nellore District: A Study
Veeranjaneyulu, Ch. (Dr.) and Narayana, Ch. (Dr.) 951

10. User Studies of Electronic Resources by the Faculty Members of the Bangalore University: A Study
Balaji, N.G. and Srinivasa Ragavan, S. (Dr.) 954

11. Information Seeking Behavior of Users of Engineering College Libraries in Highway, Chennai - A Study
Chandrasekaran. M.S. (Dr.) 963

12. Undergraduate Students Opinion About the Library Collection and Services in The Self- Financing Arts and Science Colleges in Coimbatore
Ganapathy, K. and Jayabal, R. 970

Use of Social Media by the Sanskrit Students at Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati: A Survey

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Abstract

Examines the use of social media by the Sanskrit students of Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (Deemed University). Survey method was used to collect data from the students. A total of 75 students have been selected by accidental sampling technique using questionnaire tool for collection of data. The main aim of this study is to know the use of social media by the Sanskrit students of RSV, Tirupati. The major findings of the study are (a) Majority students are using social media by spending 1-2 hours per day. (b) WhatsApp occupies first rank in using by the students followed by Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter etc. (c) 60% of the respondents use social media for entertainment/chatting purpose and information sharing purpose. This study concludes that social media refer to a process of relationship building among a group of people who have common interest.

Introduction

Social media is one of the new technology available to meet the needs and requirements of users. Application of web 2.0 in the field of Library and Information Science being implemented for educational and communication purpose. Social media are web-based and provide means for users to interact over the Internet, such as e-mail and instant messaging. Social media websites like Facebook, WhatsApp, Myspace, Instagram, twitter, YouTube are becoming more popular and has become as part of day to day life for an increasing number of people. Because of the features of social media young people are attracted to social networking sites. In this paper the authors explore the use of social media by the students of RSV, Tirupati to what extent they are using social media and the reason for using social media.

Profile of Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati.

Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, (Deemed to be University) is a premier institution in the field of higher learning in Sanskrit studies, Traditional Sastras and Pedagogy. It is funded by the ministry of human resource development through UGC. The Vidyapeetha has a long history in the service of Sanskrit Education. The basic objective of setting up the Vidyapeetha is to impart and improve Sanskrit pedagogy, to accelerate the pace of higher Sanskrit learning and to combine the traditional Sanskrit education with modern scientific research.

The Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha has been attracting students from all over India and the courses offered by it covered a wide range of traditional Sastras, Pedagogy and also career oriented programmes. It offers a combination of traditional Sastras with modern subjects like

PROOF-69-149/2019

2019 (69)

TRANSITION OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND DIGITAL CONTEXTS

Dr. NayaKanti Maddaiah
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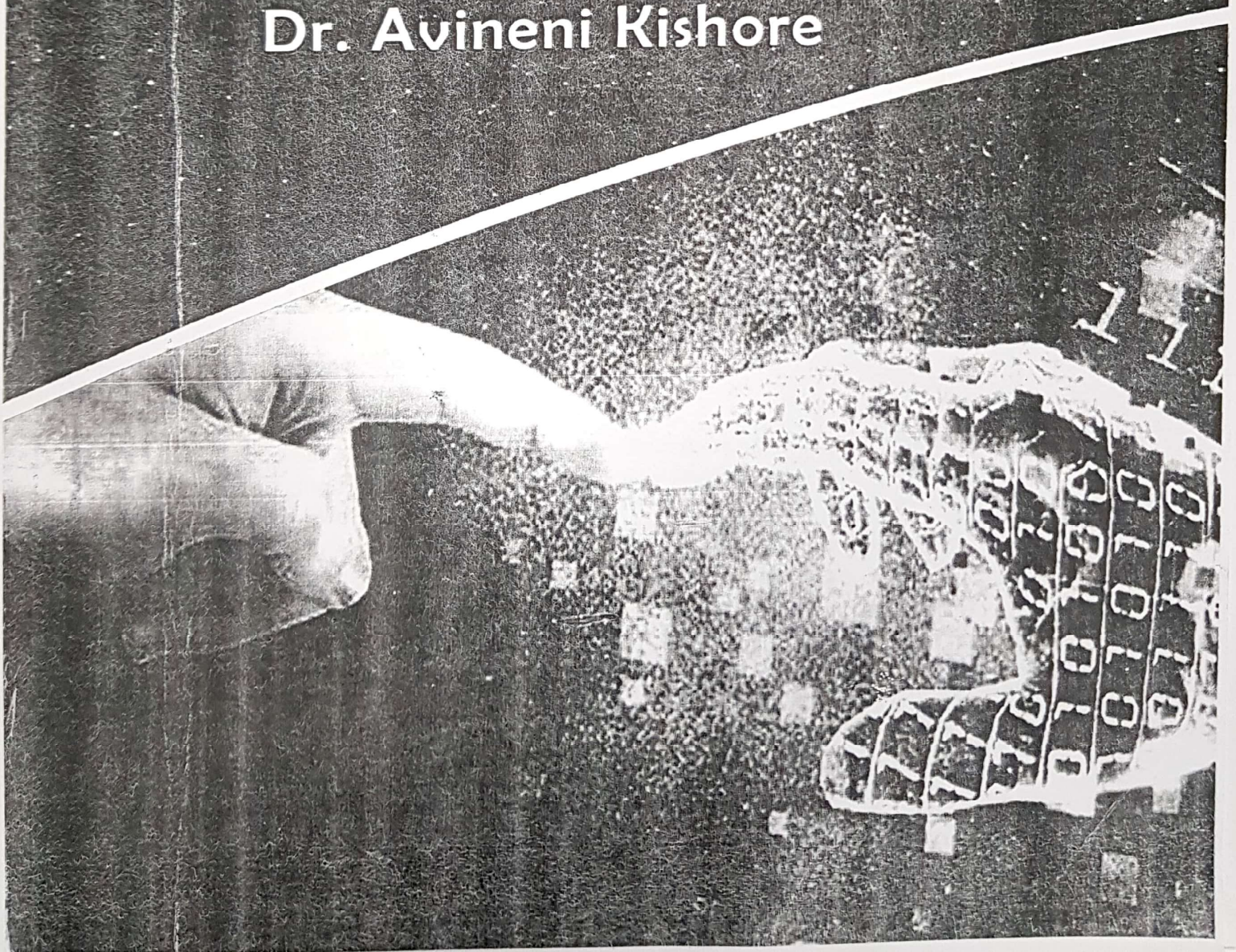
Dr. Avineni Kishore



31	Collection Development of Indian Languages Books in Indira Gandhi Memorial Library, University of Hyderabad: A Study *Dr. P. Srinivasulu, Yakub Ali & Nazneen Tabassum*	212-219
32	Utilization of Library Resources and Services by the Faculty Members and Students of Government Polytechnic College Libraries of Anantapuramu District: A Study *Dudekula, Dastagiri & Rajeswara Rao, K.V.N.R*	220-224
33	Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviour of Sanskrithi School of Business Students in Puttaparthi – A Study *Dr.P.Keshalu & M.V.L.Narasimham*	225-232
34	Use of E- Resources By Postgraduate Students: Implications for E-Services in S.V.University, Tirupati. *N. Sreelatha, Dr.E.Sudhakar & Dr.I.Chandraiah*	233-239
35	A Survey of Digitization and Digital Preservation of Materials in Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Library, Tirupati. *M.Swarnalatha, Dr.B.Veena Kumari & Dr.I.Chandraiah*	240-244
36	Use and Users ' Satisfaction of Library Services and Facilities: A Survey at S.V. Engineering College for Women Library, Tirupati *Dr.K.Kumarasawmy Reddy & K.Ramesh*	245-251
37	Usage of E-Journals by Under Graduate Students of Engineering College in Sri Krishnadevaraya University Library, A.P: A Study *Dr. K. Ramachandrappa & G. Srinivasa Reddy*	252-259
38	Urdu Newspapers and Magazines and their Importance: A Case Study *Dr. P.Srinivasulu & Nazneen Tabassum*	260-263
39	Influence of Social Media on Academic Libraries *Dr. Ch. Veeranjaneyulu & Dr.Ch.Narayana Reddy*	264-268
40	Use Pattern of E-Shodhsindhu Consortium by the Research Scholars and Students of Sri Venkateswara University: A Study *P. Vijay Mahesh Kumar & E. Kiran Kumar*	269-275
41	Effectual Functioning of Present Libraries Equipped with Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Software *Dr.K.V. Padmaja & Dr.E.Balaji Prasad Rao*	276-281
42	Social Media as a Source of Information: A Study at Private Engineering College Students in Nellore District *K.Nagaraju*	282-287
43	Use of ICT based Resources and Services in Engineering College Libraries in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh: An Analytical Study *Dr. E.Balaji Prasada Rao & Dr. K.V. Padmaja*	288-294
44	RFID: The Big Performer in the Future Libraries *Dr. N. Prabhakar & Smt. J. Shoba Rani*	295-300
45	Application of Barcode Technology for Faster Library Transactions *Pasapati Ramireddy, K. Nageswara Raju & Dr. K.C. Muthyalaiah Chetty*	301-304

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A SURVEY OF DIGITIZATION AND DIGITAL PRESERVATION OF MATERIALS IN RASTRIYA SANSKRIT VIDYAPEETHA LIBRARY, TIRUPATI.

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Abstract

The present study examines the relationship between digital access and digital preservation in Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Library at Tirupati. It Investigation extended to the extent of Management of digital preservation and also accessible to the scholars. It also discusses the problems faced by the library professionals in managing, preserving and providing continuing access to digital collections for their long term management.

Key words: *Digital preservation, digitization, access, managing, Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha.*

Introduction

Digitization is the conversion of traditional analog materials such as books, manuscripts, maps and other paper items into an electronic digital form, so that it is easier to access and also long life to the documents.[1]

Preservation can be defined as a set of activities to ensure maintenance for a long time and also making ready accessibility in corporate latest technological advantages. The essence of traditional preservation management is resource allocation people, money and materials must be acquired, organised and put to work to prevent deterioration (or) renew the usability of selection groups of materials Preservation largely concerned with the evidence embedded in a hear by endless variety of forms and formats. In the digital world preservation is the creation of digital products worth maintaining over time.[2]

Objectives

- To identify the types of collection, that is being digitization and digital preservation in Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Library.
- To determine the availability of infrastructure facilities for the digitization and digital preservation.
- To identify the ways of accessibility to digital material.
- To study the storage procedures of digitised material.
- To analyze the problems involved in the digitization process and digital preservation of materials.

Methodology

Questionnaire method has been adopted for collection of data from the research scholars from various subjects of Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati. 85 Questionnaires

About the Author's



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Impact of Electronic Resources on Academics

(Festschrift in Honour of Prof. V. Pulla Reddy)

Editors:
Dr. K. Surendra Babu
Dr. D. Venkata Rao
Mr. K. Nageswara Rao

Dr. A. J. MADHURI
DLIS



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Tirupati - 517 502

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES ON ACADEMICS
(Festschrift in Honour of Prof. V. Pulla Reddy)

Edited by Dr. K. Surendra Babu, Dr. D. Venkata Rao, Mr. Nageswara Rao Kondamudi

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Prof. V. Pulla Re

N T S

iv
v

V. Pulla Reddy

vii
ix
xi
xxiv

n Babu

L E S

ling-Up of a Digital Media

Tansir 1

n Level of Digital Resources
ering College Libraries in
radesh
anyam 22

Hi Tech during the Period

32

morphosis and the

war Singh 42

Sindhu in promotion of
rch scholars and faculty
: A Study
Kuma 56

tory of Open Access
ody
ar Vala and Sudhakar Pamu 70

7 Electronic REsources in Library and Information Science 82
Dr. M. Prasantha Kumari

8 Readers Choice of Print Vs. Electronic Version of Books and Journals 95
Nagabhushanam Chintha and Dr. P. Ramalinga Reddy

9 E-Resources - College Libraries 103
D. Venkata Rao and E. Kiran Kumar

10 Use of E-Resources in Academic Libraries: Challenges and Opportunities: A case study of K. L. University Central Library 112
Dr. G.CH.S.Madhusudhan Rao

11 Use of Electronic Resources by the Students and Research Scholars of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati 125
Dr. P. Giri Naidu

12 Use Of Internet Facilities In Sri Venkateswara University Library: A Study 135
Dr. P. Sekhar and Dr. M. Anil Kumar

13 Awareness on Use of Electronic Information Sources Among Research Scholars in Sri Venkateswara University Digital Library, Tirupati: A Study 143
Dr. Sadu Ranganadham and Dr. K. Surendra Babu

14 Electronic Resources in Libraries 160
Dr. A. J. Maduri

15 The Challenges in the Usage of E-Resources Amongst Lecturers at S.B.V.R. Degree College, Badvel 165
Dr. G. Subba Rayudu

16 Use of Digital Resources by Faculty Members at Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh. 169
Dr. E.Balaji Prasada Rao and Dr. K.V. Padmaja

Electronic Resources in Libraries

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Abstract- This paper focuses on the various aspects of E-Resources. E-information sources are becoming more and more available for the community. The advent of technology has made the libraries add new collection. Electronic resources are easily accessible even in remote paper presents an overview of different types of electronic resources the libraries and their characteristics, utilities of e-resources, and their libraries.

Introduction

The concept of electronic resources is regarded as the so information that are explored through modern ICT devices, ref redesigned and more often stored in the cyber space in the most c and compact form. E-Resources refer to the kind of documents formats which are made available to library computer based info retrieval system. The internet is said to be the right and most ex used channel to catch hold of the majority of e-resources through search engines and courses. Some offline databases in CD/DVD can even be accessed without the help of internet.

In the present days, the Library and information services are c rapidly. With the rapid development of electronic publishing, are not only acquiring reading materials such as printed boo journals but also providing access to various learning resou electronic form. The web resources and the use of web as a t changing the ways users live and learn. While the early phase, the Wide Web was mainly used for push type application to p information and resources to users, the development of Web 2.0 spread of open sources and shared use concept have focused generated content and application for sharing. This has led to development and popularity of electronic resources. E-Resour occupying a significant portion of the global literature. They refer information sources in electronic form.



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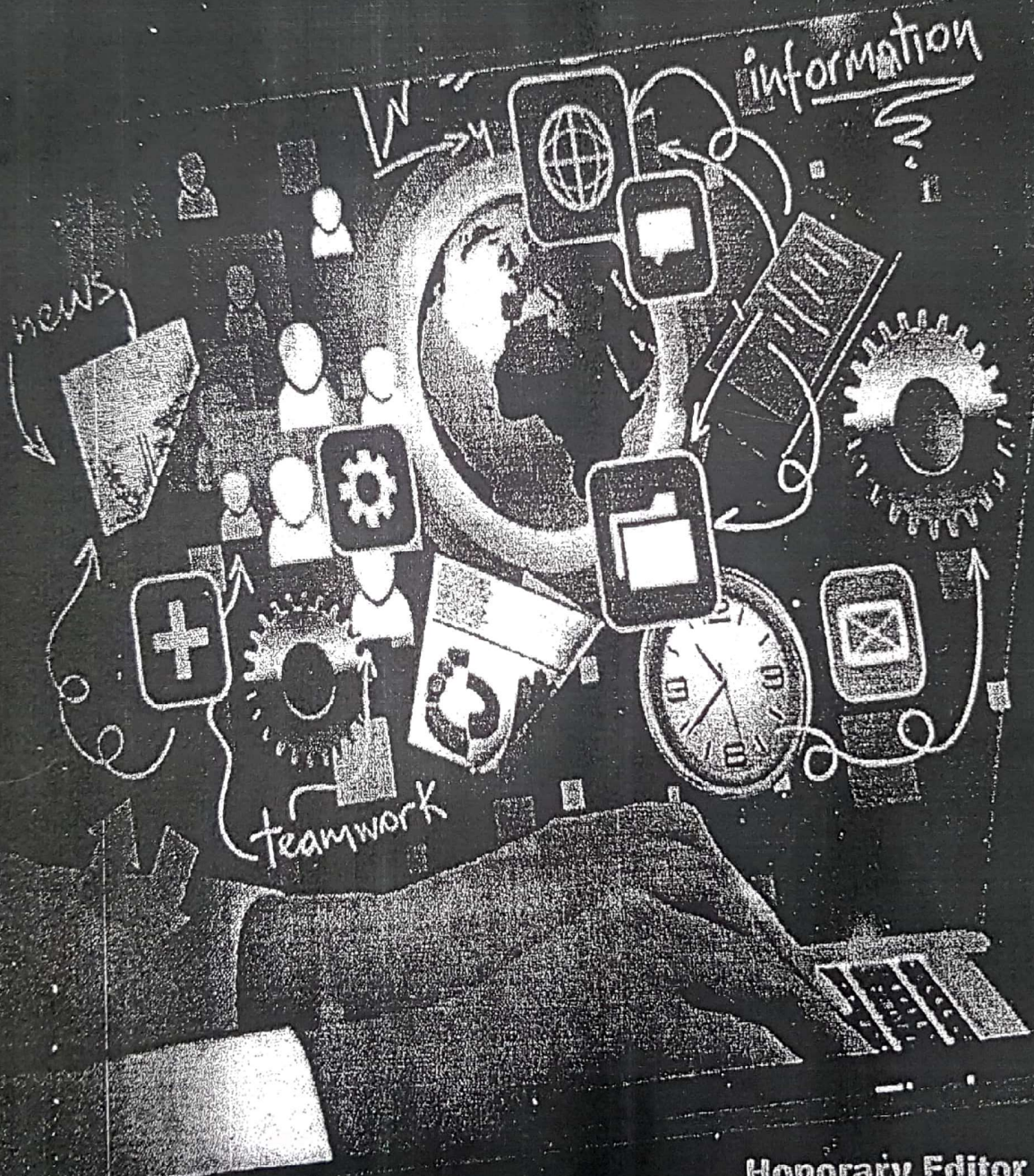

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... Venkateswarlu 10...

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...da Rao 11...

...cilities available
... a Survey
...Mr. K. Ramesh and 12...

...ourses Among LIS
129

...y and Information
136

...University of Hyderabad:
144

...y Cited Articles :
...cles of 2019
...d 153

...fessional Services
...Narayana Reddy 161

...ation
...s of IIIT Ongole,
168

...Library and Information Products and Services:
...
...CA and Dr.P.Girinaidu 176

...Open Educational Resources in Empowering
...Faculty in Government Degree Colleges
...
...Kumar Chegoni 183

...Attitude and Approaches Towards E- Resources in
...College Libraries in Anantapuram
...Seshalu and M.V.L.Narasimham 193

...Importance of Open Education Resources
...Dharini 200

...Designing Tools and Techniques For Library
...ssionals
...O.Seshaiah and Mr. V. Sreenu 206

...OCS: An Opportunity for Development and its Impact
...Higher Education
...Haritha 213

...Analysis of IRINS Profiles of Centrally Funded Institutes
...Andhra Pradesh
...B.Jeyapragash, A.Muthuraj and T.Rajkumar 222

...Users' Satisfaction with Library Resources and Services:
A Study of S.V.Engineering College Library, Tirupati.
Kodandaramaiah Kangundi 230

...SWAYAM: The Platform For Modern Online Education
Dr.P.Ramalinga Reddy and Dr.C.Ganganna 240

...Andhra Pradesh Residential Junior College Lecturers'
Opinion On Library Facilities
D. Muni Ushasree and Dr.D.Bhaskar 247

...Opportunities to implement Internet of Things (IOT) in
Academic Libraries: A View
N. Harilakshmi and Dr. A.J. Madhuri 259

User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society

Honorary Editor
Prof. K. Padmini

Editors
Dr.Nayakanti Maddaiah
Dr.M.R. Murali Prasad
Dr.C.Mallikarjuna

USER PERCEPTIONS AND EXPECTATIONS FROM ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN DIGITAL INFORMATION SOCIETY

Edited by Prof. K. Padmini, Dr.Nayakanti Maddaiah,
Dr.M.R. Murali Prasad and Dr.C.Mallikarjuna

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91	20. Marketing of Library and Information Products and Services: An Overview *Sharadamma C A and Dr.P.Girinaidu*	176
ana. 106	21. Role of Open Educational Resources in Empowering The Teaching Faculty in Government Degree Colleges in Telangana *Dr. Ravi Kumar Chegoni*	183
115	22. User Attitude and Approaches Towards E- Resources in Certain College Libraries in Anantapuram *Dr.P.Keshalu and M.V.L.Narasimham*	193
120	23. Importance of Open Education Resources *Dr. A.Dharini*	200
129	24. Web Designing Tools and Techniques For Library Professionals *Dr. O.Seshaiah and Mr. V. Sreenu*	206
136	25. MOOCS: An Opportunity for Development and its Impact on Higher Education *Dr. B. Haritha*	213
bad: 144	26. An Analysis of IRINS Profiles of Centrally Funded Institutes of Andhra Pradesh *Dr.B.Jeyapragash, A.Muthuraj and T.Rajkumar*	222
153	27. Users' Satisfaction with Library Resources and Services: A Study of S.V.Engineering College Library, Tirupati. *Kodandaramaiah Kangundi*	230
	28. SWAYAM: The Platform For Modern Online Education *Dr.P.Ramalinga Reddy and Dr.C.Ganganna*	240
161	29. Andhra Pradesh Residential Junior College Lecturers' Opinion On Library Facilities *D. Muni Ushasree and Dr.D.Bhaskar*	247
168	30. Opportunities to implement Internet of Things (IOT) in Academic Libraries: A View *N. Harilakshmi and Dr. A.J. Madhuri*	259

Opportunities to implement Internet of Things (IOT) in Academic Libraries: A View

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Abstract – This paper discuses the implementation of IoT in possible areas of library services mainly, in understanding the users interests using beacon technology, smart room technology to protect rare collections of library, using RFID technology in shelves to locate the misplaced books easily, using drones for remote areas. Challenges also discussed while implement these technologies.

Keywords: Implementation of IoT, Academic libraries, sensors, RFID, Beacon Technology.

Introduction

Internet of things has been implemented indifferent trades. It is considered to be one of the easiest ways of doing things with smart technologies. It has become widespread technology across the world at a rapid speed. This technology makes human work faster, easier and more reliable. Many educational institutions in developed and developing countries use IOT. Many changes occurred in education sector with the advent of advanced and emerging technology innovations, and student mobility. Manufacturing companies developed various applications to inter connect people with applications. Smart phones have made everything easy and accessible. Customer software develops as in introducing new experiences, which help educational institutions to boost their education system via smart phones.

User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society

About the Editors



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TRANSITION OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND DIGITAL CONTEXTS

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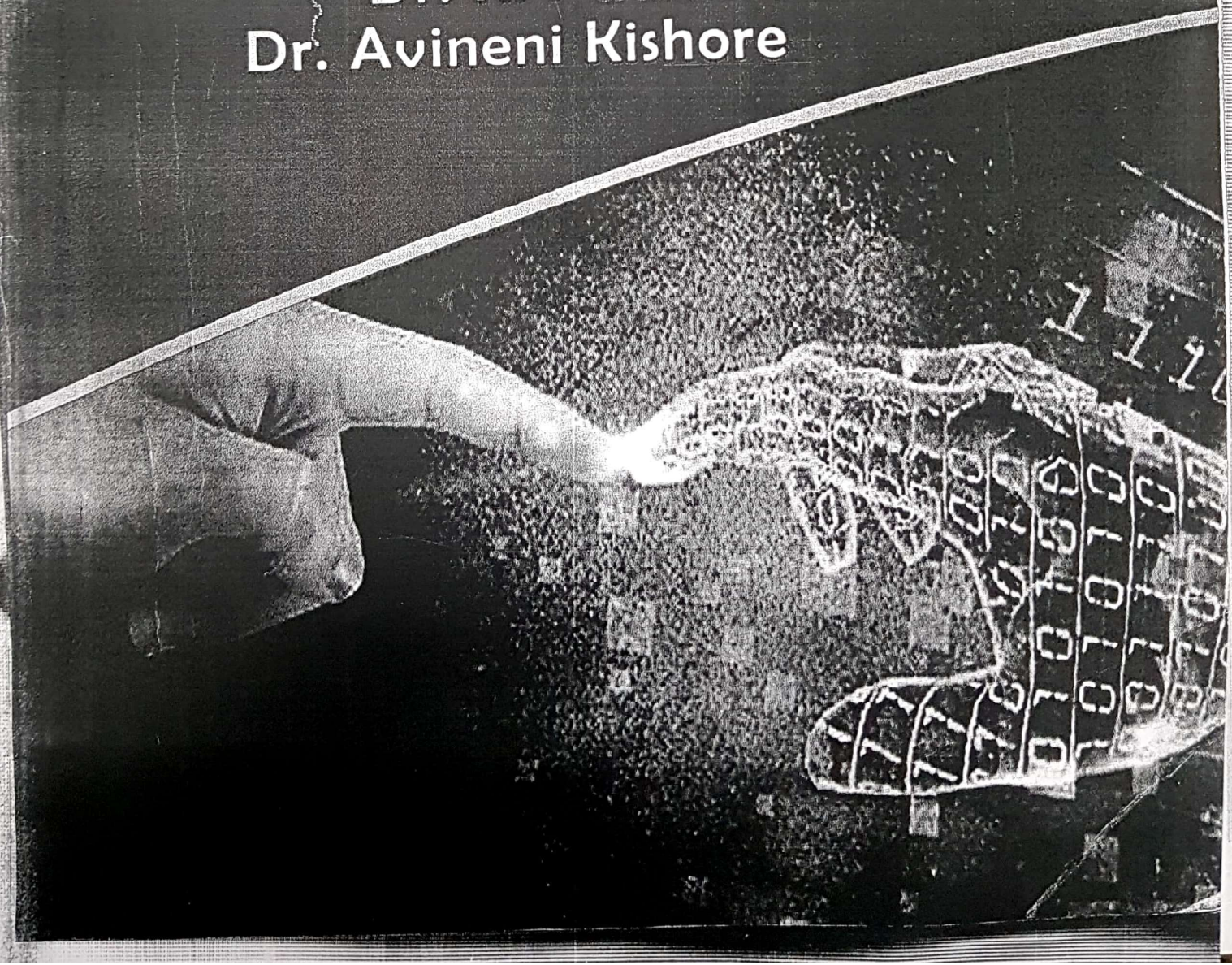

31	Collection Development of Indian Languages Books in Indira Gandhi Memorial Library, University of Hyderabad: A Study *Dr. P. Srinivasulu, Yakub Ali & Nazneen Tabassum*	212-219
32	Utilization of Library Resources and Services by the Faculty Members and Students of Government Polytechnic College Libraries of Anantapuramu District: A Study *Dudekula, Dastagiri & Rajeswara Rao, K.V.N.R*	220-224
33	Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviour of Sanskrithi School of Business Students in Puttaparthi – A Study *Dr.P.Keshalu & M.V.L.Narasimham*	225-232
34	Use of E- Resources By Postgraduate Students: Implications for E-Services in S.V.University, Tirupati. *N. Sreelatha, Dr.E.Sudhakar & Dr.I.Chandraiah*	233-239
35	A Survey of Digitization and Digital Preservation of Materials in Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Library, Tirupati. *M.Swarnalatha, Dr.B.Veena Kumari & Dr.I.Chandraiah*	240-244
36	Use and Users ' Satisfaction of Library Services and Facilities: A Survey at S.V. Engineering College for Women Library, Tirupati *Dr.K.Kumarasawmy Reddy & K.Ramesh*	245-251
37	Usage of E-Journals by Under Graduate Students of Engineering College in Sri Krishnadevaraya University Library, A.P: A Study *Dr. K. Ramachandrappa & G. Srinivasa Reddy*	252-259
38	Urdu Newspapers and Magazines and their Importance: A Case Study *Dr. P.Srinivasulu & Nazneen Tabassum*	260-263
39	Influence of Social Media on Academic Libraries *Dr. Ch. Veeranjaneyulu & Dr.Ch.Narayana Reddy*	264-268
40	Use Pattern of E-Shodhsindhu Consortium by the Research Scholars and Students of Sri Venkateswara University: A Study *P. Vijay Mahesh Kumar & E. Kiran Kumar*	269-275
41	Effectual Functioning of Present Libraries Equipped with Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Software *Dr.K.V. Padmaja & Dr.E.Balaji Prasad Rao*	276-281
42	Social Media as a Source of Information: A Study at Private Engineering College Students in Nellore District *K.Nagaraju*	282-287
43	Use of ICT based Resources and Services in Engineering College Libraries in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh: An Analytical Study *Dr. E.Balaji Prasada Rao & Dr. K.V. Padmaja*	288-294
44	RFID: The Big Performer in the Future Libraries *Dr. N. Prabhakar & Smt. J. Shoba Rani*	295-300
45	Application of Barcode Technology for Faster Library Transactions *Pusapati Ramireddy, K. Nageswara Raju & Dr. K.C. Muthyalaiah Chetty*	301-304

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USE OF E- RESOURCES BY POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR E- SERVICES IN S.V.UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Developments in Information and communication Technologies (ICT) have radically taken over every sphere of activity in university libraries. Academic libraries owe it a key duty to keep pace with technological advancement in order to cope with users' continual sophisticated information requirement. Since past few years, free e-resources and knowledge were passed by word of mouth or through manuscripts, and communication was a slow process. Today, it is passed from one individual to an infinite number of other users through a number of media and formats which makes rapid and widespread dissemination of information possible. The main purpose of this study was to examine the use of electronic resources by postgraduate students of the S.V. University, Tirupati. Results show that 93.41% of the postgraduate students are aware of the use of e-resources, and a high percentage of postgraduate students 40.78% are using e-resources for social networking sites.

Keywords: e-resources, S.V. University library, postgraduate students

Introduction

One of the major functions of a university library is conservation existing knowledge. The university library plays a role in this regard by ensuring that the right information resources are acquired. The use of e-resources in university library is aimed at "broadening the range of available information resources within the library and adding value to the content by making them accessible through digital means so that students, researchers and the entire members of the university community can access them anytime and anywhere. The library within the university systems provides the infrastructures and internet facilities to enhance student's accessibility of online resources. The availability of online resources has changed what students actually read and use.

E-resources that can be accessed, retrieved, stored and used through electronic means can be seen as e-resources. Information in electronic format can be accessed via the internet, storage devices such as CD-ROMs, pen drives, and other peripheral devices through the use of computer systems. These resources include information on CD-ROMs, online databases, electronic journals, electronic books, internet resources, etc. According to Haridasan and Khan (2009), electronic resources are resources in which information is stored electronically and accessed through electronic systems and networks.

The Anglo American Catalogue Rule Two (AACR2) define e-resources as materials consisting of data and /or computer programme(s) encoded for reading and manipulation by a computer by the use of a peripheral device directly or remotely connected to the computer or via a network such as the internet (Reitz, 2005). In addition, Deng (2010) listed examples of e-resources as; e-databases, e-books, e-journals, e-magazines, e-newspapers and archives, the

About the Author's



Dr.Nayakanti Maddaiah is presently working as Lecturer in Library Science in S.V. A. Government Degree College (M), Srikalahasti, Chittor Dist, Andhra Pradesh. He has been awarded with Ph.D Degree in the year of 2010 by Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. He has 16 years of experience in the field of library and information science and attended National and international seminars and also organized workshops and seminars at national level. He is principal investigator to the UGC-Minor Research Project during period 2017-19. His areas of interest are information seeking process, sources, library automation, library administration and management and providing library services using with Information Communication Technology.



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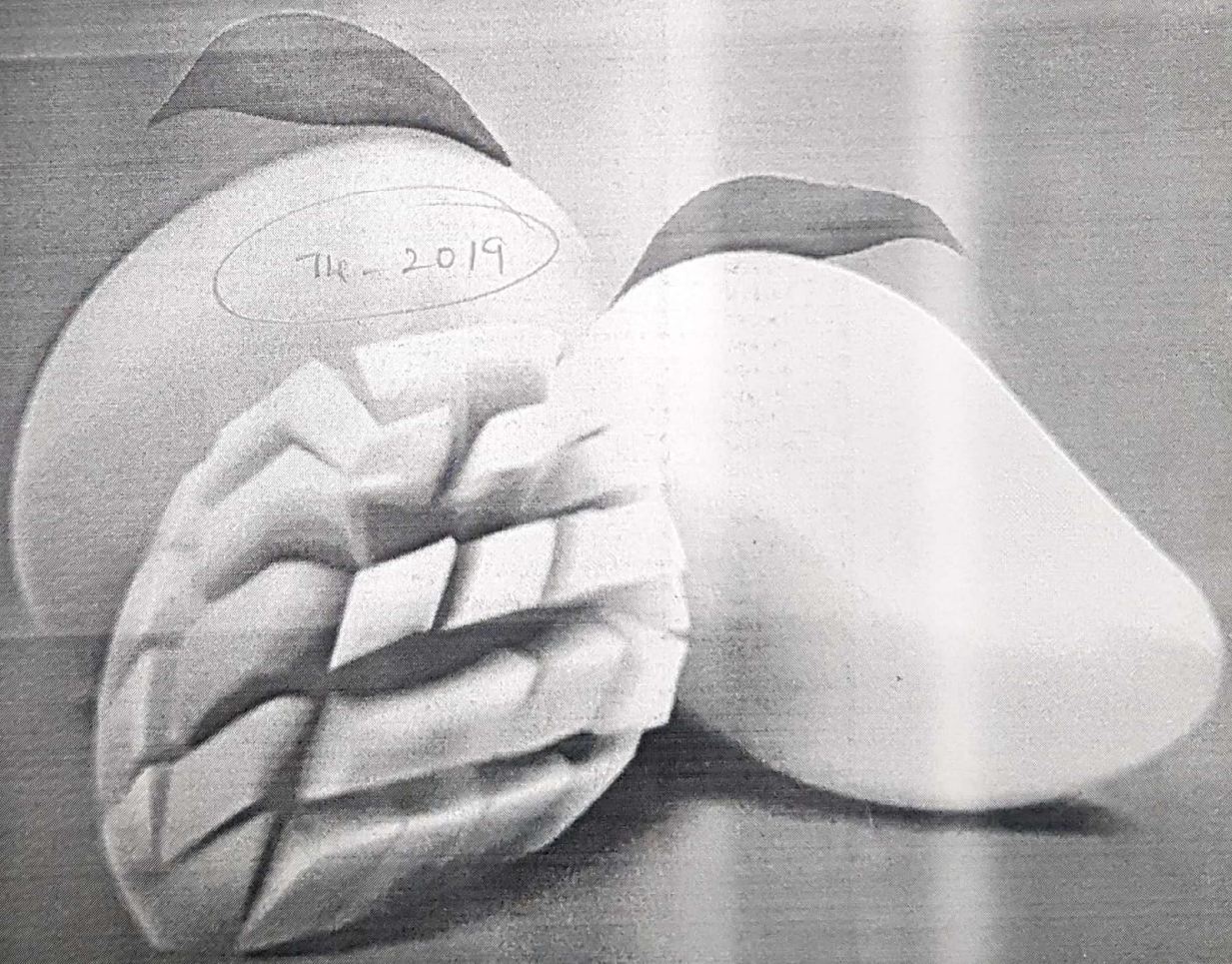

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By

D.Anil Kumar
Dr.Sucharitha.K.V.

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CONTENTS

No	TITLE	Page No
		5
1	INTRODUCTION	12
2	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	37
3	METHODOLOGY	59
4	RESULTS & DISCUSSION	82
5	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	85
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

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TRANSITION OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND DIGITAL CONTEXTS

Dr. NayaKanti Maddaiah
Dr. K. Padmini
Dr. Avineni Kishore



31	Collection Development of Indian Languages Books in Indira Gandhi Memorial Library, University of Hyderabad: A Study *Dr. P. Srinivasulu, Yakub Ali & Nazneen Tabassum*	212-219
32	Utilization of Library Resources and Services by the Faculty Members and Students of Government Polytechnic College Libraries of Anantapuramu District: A Study *Dudekula, Dastagiri & Rajeswara Rao, K.V.N.R*	220-224
33	Information Needs and Information Seeking Behaviour of Sanskrithi School of Business Students in Puttaparthi – A Study *Dr.P.Keshalu & M.V.L.Narasimham*	225-232
34	Use of E- Resources By Postgraduate Students: Implications for E-Services in S.V.University, Tirupati. *N. Sreelatha, Dr.E.Sudhakar & Dr.I.Chandraiah*	233-239
35	A Survey of Digitization and Digital Preservation of Materials in Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Library, Tirupati. *M.Swarnalatha, Dr.B.Veena Kumari & Dr.I.Chandraiah*	240-244
36	Use and Users ' Satisfaction of Library Services and Facilities: A Survey at S.V. Engineering College for Women Library, Tirupati *Dr.K.Kumarasawmy Reddy & K.Ramesh*	245-251
37	Usage of E-Journals by Under Graduate Students of Engineering College in Sri Krishnadevaraya University Library, A.P: A Study *Dr. K. Ramachandrappa & G. Srinivasa Reddy*	252-259
38	Urdu Newspapers and Magazines and their Importance: A Case Study *Dr. P.Srinivasulu & Nazneen Tabassum*	260-263
39	Influence of Social Media on Academic Libraries *Dr. Ch. Veeranjaneyulu & Dr.Ch.Narayana Reddy*	264-268
40	Use Pattern of E-Shodhsindhu Consortium by the Research Scholars and Students of Sri Venkateswara University: A Study *P. Vijay Mahesh Kumar & E. Kiran Kumar*	269-275
41	Effectual Functioning of Present Libraries Equipped with Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Software *Dr.K.V. Padmaja & Dr.E.Balaji Prasad Rao*	276-281
42	Social Media as a Source of Information: A Study at Private Engineering College Students in Nellore District *K.Nagaraju*	282-287
43	Use of ICT based Resources and Services in Engineering College Libraries in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh: An Analytical Study *Dr. E.Balaji Prasada Rao & Dr. K.V. Padmaja*	288-294
44	RFID: The Big Performer in the Future Libraries *Dr. N. Prabhakar & Smt. J. Shoba Rani*	295-300
45	Application of Barcode Technology for Faster Library Transactions *Pusapati Ramireddy, K. Nageswara Raju & Dr. K.C. Muthyalaiah Chetty*	301-304

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A SURVEY OF DIGITIZATION AND DIGITAL PRESERVATION OF MATERIALS IN RASTRIYA SANSKRIT VIDYAPEETHA LIBRARY, TIRUPATI.

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Abstract

The present study examines the relationship between digital access and digital preservation in Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Library at Tirupati. It Investigation extended to the extent of Management of digital preservation and also accessible to the scholars. It also discusses the problems faced by the library professionals in managing, preserving and providing continuing access to digital collections for their long term management.

Key words: *Digital preservation, digitization, access, managing, Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha.*

Introduction

Digitization is the conversion of traditional analog materials such as books, manuscripts, maps and other paper items into an electronic digital form, so that it is easier to access and also long life to the documents.[1]

Preservation can be defined as a set of activities to ensure maintenance for a long time and also making ready accessibility in corporate latest technological advantages. The essence of traditional preservation management is resource allocation people, money and materials must be acquired, organised and put to work to prevent deterioration (or) renew the usability of selection groups of materials Preservation largely concerned with the evidence embedded in a hear by endless variety of forms and formats. In the digital world preservation is the creation of digital products worth maintaining over time.[2]

Objectives

- To identify the types of collection, that is being digitization and digital preservation in Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Library.
- To determine the availability of infrastructure facilities for the digitization and digital preservation.
- To identify the ways of accessibility to digital material.
- To study the storage procedures of digitised material.
- To analyze the problems involved in the digitization process and digital preservation of materials.

Methodology

Questionnaire method has been adopted for collection of data from the research scholars from various subjects of Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati. 85 Questionnaires

were distributed randomly to select Research Scholars out of which 68 responded positively in time. It formed the basis for the present study.

Analysis of the data

After collecting the data from the research scholars, the data was analysed accordingly to the objectives stated. The data was analysed manually and necessary calculations were done with the help of calculator for statistical aspects.

Utilization of library facilities and services

There will be wild differences in utilizing the library services on the bases of their experiences in utilization of the library services. The distribution of respondents according to the familiar with the library facilities and services is shown in table-1

Table-1: Experience in utilization of library facilities

Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
2 years	32	47.06
3years	24	35.30
4years	8	11.76
5years	4	05.88
Total	68	100

It is evident from the table- 1 that the majority of the respondents(47.06%) or familiar with the library facilities since 2 years, followed by 35.30% of the respondents for 3 years and 11.76% of the respondents for 4 years and reaming 5.88% of the respondents utilization since 5 years.

It can be concluded that majority of the respondents are familiar with the library facilities among the users.

Frequency of visit library

The distribution of users according to their frequency of visit the library or shown in table-2. Frequency of utilization of a particular facility shows its importance. The following table contain the data relating to the frequency of utilization of services in the library.

Table-2: Frequency of visit library

Response	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Daily	44	64.71
2 to3 times in a week	20	29.41
Once in a week	04	05.88
Total	68	100

It is evident from the table- 2 that the majority of the respondents (64.71%) used the library daily, the remaining 29.4% of the respondents for 2 to3 times in a week, and remaining 5.88% of the respondents once in a week.

It can be concluded that majority of the respondents are visiting the library daily.

Purpose of using the library

The distribution of users according to their responses with regard to the purpose of using library resource is presented in table-3.



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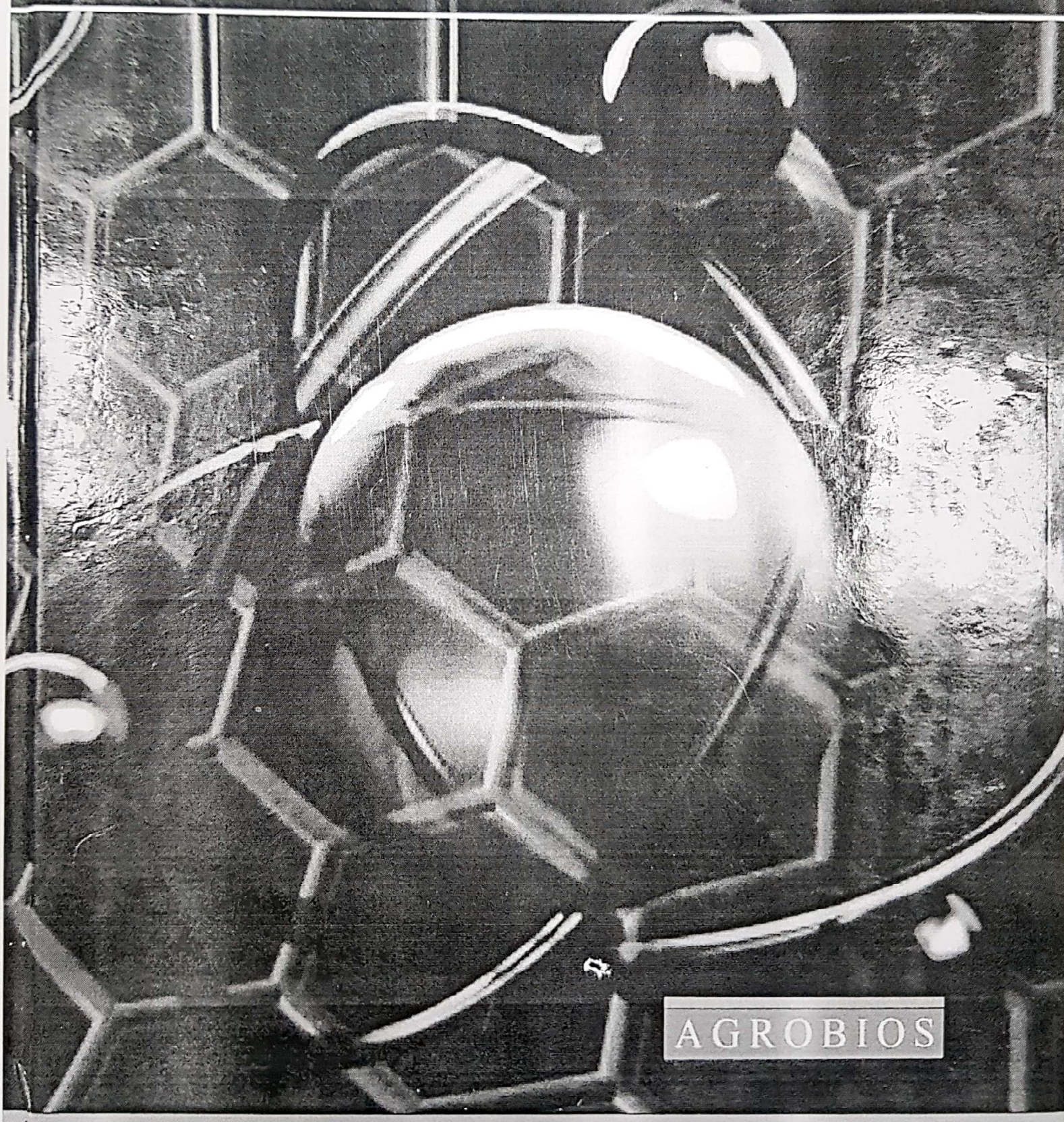
Nanotechnology

Applications and Future Challenges

Editor: S. Janardana Reddy



AGROBIOS

1

Preparation of Silver Nanoparticles and Remediation of Biofilms using Probiotic Bacteria Isolated from the Fish Gut

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ABSTRACT

In general silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) have unique properties which are used in molecular diagnosis and therapeutics. Though physical and chemical methods are the major tools used in the preparation of silver nanoparticles, these methods are expensive and are associated with limitations due to adsorbtion of toxic substances. However biological methods involving bacteria, fungi, and plant extracts provide a reliable alternative that can mitigate the limitations. In most therapeutic applications, antimicrobial property is the one that is mainly tested, along with anti-inflammatory property. Staphylococcus aureus is known to cause endocarditic, osteomyclitis diseases and medical device related infections. In these cases Biofilm formation is invariably seen and is suggested to be treated by the usage of nanoparticles. Ecofriendly production of silver nanoparticles using Bacillus sps. isolated from zebrafish gut is reported first time in this study. Occurrence of a characteristic spectrum with strong peak at 421 nm using UV-Vis spectroscopy confirmed formation of AgNPs. This was further confirmed through Zeta potential, FTIR and TEM analysis. The AgNPs thus produced were found to cause significantly higher inhibition of E. coli, Staphylococcus aureus and Vibrio harveyi compared to HPLC purified of Bacillus sps. The results obtained have potential implications in in vivo treatment of fish diseases and thus in therapeutic processes. The AgNPs synthesized from fish gut bacteria may also be useful in quenching harmful biofilms formed on teeth/skin of humans. The results are discussed in the context of growing importance of nanoparticles in biology.

Keywords: silver nanoparticles, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus* sps, *Vibrio harveyi*, osteomyclitis diseases.

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2

Biosynthesis of Silver Nanoparticles from the Selected Leaf Extracts

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ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology involves the manipulation of matter on an atomic and molecular scale which results in devices or materials that have at least one dimension in the 1-100 nm range. The morphology, size and shape of nanoparticles (NPs) the key players in nanotechnology that can be controlled by changing certain parameters in their synthesis procedures. These characteristics determine the properties of NPs and in turn their potential applications and silver (Ag) NPs have been utilized in various biological applications such as antimicrobial activity &in medical applications. Plants *Amaranthussps* belongs to Amarantheceae, *Gunnera sps* belongs to Gunnaraceae and *Vinca sps* (Apocynaceae) were selected in the present investigation. The standard methodologies were followed for the extraction of Ag NP's from the leaf materials. Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles and their characterization was carried out through UV-VIS Spectra Analysis, Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) and Fourier-Transform Infrared (FTIR) Analysis. Stability of the Synthesized Nanoparticles, Phytochemical Screening of Plant Extracts, Antibacterial Activity, Disk Diffusion Antibacterial Assay and Minimum Inhibitory Concentration Assay were conducted to know the exact nature of the of Silver Nanoparticles.

Key words: *Amaranthus, Gunnera,* Methonolic, Silver Nanoparticles, *Vinca.*

INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology involves the manipulation of matter on an atomic and molecular scale which results in devices or materials that have at least one dimension in the 1-100 nm range (Alihoff *et al.*, 2010). Materials at nano-scale have properties that differ to their bulk counterparts. They are seen to be much more sensitive and enable a unique type of interaction (Singh *et al.*, 2010). The morphology, size and shape of nanoparticles (NPs) the key players

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4

Nanotechnology: Applications and Future Challenges

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ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology represents a modern and innovative approach to develop and test new formulations based on metallic nanoparticles with antimicrobial properties. Silver nanoparticles represent a prominent nanoproduct with potential application in medicine and hygiene. The review article summarizes the applications of silver nanoparticles for diverse sectors. Over the decades, nanoparticles used as dignified metals such as silver exhibited distinctive characteristics basically correlated to chemical, physical and biological property of counterparts having bulkiness. Numerous studies reported that Nanoparticles of about 100 nm diameter play a crucial role in widely spread industries due to unique properties including the dimension of small particle, high surface area and quantum confinement and they dispersed without agglomeration. Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs), are among the most attractive nanomaterials, and have been widely used in a range of biomedical applications, including diagnosis, treatment, drug delivery, medical device coating, and for personal health care. With the increasing application of AgNPs in medical contexts, it is becoming necessary for a better understanding of the mechanisms of AgNPs' biological interactions and their potential toxicity. Nanotechnology applications to the life sciences include pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, medical devices, diagnostics, gene therapy, drug delivery and tissue engineering. Due to enormous applications and benefits of nanotechnology in various fields, ethical, social and safety studies should indicate how to maximize the benefits and reduce the risks.

Keywords: Metallic nanoparticles, antibacterial activity, drug delivery, gene therapy, Biomedical Applications.

INTRODUCTION

Nanoscience has been established as a new multidisciplinary science. The

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5

An Overview of Molecular Diagnostics Used for Detection of Infectious Bursal Disease Virus (IBDV)

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ABSTRACT

Increased globalization and changing environmental conditions led to the emergence and re-emergence of viruses and virus strains that are creating huge threat to human and animal health across the globe. Molecular diagnosis of viral diseases was first emerged in the mid-1970s which led to the development of certain highly sensitive diagnostic methods for the detection of human, animal and poultry viral diseases. In order to achieve the highest sensitivity and specificity and to identify the infection status of an individual or flock in the shortest time possible, certain novel technologies of molecular diagnostics were being continuously developed. Ease of use, low cost and multiplexing *i.e.* increased information from a single test are major targets for the improvement of diagnostics (Spackman, 2012). Viral diseases are the major causes of severe economic losses in the poultry industry world-wide. Effective management programs include the detection of the virus diseases at early stage which eventually reduces the economic losses from the recurring outbreaks (Sadiq and Mohammed, 2017). *Infectious bursal disease virus* (IBDV) continues to be a major constraint for poultry farmers in poultry producing regions all over the world. The consequences of immunosuppression associated with IBDV are vaccination failure and susceptibility of chickens to opportunistic pathogens (Alkie & Rautenschlein, 2016). In the present review, different molecular diagnostic technologies that are developed for the detection of IBDV were reviewed.

Key words: Infectious bursal disease (IBD), Immunosuppression, *Infectious bursal disease virus* (IBDV), Molecular diagnosis.

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7

Nanocurcumin Formulation: A Promising Drug for Lung Diseases

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ABSTRACT

Lung is one of the most important organs of the human body exposed to environment directly. They have the ability to protect themselves by variety of mechanisms include immunological and non-immunological pathways. However, the protection depends on the individual's susceptibility which determines their adverse effects. Different types of particles can cause acute or chronic inflammatory reactions to the lungs that may lead to diseases such as asthma, lung fibrosis, emphysema, lung cancer etc. Currently, inhaled or oral glucocorticoids (anti-inflammatory drugs) are the important medications available for these diseases. These drugs target the inflammatory response that is a major contributor to disease pathology. Significant proportion of patients with asthma, fibrosis and emphysema fail to obtain the expected benefits of anti-inflammatory treatments or suffer from adverse endocrine effects, besides these drugs have not been able to prevent disease progression. As a result the need for interventions that are safer and more effective continues. Curcumin is a well-established anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer drug *in vitro* but its efficacy is yet to be proven in clinical trials. Poor bioavailability of curcumin is the principal reason behind the lack of efficiency of curcumin in clinical trials. Several nanotechnology studies proved that curcumin bioavailability could be improved by administering it through nanoparticles-drug carriers. This book chapter mainly focuses on the efforts made in the field of nanotechnology to improve the bioavailability of curcumin and their effects on different lung inflammatory

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8

Nanoparticle based Drug Delivery Systems: Design, Recent Trends and Future Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

Recent years have witnessed thorough advances in the field of medicine to address several complex medical conditions and diseases which led to the design and development of cutting-edge drug delivery systems. Nanotechnology plays a major role in this aspect which helped in the development of nanomaterials for enhanced disease diagnosis and treatment. Micelles, dendrimers, carbon nanotubes, liposomes, viral nanoparticles and metal nanoparticles are a few examples of nanoparticles which made their presence felt in the field of drug delivery. Still research is being carried out to engineer nanoparticles for their intended applications *in vivo* sans side effects. The current review is focussed on the important traits of the nanoparticles which makes them amenable for drug delivery, applications of the aforementioned nanoparticles for treatment of various diseases.

Key words: Nanotechnology, drug loading, surface modification, targeted drug delivery, cancer therapy.

INTRODUCTION

In comparison to the current practice of medicine to that of last century, one can notice numerous advancements to address the previously existing incurable diseases (Sheingold and Hahn, 2014). Countless new medications have been developed to efficiently treat complex conditions, but at the same instance few of them ends up in severe side effects that the benefit does not always compensate the risk (Liebler and Guengrich, 2005). In parallel, few drugs have been proven to be highly effective *in vitro* but cannot replicate the same effect

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11

Synthesis and Properties of Transition Metal Co-Doped ZNS Nanoparticles

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ABSTRACT

Un-doped and (Cu, Ni) co-doped ZnS nanoparticles are Synthesized by using simple chemical co-precipitation method. The AR grade precursor materials Zinc Acetate [Zn $(CH_3COO)_2$. $2H_2O$], sodium sulfide (Na_2S), Nickel Chloride [$NiCl_2.6H_2O$] and Copper acetate tetra hydrate [$Cu(CH_3COO)_2.4H_2O$] are used in the sample preparation. To prepare $Zn_{1-(x+y)}Cu_xNi_yS$ (x = 1, 3, 5 mol% and y = 3 mol %) composition, zinc acetate aqueous solution [$Zn(CH_3COO)_2.2H_2O$] is dissolved in de-ionized water and then Sodium sulfide aqueous solution is also added to the above solution drop-by-drop under constant magnetic stirring. After 2 min, white precipitate is formed. Addition of $NiCl_2.6H_2O$ and [Cu $(CH_3COO)_2.4H_2O$] are added to the above precipitate under constant stirring. As a result, (Cu, Ni) co-doped ZnS nanoparticles are formed. To stabilize the nanoparticles, capping agent Poly Vinyl Pyrrolidone (PVP), is added to the solution. The precipitate is washed several times with de-ionized water and filtered out. The precipitate is dried at 80°C for 8 h for the characterization of the samples.

Keywords: ZnS nanoparticles, XRD, Raman Studies, PL, Absorption spectra, SEM with EDAX, HR- TEM and VSM.

INTRODUCTION

The beginning of nanotechnology is often attributed to a 1959 talk. Today, nanotechnology is already a commonly used buzzword in numerous fields of science and everyday life. Numerous definitions have been coined to describe nanotechnology and nanoscience, these are often used interchangeably. Based on the explanation of Department of Energy, India/World nanoscale science, engineering, and technology are fields of research in which Scientists or Engineers are manipulating matter at the atomic and molecular level in order to obtain materials and systems with significantly improved properties

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13

Impact of Lipophilic Compound on Metabolic Indices of Fish *Catla catla*

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ABSTRACT

Enzymatic studies are good parameters which help to see the effect of lipophilic pesticide on biochemical composition of vital tissue of fish. In the present study sub lethal concentrations of Heptachlor (1.43 mg/L) an Organochlorine lipophilic pesticide showed a gradual increase in Lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) and Glucose -6- phosphate dehydrogenase (G-6-PDH) activity due to non productive binding of Heptachlor leads to blockage of enzyme synthesis and also showed decreased trend in Succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) and Malate dehydrogenase (MDH) due to the impairment of oxidative metabolism and might be due to disruption of mitochondrion integrity augmented by cellular damage under the impending toxicity of pesticide. The enzyme activities in all the organs were inhibited by sub lethal concentration of Heptachlor. A significant decrease in SDH and MDH values and maximum increase G-6-PDH and LDH values were observed throughout the study period when compared to the controls. Basically, any stress inducing substance will affect the respiratory metabolism of an animal. Any alteration in the intermediary metabolism due to stress is bound to affect the activity of oxidative enzymes like Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and Succinate dehydrogenase (SDH). The alterations in the activities of these enzymes indicated that the insecticide interfered with metabolic process and could affect the physiological functions of the fish in an aquatic environment.

Keywords: Heptachlor, Catla catla, Metabolic Indices, Dehydrogenases, Physiological Functions.

INTRODUCTION

Aquaculture involves cultivating freshwater and saltwater populations under

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14

Nanobioremediation: An Emerging Weapon for Environmental Cleanup

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ABSTRACT

Nano science, Nanotechnology and their applications have altered the face of science and technology. Environmental hazards, population and pollution are increasing day by day, and it is the great challenge to science and society to solve these problems. The demand for new technologies to accelerate the decontamination of contaminated sites and reduce the costs of these technologies is increasingly growing. The use of nanomaterials, particularly iron nanoparticles, as an innovative method to contaminated site remediation has received greater attention recently. However, although several studies have been performed on nanomaterials, little is understood about their behavior in the soil pores, adsorption on mineral particles, and interaction with soil microorganisms. Till now, Microorganisms are used widely in the process of remediation, but now a days application of nanotechnology and nanoparticles have boon to solve all these problems. Nanoparticles have more advancement than microorganisms. This chapter reviews the hybrid technologies like nanobioremediation are significant in transforming and detoxifying pollutants which harm the ecosystem. In situ or ex situ it has the potential for large scale clean- up activities with reduced cost and minimal harmful byproducts.

Key words: Biosynthesis, Decontamination, Nanobioremediation.

INTRODUCTION

Owing to the rapid growth of industrialization, there has been a considerable increase in the discharge of industrial waste to the environment, chiefly soil and water, which has led to the accumulation of heavy metals, especially in urban areas. The indiscriminate release of heavy metals into the soil and waters is a major health concern worldwide, as they cannot be broken down to non-toxic forms and therefore have long-lasting effects on the ecosystem.

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15

Applications of Nanotechnology in Medicinal Plants and their Role in Cancer Diseases

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ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology has become one of the most promising technologies applied in all areas of science. Metal nanoparticles produced by nanotechnology have received global attention due to their extensive applications in the biomedical and physiochemical fields. Recently, synthesizing nanoparticles using medicinal plants and microorganisms has been extensively studied and has been recognized as a green and efficient way for further exploiting medicinal plants as convenient nanofactories. Here, we explore and detail the potential uses of various biological sources for nanoparticle synthesis and their role and applications in the cancer treatment. In this view focus is given to silver nanoparticle, synthesized from natural plant extracts, as it is cost effective, eco-friendly, stable and safe in cancer treatment.

Key words: *Citrullus colosynthis,* Human Papilloma Virus, Medicinal Herbs, *Sesbania grandiflora.*

INTRODUCTION

The prefix "nano" in the nanotechnology means a billionth (1 × 10-9). "Nanotechnology" is based on the recognition of the particles less than the size of 100 nanometers (nm) impart to nanostructures built from them new properties and behaviour. This happens because particles, which are smaller than the characteristic lengths associated with particular phenomenon often display new chemistry and physics, leading to new behaviour which depends on the size. On the other hand, "nanotechnology" is a process by which the ability to manipulate individual atoms and molecules can be developed using on set of precise tools to build and operate proportionately smaller set so on

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16

Protective Role of Polyphenols against Cardio Vascular - Neuronal Dementia in Alzhimer's Disease induced Rat

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ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is most common form of dementia and neurodegenerative disorders characterized by a progressive cognitive decline leading to social or occupational disability and ultimately leads to death. Globally, about 15 million people are suffering with AD and expected that, these number will grow four times by 2050. AD is more frequently observed in middle to aged people and very commonly occur in over above 60 age. AD progression has influenced by the multiple etiological factors viz., Genetics, Environmental, General lifestyles etc., the main pathophysiological hallmarks of AD include formation of extracellular β-Amyloid (Aβ) plaques and deposition of intracellular microtubule-associated neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs) affects brain. But the alternative explanation argues that aged-related dementia has an earlier origin in the heart and vascular system, not the brain. "Aged-related dementia is the result of undetected bleeding into the brain caused by the lifelong destructive effects of the heart's pulse on tiny blood vessels in the brain. Currently, there is no known way to prevent Alzheimer's disease; however, there are numerous ongoing research studies in search of ways to prevent the onset of the disease or halt its progression. Previous studies have suggested that Alzheimer's disease is associated with many of the risk factors for heart disease. In the present study an attempt was made to evaluate the effect of Alzheimer's disease symptoms in Heart and Vascular Cholinergic, Glutamergic and energy metabolism and AD disease manifestations were treated with grape seed extract. Theses experiment provide good base to develop new drug compounds for vascular neuronal dementia. From this preliminary study, Polyphenols reverts all AD induced changes to normal level and it may act as a potential candidates for the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular disease in

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17

Phytoremediation of Plant: Heavy Metals by Nanoparticles

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ABSTRACT

Many regions in the world are known where cultivation of food crops and medicinal plants is in great loss due to the presence of higher amounts of plant toxic metals, paving way to crop losses and negative effects on the ecosystem balance as well as for human health. Even though, some of metals are macro and micro nutrients (bioelements) at natural amounts, they can present serious threat to the plants if found in excess. Hence, new and cost-effective, environmental-friendly, and natural green methods, such as phytoremediation are helpful to remove these harmful metals from the environment. This review has illustrated from the known behavior of toxic metals including the metal nanoparticles – their formation as well as action on physiological processes of the plants.
Keywords: Green Biotechnology, Heavy Metals, Nanoparticles, Phytoremediation.

INTRODUCTION

Pollution of earth and action of toxic metals to plants is one of the worst night mares throughout the world. Many of these metals are found in the environment as a result of anthropogenic and/or geological activities. Metal pollution in agricultural crops can develop from pesticide applications, atmospheric pollution, and excessive use of chemical fertilizers, and cropping with wastewater of bad quality. Although, some of metals are essential elements at normal concentration, they will produce detrimental effects on the plants in higher amounts. Toxic metals or elements in higher than normal levels, are group of compounds belonging to the class xenobiotics. Frequently is also used term heavy metals that are metals with specific weight higher than 5 gcm-3, *e.g.* Hg, Pb, Cr, Cd, Ag and Sn (di Toppi and Gabbrielli, 1999). Highly toxic heavy metals, metalloids (*e.g.* As and Se) and light metals (*e.g.* Mg, Al) are

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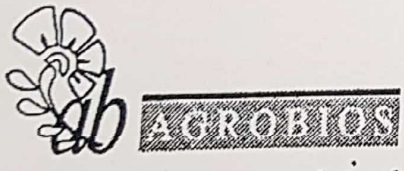

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ABOUT THE EDITOR

Dr. S. Janardana Reddy has been working as a Senior Assistant Professor in the Department of Fishery Science and Aquaculture, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India. Dr. Reddy was awarded his Ph.D. Degree from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, in 1988. He was also awarded with Junior Research Fellowship (ICMR, New Delhi), Research Associateship (CSIR, New Delhi), Senior Research Associateship (Pool Scientist) (CSIR, New Delhi) during his Academic Carrier. He is the member of Indian Association Aquatic Biologists (IAAB), Ethological Society of India (ESI), Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA) and National Environmental Science Academy (NESA). He is also working as a Regional Editor to the International Journal of Bioassays. His Research areas are the Nanomaterials, Nanotoxicology, heavy metal toxicity, Immuno Toxicology in fin fish and shell fishes. To his credit Dr. Reddy has Published 80 Research Papers and presented 80 Research papers in National and International Conferences, Seminars and Workshops. Dr. Reddy has also edited and published two Books ***"Frontiers in Aquaculture and Biotechnology" and "Frontiers in Nanotechnology: Research and Perspectives".*** Dr. Reddy has also worked as the Head and Member BOS of the Department of Fishery Science and Aquaculture, Sri Venkateswara University Tirupati, India.

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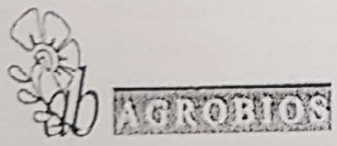

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Author

Prof. M.C.Reddeppa Reddy &
Prof. K.Sudha Rani

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PREFACE

Vocational Skills Training (VST) plays a key role in providing the skills, knowledge and competences needed in the labour market. It is a driving force of economic growth and social development in the country. It aims to develop skilled manpower through diversified courses to meet the requirements of both organized and unorganized sectors and to instill self-employment skills in people through a large number of vocational skills training courses and also through non-vocational skills training/ or general education courses. General education has a tremendous impact on the economy that can be learned in a vocational skills training.

Present scenario

Vocational skills training and skill development, as stated by Becker (1975) and Mincer (1974), have been considered as main factor of human capital from which life time earning and indirect positive benefits are found for individual. Haq, Khadija (2002) also represents that human capabilities can be improved through vocational skills training. According to Amjad (2005), the skill development and vocational training impacts on national products and competitiveness. The benefits of vocational skill training are estimated by considering its effects on productivity, employability and wages, labour mobility and promotion, the probability of changing short-term employment contracts into permanent contracts, and merit based promotion (Reddy, MCR, 2012).

As opposed to developed countries, where the percentage of skilled workforce is between 60% and 90% of the total workforce, India records a low (5) per cent of population (20-24 years of age) with formal vocational skills; however, such training suffers from lack of relevance in the absence of an effective labour market intelligence system. While 90 to 95 per cent of the youth in the developed and developing countries learn a skill or competence or trade between the ages of 14 to 35 years. For example, Russia (60%), China (55%), Chile (40%) and Korea (31%) have ten times more secondary students taking vocational education and training. Further, India has neglected the opportunity to develop respectable vocational training programs with formalized pathways to vocational careers from the lower secondary level. Regarding to the earnings, an average Indian has an income of US$ 1,100 per year compared to an average South Korean (US$ 19,000). According to National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC) Report (2012), India will need 83 million skilled workers across different industry verticals by 2015. Unfortunately, with our current training capacity, India is producing only 3 million. The corresponding figure

for Korea is as high as 96 per cent; it was 75 per cent for Germany, 80 per cent in Japan and 68 per cent in U K.

Importance of Skills Development

Realising the importance and taking the stock of the situation, the Indian Government through the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship launched the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) on July 15, 2015, aims to create convergence across sectors and States in terms of skill training activities. Besides consolidating and coordinating skilling efforts, it also aims to expedite decision making across sectors to achieve skilling at scale with speed and standards. The National Skill Development Initiative with a mission that will empower all individuals through improved skills, knowledge, nationally and internationally recognized qualifications to gain access to decent employment and ensure India's competitiveness in the global market.

The objectives of NSDM are: a) to create opportunities for all to acquire skills throughout life, and especially for youth, women and disadvantaged groups; b) to promote commitment by all stakeholders to own skill development initiatives; c) to develop a high-quality skilled workforce/entrepreneur relevant to current and emerging employment market needs; d) to enable the establishment of flexible delivery mechanisms that respond to the characteristics of a wide range of needs of stakeholders; e) to enable effective coordination between different ministries, the Centre and the States and public and private providers.

The main strategy of NSDM is initially consisting of seven sub-missions under its purview. Seven sub-missions have been proposed initially to act as building blocks for achieving overall objectives of the Mission. They are: a) addressing the long-term and short-term skilling needs through revamp of existing institutional training framework and establishing new institutions; b) undertake sector specific skill training initiatives with required infrastructure; c) ensure convergence of existing skill development programs; d) focus on training of trainers; e) facilitate overseas employment; f) promote sustainable livelihoods; g) leverage existing public infrastructure for skilling.

Keeping in view the developments and importance of vocational skills training, a National Conference entitled 'Vocational Skills Training and Development in the context of Lifelong Learning' was held on 20-21 April, 2018 by the South India Regional Committee (SIRC) with an intention to deliberate on the themes of conference and to develop certain strategies to realize the objectives of the NSDM in collaboration with the Department of Adult & Continuing Education, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. About 25 papers were presented in four sessions during the two days. With an aim to publish the conference papers in a book form, the Editors have requested some of the paper presenters, whose papers are to be improved, to revise those papers concerned and re-submit for including in the book. Some of them responded and revised after continuous persuasion and a few have not responded. Thus, the total of eighteen papers are scrutinized and classified them under three parts viz., Part – I: Concept, Nature, Status, Strategies of Vocational Skills Training, Part-II: Vocational Skills Training in Development Sectors and Part-III: Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) in Vocational Skills Training. About six papers viz., 1) Lifelong Learning and Vocational Skill Development by Dr.V.Mohankumar, 2) Vocational Training Scenario in India and Strategic Framework for Expanding the Scope and Coverage by V. Swarup, 3) Rural Vocational Skills Training: Challenges and Strategies for Success by Prof. M.C.Reddeppa Reddy, 4) Strategies and Techniques in Vocational Training and Skill Development by Sri V.Balasubramanian, 5) Skill Development in India: Challenges, Analysis and Remedies by Dr. Raju, G., and 6) Status of Vocational Education in India by Shri Jayanta Kumar Ghosal are included under Part- I. About ten papers are included under Part – II. They include: 1) Vocational skills and Life skills by Mr. K.Gopinath & Prof. P.Sivakumar, 2) Vocational Skills Training in Dairy Sciences for the Rural Milk Producers by Prof. Y.Kotilinga Reddy, 3) Vocational Training is an Enabling Tool for Self-Employment by S. Raja Annamalai & Dr. V.P. Matheswaran, 4) Integration of Vocational Skills training with Formal / Non-Formal Education by Dr. E.R.Subrahmanyam, 5) Strengthening of Skilled Workforce through Vocational Education by Dr. R.Rajan & Dr. N.Johnson, 6) Vocational Training in Organic Farming / Agriculture with Homoeopathic Medicine (Homeo Agro care) by Dr. M. Abdul Lethif, 7) Skill Development initiatives for Youth in the context of Indian Demographic Dividend: An Overview of Programmes by Dr. T.Chandrasekarayya, 8) Skills Training Efforts for Development of Rural Youth – An Analysis of Five Year Plans by Dr. V.Satyaseelan, 9) Towards Improving Quality in the Skills of Migrating Rural Youth by

Prof.V.Reddappa Reddy. 10) Vocational Skills Training in Allied Health Care Services by Dr. M. Yerrama Reddy. About three papers viz., 1) Role of ICT in Vocational Education and Training and Lifelong Learning by Prof. V. Jagadeeshwar Rao, 2) Information Technology and Neglected Rural Vocational Courses for Rural Employment by Dr. Gorakhnath Kamble and 3) A Study of ICT Awareness, Need and Use among Teachers (Vocational Skill Trainer) of Polytechnic Colleges of Hyderabad Karnataka Region by Dr. Ramesh Siddappa, K., are included under Part – III.

It is a great privilege for us to bring out this book with an aim to disseminate the knowledge of Concept, Nature, Status, Strategies of Vocational Skills Training, its use in some development sectors like dairy, agriculture, health, youth and workforce empowerment, self employment etc., and use of ICTs in Vocational Skills Training. We hope the readers will appreciate the efforts of the editors for bringing out the quality papers on Vocational Skills Training in the context of National Skill Development Mission and to achieve its objectives in the country by the end of 2020.

Overall, the book provides concepts, strategies, use of vocational skills training and application of ICTs in vocational skills training and is useful to the students, teachers/trainers, practitioners and administrators, who are working for rural reconstruction/development in the under-developed and developing countries.

For enhancing the readability of the book, we have made a humble effort in arranging the papers under three parts so that the readers will develop interest and catch contents easily. I hope the readers will appreciate the efforts of the paper contributors and the editors for the arrangement of the papers. We have taken meticulous care to avoid errors and omissions in this book. If there are any mistakes, errors or lapses, we hold the responsibility along with paper contributors. The readers if they notice any errors, please communicate to the publisher/ editors so that they shall take care of the suggestions in the subsequent revisions.

We am indebted to the paper contributors, who have taken pains in preparing and presenting them in the forum of the conference and also revising the papers based on the remarks of editors. We profusely thank all the paper contributors by their names. We also thank Prof. T.Venkateswarlu, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, N9B 3P4 Canada, who is a regular visitor to the department and good friend of us, for writing the foreword and praising our works with his good words. We express our thanks and gratitude to the publisher International Society for

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Pages: 29 - 47

3. Rural Vocational Skills Training: Challenges and Strategies for Success

Prof. M.C.Reddeppa Reddy

Introduction

The Vocational Skills Training is about the skills training and development of competencies (knowledge, skills and attitudes) needed for a specific occupation or group of occupations. It develops 'skill culture' in contrast to pure academic culture and preferences for white collar jobs and 'to serve simultaneously the 'hand' and the 'mind', the practical and the abstract, the vocational and academic'. The vocational skills training imparts job related training, thereby enhances the skills of the participating candidates. Skilled workers and technicians enhance quality and efficiency of production and also supervise and train the new workers, who have lesser skills. Vocational Skills Training enables the trainees to acquire knowledge and skills that are demand in the labour market.

Skills development is an area that spans across all sectors of the economy from manufacturing to services and agriculture, skilled labor is a key requirement to fuel the growth engine of any economy. The key stakeholders in skills development are the Industry (both the Service and the Manufacturing sectors), Labor, Academia, and the Government. Growth and productivity in any part of the value chain in a sector will substantially contribute to the national economy and automatically attract FDI inflows. Productivity is directly affected by the efficiency of labour and capital inputs. Therefore, labour needs to be sufficiently skilled as per the changing industry dynamics, in order to contribute to growth. In this paper, an attempt has been made to discuss about Rural Vocational Skills Training programmes with particular reference to the rural entrepreneurial development programs implemented by the International, national and local levels. Some case studies relating to the Rural Entrepreneurial Development (R-EDP) Models in Bangladesh, in India, vocational programs for rural women by the Bahá'í Vocational Institute for Rural Women and Vocational Training Programmes implemented by the Dept., of Adult & Continuing Education, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati are presented. The paper also analyses the challenges faced by different implementing agencies and strategies to be adopted for the success of vocational skills training programmes.

Pages: 122 - 130

13. Skill Development initiatives for Youth in the context of Indian Demographic Dividend: An Overview of Programmes

Dr.T.Chandrasekarayya

1. Introduction

A country's ability and potential for growth is determined by the size of its youth population. Youth of the Nation are trustees of prosperity. Further, youth force is dynamic in nature. The changing demographic profile of the world has thrown a window of opportunity favouring India. Presently India has the largest youth population in world and will continue to hold so for the next 20 years. The present challenge is to increase human resource potential and to appropriately use to make the driving forces of Indian economy to get returns of demographic dividend. Demographic dividend refers to the growth in an economy that is the resultant effect of a change in the age structure of a country's population. The change in age structure is typically brought on by a decline in fertility and mortality rates. Youth is the most vulnerable segment of the population. Human resource potential of individuals not only gain maximum but also reaches its peak during this period. Youth ones when nourished properly can grow like huge redwood tree but not if not controlled or neglected can erupt like volcano. No country can afford to ignore its youth. As per youth study (2010) young people aged 10–24 years in India represent approximately one-third of the country's population. It was the first-ever sub-national, representative study and helped shed light on the realities of India's youth.

The main focus of paper is to examine the demographic profile of youth in India, to study the educational status and to elucidate skill development programmes for youth. The study is based on secondary sources collected from Census of India and other published policy documents of various departments on youth population, education and skill development programmes. To define the terms used in the paper, youth population refers to the people, who are in the age-group of 15-34 years (Central Statistics Office, 2017), whereas the skills development defined as the training and development that the employer provides to his employees in the workplace. Thus, the Skill Development for youth refers to providing training and development to perform the jobs effectively.

2. Demographic Profile



Prof. M.C. Reddyppa Reddy has joined as Director in the grade of Senior Professor, Dept. of Adult & Continuing Education from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. He has joined in the university service in 1979 and has worked in different capacities as Head, Dept. of Adult & Continuing Education (1991-94, 2001-03 & 2009-2011), Coordinator & Head, Dept. of Communication and Journalism (1998-2001), Principal, Institute of Advanced Study in Education - IASE (2003-06), Principal, SVU College of Education and Extension Studies, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (2006-2008) and Dean, Faculty of Education (2006-2009). Dr Reddy has involved in teaching/guiding, research and extension and taught the courses viz., Adult Education, Extension, Journalism & Communication, Rural Development & Management and was Lead to Coordinate, UGC-SAP (DRS II) during the period 2011-16 focusing the themes such as career guidance and counseling, vocational skills training and community action research. Now, Dr Reddy has been working as a UGC Emeritus Fellow for the period 2017-2019 on a project entitled 'A Comparative Study on the Best Practices in Career Guidance and Counseling Programs of different Colleges/Universities in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala States'. Further, Dr Reddy is serving the Rotary Club of Tirupati in the capacity as Chairman, PEACH Mission and also providing the activities of Patanjali Yoga in Tirupati.

Prof. Reddy has published about three books, more than 90 articles on different themes in the reputed Journals of Education and Adult Education (both national and international). He has organized about 40 Seminars / Workshops and attended more than 160 National / International Seminars / Workshops and presented more than 120 papers which were appreciated by the participants. Dr. Reddy has completed about 22 Minor/Major Research Projects funded by UGC and others. He has guided about 2 M.Phil., and 5 Ph.D., scholars and guided more than 40 dissertations of M.A., students.

He won the Prestigious Titles / Awards such as State Best Teacher Award (2008) from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, University Teacher Award (2010) from Sri Venkateswara University and Bharat Ratna Mother Teresa Gold Medal Award (2015) besides five other national/international awards for his meritorious services and achievements in the field of Adult Education and Rural Development.



Prof. K. Sudha Rani was born on 20-05-1962. She did M.A., Ph.D., from S.V. University. She was a Gold Medalist in Adult Education at Post Graduation Level (M.A-1987). She has started her career as Assistant Professor in the Department of Adult and Continuing Education, S.V. University, Tirupati in the year 1992 and elevated as Professor in the same department. She has published 7 books and 74 articles on different aspects of Adult Education and Education in the reputed journals of Adult Education, Education and Social Sciences. She has participated and presented 84 research papers in various National and International Seminars connected to Adult Education and Social Sciences. About 3 Ph.Ds. were awarded under her supervision. She has successfully completed 16 research projects funded by UGC and ICSSR. She is a recipient of Meritorious Teacher Award from S.V. University and also State Best Teacher Award for 2018.

About the Book

The present book entitled 'Vocational Skills Training and Development in India: Status, Challenges and Strategies' is a compilation of nineteen conference papers and presented them under three parts viz., Part – I: Concept, Nature, Status, Strategies of Vocational Skills Training, Part-II: Vocational Skills Training in Development Sectors and Part-III: Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) in Vocational Skills Training.

Under Part –I, about six papers are included, which cover the aspects such as Vocational skill development and Lifelong learning, Vocational training scenario in India with a strategic framework for expanding the scope and coverage, Challenges and strategies for success of rural vocational skills training, Strategies and techniques in vocational training and skill development, challenges, analysis and remedies for skill development in India and Status of vocational education in India. About ten papers are included under Part – II covering the issues such as Vocational skills and Life skills, Vocational skills training for rural milk producers, Vocational training is an enabling tool for self-employment, Integration of vocational skills training with Formal / Non-Formal Education, Strengthening of skilled workforce through vocational education, Vocational training in organic farming / agriculture through homoeopathic medicine, An overview of skill development initiatives for youth, Skills training efforts for the development of rural youth during the Five Year Plans, Improving quality in the skills of migrating rural youth and vocational skills training in allied health care services. About three aspects viz., Role of ICT in vocational education and training, Information technology and neglected rural vocational courses for rural employment and ICT Awareness, need and use among teachers of polytechnic colleges are included under Part – III.

Primarily, this book is intended to disseminate the knowledge of Concept, Nature, Status, Challenges, Strategies of Vocational Skills Training, its use in some development sectors like dairy, agriculture, health, youth and workforce empowerment, self-employment etc., and also use of ICTs in Vocational Skills Training. Overall, the book is useful to the students, teachers/trainers, practitioners and administrators, who are working for rural reconstruction/development in the under-developed and developing countries.

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CONTENTS

General Presidential Address

Andhra History Construct – A Revisit 1
-- *Prof. K. Thimma Reddy*

SECTION - I : ANCIENT ANDHRA HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Presidential Address

Salvage Archaeology in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh : Some Observations 5
-- *K.S.B. Kesava*

1 Visible Relics and Invisible History: An Endangered Indigenous Cultural Asset of Andhra Pradesh 13
-- *Prof. P Vijaya Prakash*

2 Matenal Culture, the Determinant Factor of Prehistoric Societies with Special Reference to Andhra Pradesh 23
-- *Dr. P.C. Venkatasubbaiah*

3 Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh 35
-- *M. Venu Gopal*

4 Neolithic Culture in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh: Recent Explorations 43
-- *Dr. Yadava Raghu*

5 Morlabanda-A Unique Megalithic Anthropomorphic Statue Site of Anantapuram District in Rayalaseema- A Reappraisal 46
-- *Mr. J. Narayana*

6. Megalithic Culture in Lower Godavari Basin 48
-- *Peeta Suresh*

7. నవ్యాంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌లో చారిత్రక పూర్వ యుగం నాటి కొత్త శిలా చిత్రలేఖనాల స్థావరం పలనాటి నాగులేరు తీరంలో వున్న సున్నపురాతి బండలపై వెలుగు చూశాయి 52
-- కడియాల వెంకటేశ్వరరావు

8 ఆది మానవుని రాతి కళాత్మక (Rock Art) నవీన ఆనవాళ్ళు (కర్నూల్ & అనంతపురం జిల్లాలోని) 53
-- కె.లింగస్వామి

9. Origin and Expansion of Archaeological Museums in Andhra Pradesh: A Study 56
-- *Prof. P. Bhaskar Reddy & N. Vinodh*

10. Importance of Tribal Studies in History and Archaeology 61
-- *S. Sudhakar Rao*

11. Buddhism in Early Andhra*desa* : New Perspectives 65
-- *Prof. N. Chandramouli & Sri Haribabu Boddu*

12. Guntupalli - A Buddhist Focal Centre of the *Siddharthikas* 73
-- *Dr. V. Dilip Kumar*

13. Discovery of Bhattiprolu Brahmi Inscription on the Railling Pillar of Amaravati Stupa 75
-- *Varanasi Rahul*

14. Antiquity of Trivikrama Icon from Pedacherukuru 76
-- *Dr. Kiran Kranth Choudary & P. Hema*

15. Role of Writers in Documenting Histories: A Study of The Eastern Chalukyan Inscriptions 79
-- *Dr. Aruna Paritl*

ORIGIN AND EXPANSION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS IN ANDHRA PRADESH: A STUDY

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Introduction

The first great museum at Alexandria was [illegible] by Ptolemy I called Sofer (Saviour) as early [illegible] century BCE (323-285). It was both a [illegible] and a research and teaching centre, more [illegible] university than an institution to preserve [illegible] material aspects of heritage, which is [illegible] to the modern concept of a museum. Its [illegible] was more than 4,00,000 manuscripts [illegible] the form of cuneiform tablets of baked clay [illegible]. Through this initiative the concept of [illegible] was developed in Europe. To preserve the [illegible] for the dissemination of knowledge, efforts [illegible] been taken to develop institution to collect and [illegible] curiosities both manmade and natural since [illegible] before the Christ. It is a tragedy of [illegible] that the museum was destroyed during the [illegible] occupation of Egypt in the seventh century [illegible].

The first public museum in the world was [illegible] in Europe during the age of enlightenment. [illegible] museum of Art and Archeology in [illegible] is the first University museum [illegible] 1683. Considering the fact that among [illegible] great Museums, the British Museum was [illegible] 1753 followed by the Louvre in Paris in [illegible] the Metropolitan Museum of Arts in New [illegible] 1870.

In the Indian context, we have evidence of [illegible] of museums and picture galleries from [illegible] times. The epics speak of *Chitrasalas* and [illegible] *Mandiras* which were centers of [illegible] as well as education and culture[2]. Ancient and medieval Indian literature is full of such terms, like *'Alekhya griha'*, *'Chitrasala'* etc which stand for galleries housing painting, sculptures and terracottas. Also there are records of royal antiquarians like Firoz Shah Tughluq (1351-88), who went to the extent of bringing two colossal Asokan pillars from distant places to his capital Delhi. Yet museums as one understands today did not exist either in ancient or medieval India.[3]

The history of museum "Movement" in India is merely 200 years old. The genesis of the museum movement in India is to be traced to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta founded by Sir William Jones in 1784 CE. But it was not until1814 that the Society was able to establish a 'museum'. An effort to build up a museum in Madras had been made as early as 1819, but with hardly any result. James Prinsep's appeal in 1837 to set up a national Museum did not meet with a fourable response from the Government of the Day.

In 1843 the Madras Literary Society, a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, requested the Government to form a museum of economic geology. The court of Directors of the East India Company agreed to this proposal and the Central Museum, originally intended to be a real 'central' museum with branches, was opened in 1851 at the College of Fort St. George, wherefrom it moved to the present building of the Museum in Egmore in 1854. The Society made another vain effort in 1856 to persuade the Government to set up an Imperil Museum at Calcutta. It was, however, in 1866 that the Government relented somewhat and agreed to rename the Society's museum as the Indian Museum under the newly passed Indian Museum Act of 1866 and left the management to the Board of Trustees

Dr. P. Hema (3)

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(93)

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CONTENTS

General Presidential Address

Andhra History Construct – A Revisit
-- *Prof. K. Thimma Reddy*

SECTION - I : ANCIENT ANDHRA HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Presidential Address

Salvage Archaeology in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh : Some Observations
-- *K.S.B. Kesava*

1. Visible Relics and Invisible History: An Endangered Indigenous Cultural Asset of Andhra Pradesh
-- *Prof. P. Vijaya Prakash*
2. Material Culture, the Determinant Factor of Prehistoric Societies with Special Reference to Andhra Pradesh
-- *Dr. P.C. Venkatasubbaiah*
3. Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh
-- *M. Venu Gopal*
4. Neolithic Culture in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh: Recent Explorations
-- *Dr. Yadava Raghu*
5. Moriabanda-A Unique Megalithic Anthropomorphic Statue Site of Anantapuram District in Rayalaseema- A Reappraisal
-- *Mr. J. Narayana*
6. Megalithic Culture in Lower Godavari Basin
-- *Peeta Suresh*
7. నవ్యాంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌లో చారిత్రక పూర్వ యుగం నాటి కొత్త శిలా చిత్రలేఖనాల స్థావరం పలనాటి నాగులేరు తీరంలో వున్న సున్నపురాతి బండలపై వెలుగు చూశాయి
-- కడియాల వెంకటేశ్వరరావు
8. ఆది మానవుని రాతి కళాత్మక (Rock Art) నవీన ఆనవాళ్ళు (కర్నూల్ & అనంతపురం జిల్లాలోని)
-- కె.లింగన్నస్వామి
9. Origin and Expansion of Archaeological Museums in Andhra Pradesh: A Study
-- *Prof. P. Bhaskar Reddy & N. Vinodh*
10. Importance of Tribal Studies in History and Archaeology
-- *S. Sudhakar Rao*
11. Buddhism in Early Andhra*desa* : New Perspectives
-- *Prof. N. Chandramouli & Sri Haribabu Boddu*
12. Guntupalli - A Buddhist Focal Centre of the *Siddharthikas*
-- *Dr. V. Dilip Kumar*
13. Discovery of Bhattiprolu Brahmi Inscription on the Railling Pillar of Amaravati Stupa
-- *Varanasi Rahul*
14. Antiquity of Trivikrama Icon from Pedacherukuru
-- *Dr. Kiran Kranth Choudary & P. Hema*
15. Role of Writers in Documenting Histories: A Study of The Eastern Chalukyan Inscriptions
-- *Dr. Aruna Pariti*

ANTIQUITY OF TRIVIKRAMA ICON FROM PEDACHERUKURU

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Scholars till now were more preoccupied with the inscription issued by Vishnuvardhana found in the Trivikramasvami temple at Pedacherukuru in the Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh. It is a long inscription consisting 176 lines written in both Sanskrit and Telugu; of which thirty lines are in Telugu appears to be the late variety of Telugu-Kannada script. It is dated in the Kali era with a false date. Thus it becomes difficult to derive the correct date of the record. Vishnuvardhana with the title Kumudavardhana is described as the Chalukyan king ruling from Rajamahendravara. After thorough analysis of all the contextual evidences, it has been decided that the king mentioned in the inscription should be identified with Vishnuvardhana II of the Vengi Chalukyan king. Yasodadevi assigned the epigraph to 1316 CE.[1] K. Suryanarayana also discussed the epigraph in detail and concluded that 'it is not possible to correctly identify that Chalukyan Vishnuvardhana', though earlier scholars had inclined to identify with Vengi Chalukyan ruler Vishnuvardhana (673-682 CE) and dated the inscription to 1323 CE. His argument is based on the content of the epigraph as well as the Ikshugrama copper plate grant[2] and similar wrong chronogram in connection with the grant of Tamarada referred to in the *Vaisyapuranam* also known as *Kanyakapuranam*. Thus his dating of the Pedacherukuru inscription is more valid and reasonable.[3] The inscription gives a graphic description of Vishnu in the form of Trivikrama. The inscription states that the donated land portions are found in the villages of Enugarti, Kondapanturu and Kasukartipuram. The purpose of land donation made to the presiding deity Trivikrama of Ikshupuri is not clear. However from this it can be derived that the temple was in existence for a long period. The problem of the central icon's antiquity is not addressed to by the earlier scholars. Here the contention is that the Trivikrama icon is much older than the present structure and the icon also stylistically does not help to solve the riddle of Vishnuvardhana of the inscription ... either. Before the discussion of the issue the icon of the Trivikrama will be ... detail.[4]

The east facing Trivikrama ... simple on plan and having a square *garbh* ... a small *antarala*. A sixteen pillared ... present in front of the *antarala*. The form ... with a brick wall with an entrance on ... side. The inscription of Vishnuvardhana ... the Garuda pillar situated in front of the ... There are five niches on the walls of the ... and *antarala*.[5] The walls portions of the ... and *antarala* and also on one of the bea... *mandapa* have a number of narrati... pertaining to Ramayana, Bhaga... Mahabharata depicted in low relief.[6] Th... constructed with a coarse variety of gra... In contrast, the Trivikrama icon and a sm... of Gajalakshmi were carved from (hard ... which seem to be much older than the tem... temple structure can be assigned to the en... century CE basing on the inscriptions found ... vicinity of the village and a reference to the ... from the inscription of Anna Choda belonging ... the Choda family of Konidena, dated 1149 CE ... was the period when the Chalukyas of Kalyani ... incursions into the Eastern Chalukyan ter... Therefore it can be surmised that the temple ... might not have been built by the Chalukyas of ... but could have been the work of their feudato...

The image Vishnu-Trivikrama is an el... representation carved in limestone slab mea... nine feet in height and four and half feet in ... The rectangular slab is semi-circular in shape ... top portion. The main image is surrounded ... other divine and semi-divine figures featured in ... relief.[10] Thus the main image comes to a height ... more than seven feet which is majestic and eleg... Trivikrama-Vishnu stands by throwing his weight ... his firmly planted right leg. His left leg is throu...

SOUTH CHINA SEA

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AND DISPUTES

Editor

G. Jayachandra Reddy

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Contents

Preface *vii*

List of Contributors *ix*

1. South China Sea: Claims, Conflict and Cooperation 1
Jayachandra Reddy G

2. South China Sea: Limitations of China Claims 14
Raja Reddy K

3. Chinese Backyard or Chinese's Monroe Doctrine 22
Krishna Kumar Verma

4. Littoral States Conflicts in the South China Sea: A Constant Threat to Regional Peace 34
Mohammed Khalid

5. Relevance of ASEAN Principle of Non-Intervention on South China Sea Issue: A Reality Check 45
Tridib Chakraborti

6. ASEAN, China, and the South China Sea: China, Vietnam, and the Paracel Islands (Xisha 西沙 in Chinese; Hoàng Sa in Vietnamese) 67
Jean A. Berlie

7. The Conflict Management Process between ASEAN and China in the South China Sea: Is it relevant? 79
Munmun Majumdar

8. Contours of Malaysia's South China Sea Policy 90
Karmveer Singh

Scanned with CamScanner

9. South China Sea as the Sino-Vietnam Pedestal of Rivalry: Emerging Dynamics and Policy Responses
Mohor Chakraborty 106

10. Taiwan's South China Sea Policy
Janardan Sahu 117

11. Reading Between the 'Lanes': South China Sea and China After the Hague Verdict
Krishna Mohan Reddy P 132

12. The Hague Tribunal Ruling and After
Sriparna Pathak 157

13. Geopolitics of Energy: Assessing the Case of South China Sea
Vikash Kumar Thakur 172

14. South China Sea Dispute and Energy Security
Vinodan C and Rajesh Kuniyil 188

15. The South China Sea Dispute: Interplay of Economic Resources and Geopolitics
Prayaga M 202

16. The Geopolitics of Hydrocarbon Exploration in the South China Sea
Ramu C.M. 223

17. Australia's Engagement in the South China Sea: Implications for Australia-Vietnam Relations
Huynh Tam Sang 243

Index 259

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2

South China Sea
Limitations of China Claims

Raja Reddy K

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 Japan and the West named it as South China Sea during the Second World War for their easy identification of different geographical regions. There upon China started to treat this area as its backyard. In addition China has drawn an eleven-dash line encompassing the near total of the area and also claiming its sovereign rights and subsequently dropped two dashes and fixed it to nine-dash line. 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 on the free naval traffic in the region. This paper also highlights how China refused to adhere to the international legal norms to come to terms to resolve the disputes of sovereign rights of the South China Sea archipelagos.

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15

The South China Sea Dispute: Interplay of Economic Resources and Geopolitics

Prayaga M

ABSTRACT

The South China Sea (SCS), which has become a bone of contention among the littoral states as well as global players, is rapidly reaching a flash point. The SCS has been a lifeline for sea lanes trade, cargo transport, communications, marine resources and huge amounts of oil and natural gas resources in the Indo-Pacific region. It is estimated that the SCS region has about 11 billion barrels of oil and 190 trillion cubic feet of natural gas under the sea. Though estimates vary on the amount of hydrocarbons in the SCS, it is irrefutable that the region has copious oil and natural gas deposits. Further, more than half of the world's merchant fleet passes through this region with a trade worth US$ 5.3 trillion annually. Interestingly, the oil transport through the SCS en route to China, Japan and Korea occupies significant body of water for the global economy when compared to other important sea lanes like Suez Canal and Panama Canal.

Consequent on the accession of this region to the global economy in the wake of the 'globalisation', China has emerged as the second largest economy in the world; while the other countries such as Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, and the Philippines too fared well. These surging economies need sustainable supply of energy sources for their engine of growth. As this region has extensive oil and gas deposits, littoral states of the SCS claimed territorial and jurisdictional rights to harness region's reserves. Claims, tensions and intimidation conditions in and around the Sea have risen significantly in the recent times. Escalating conflict conditions are attributed to China's growing assertiveness, claiming

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SOUTH CHINA SEA: TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AND DISPUTES
Editor: G. Jayachandra Reddy

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Contents

Preface *vii*
List of Contributors *ix*

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Mohammed Khalid

5. Relevance of ASEAN Principle of Non-Intervention on South China Sea Issue: A Reality Check 45
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Jean A. Berlie

7. The Conflict Management Process between ASEAN and China in the South China Sea: Is it relevant? 79
Mumtaz Majumdar

8. Contours of Malaysia's South China Sea Policy 90
Karmveer Singh

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98 2019

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EMERGING TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION, THE ROLE OF – IQAC

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99

ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND IMPACT OF SKILLDEVELOPMENT ON ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

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INTRODUCTION

When we refer to higher education or tertiary education, we normally refer to just the level of education offered by higher level institutions such as a University, College, specialized research or educational institution, and an institution imparting vocational or professional education. Higher Education (HE), in its true sense, refers to not just providing education at a higher level, but about creativity, critical enquiry, truth, discovery, discussion, development, and 2scholarship. Therefore, higher education is a process that provides an environment for scholarship.

The four components of scholarship are: discovery, integration, application, and teaching. Striving for excellence to promote scholarship is the essential feature of higher education. Education is an organic entity, and it evolves to meet contemporary requirement of the society and the nation at large. In recent years, the importance of higher education has grown significantly; it is now considered both at national and international levels a promoter of economic and human development, a catalytic agent of social and political transformation, international cooperation and understanding for peace, and a resource for national rejuvenation and invigoration.

The United Nations highlighted this role of higher education when it adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states as follows. "Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality, and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedom. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and freedom amongst all nations, racial and religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace". UNESCO emphasized that education was "one of the principal means available to foster a deeper and more harmonious form of human development, and thereby to reduce poverty, exclusion, ignorance, oppression and war". It also proposed that an edifice of higher education should be raised on the four pillars of education identified by UNESCO as 'learning to know', 'learning to do', 'learning to live together', and 'learning to be'.

page NO: 131 - 139 (100)

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

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INTRODUCTION

Higher Education sector is one of the fastest growing sectors and has translated itself into a stature of an industry. The demand of management education in a knowledge driven economy has lured many business organizations to enter this field with increased focus on profit and revenue model, rather than academic model.Amongst various fields of knowledge, desire for acquiring management qualifications, especially at the postgraduate level (or graduate level, as Americans would say), is growing immensely all over the world, amongst fresh students as well as business executives. This is a reflection of the importance that is placed on business for socio-economic development of any society today, and how the entire world is moving towards becoming a market economy.

In tandem with such rapidly escalating demand for MBAS, the number of business schools in India has grown from merely 118 in 1989 about 1500 in 2007 with more than 1.5 lakh students competing for admission to prestigious business schools each year.Because of above dynamism in the market for professional higher education, business schools today have to respond to socio-economic need of the society and address the issue of creating business leaders in global perspective.The economic progress of a country is strongly linked with the quality of education. It is therefore, necessary for our technical education to undertake periodic review of the curriculum and subject content of the technical programmes to ensure that they are up to date not outmoded or obsolete and effectively fulfil the technological requirements of the country.

Relevance Of Management Curriculum In Global Context

In any academic institution, the most important activity is the teaching learning process. Broad content of the program and the emphasis on fundamental analytical skills continue to be relevant to business school's success. However, changes in business context and unprecedented pace of change in global business environment has added pressure on business schools to continuously

page no : 154-160

HIGHER EDUCATION: CONNECTION WITH EMPLOYMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

Higher education is one of the important factor to grow economy with higher speed.Human capital is the key for economic growth and development. Education is considered as critical input for economic development more so for human resource development.[1]The World Bank Document 1994 has shown direct correlation between the development of higher education and economic development.It is rightly remarked, "The world conference on higher education convened by UNESCO in 2001, resolved that higher education convened by UNESCO in to all on the basis of merit in keeping with article 26.1 of the universal Declaration on Human right."[2]

Higher education is key of development of Indian economy. Attempt is made in this study to consider the proportion of expenditure on higher education, in G.D.P. enrolment of students in higher education, Technological progress of our country, Number of Universities state-wise, Tire enrolment of students sex-wise, Average population per university. The enrolment of students in .different faculties. The conclusion of the study is expand more educational institutes but try the level best so that at least they should not be unemployed.Students who are interested in higher education should get financial aid in terms of bank loan if it is essential. Education system should be research-oriented and employment oriented.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. To compare Indian expenditure on higher education with the expenditure on higher education in developed countries.
2. Growth of higher education in India.
3. Students enrolment, faculty wise and Genderwise comparative study of enrolment of students in India and in developed countries.
4. Technologies provided by higher education for industrial sector.
5. Suggestion to solve the problems pertaining to higher education.

page no: 161 – 167

(102)

HIGHER EDUCATION: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENTIN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

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 issue 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 milieu.

The road to the development of a nation is through the education system and if we compromise on education at any level, we will jeopardise the socio-economic development of the country. There is no denying the fact that tremendous increase in scientific and technical manpower has provided India an adequate substratum to enter the field of globalisation and to become self-sufficient. But, if we want to maintain high moral standards and ethical values in our public life, in the professions, in business and in the development of our rural economy, as well as prepare our students to enter the world of work as productive and responsible citizens, and as parents rearing our future generations, we need to do considerable rethinking in respect of the education system and its relevance to the rapidly changing socio-economic environment. Education should be an instrumentally for developing not only an economically prosperous society, but one which can flourish in the context of pluralism and democracy. The major problem which are faced with today, therefore, is to increase the relevance of education to the developmental needs of our country as it enters a very competitive global environment, a country of largely the poor in an agrarian economy, facing a more prosperous global industrial community, and fast approaching the 21st century.

Privatisation on higher education appears to be a remedy of this problem. The process has already been started in India in the Southern states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. These institution are charging a large number of capitation fee of technical and professional education. The enrolment of students in these institutions is also larger than Government funded or aided institutions.

Page No: 180 - 184

ROLE OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: IT'S PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES (103)

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INTRODUCTION

Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and social development for any country. Countries with higher and better levels of skills adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities of world of work

In India, young people who will soon be entering the labor market, constitute the largest segment of the demographic structure. Today, youth across the world face serious challenges regarding skills and jobs, challenges fundamentally different from those their parents faced. In the globalized economy, competition has become intensified among firms and industries in developing and developed countries alike, requiring their workers to have higher levels of skills to enable them to engage in innovation, improve the quality of products/services, and increase efficiency in their production processes or even to the point of improving the whole value chain process.

Major challenge of skill development initiatives is also to address the needs of huge population by providing skills in order to make them employable and help them secure 'decent work.' Skill development for persons working in the unorganized sector is a key strategy in that direction. This will also inculcate dignity of labour and create greater awareness towards environmental, safety and health concerns. Planned development of skills must be underpinned by a 'policy', which is both comprehensive as well as national in character. A national policy response is, therefore, needed to guide the skill development strategies and coordinated action by all stake holders to avoid a piecemeal approach.

CONCEPT

One of the expected outcomes of education is skill development. Skills are often understood in the limited meaning of technical skills like mechanical, communication and behavioural skills. What are usually ignored are the intellectual skills, from part of learning in all subjects, especially in liberal arts subjects. In undergraduate colleges, even in professional colleges, and task oriented technical and vocational training institutions



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Dr.Kiranmayee Akula
Editor

Dr. Kiranmayee Akula presently working as an Assistant Professor & Head of the department of English in Smt.NPS.Govt. College, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh. After obtaining Ph.D from The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderbad, she was appointed by Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. She has presented 10 papers in International/ National Conferences. And have 8 publications in Peer Reviewed journals and Edited Books. She has delivered lectures at various Universities and Colleges. she actively involved in research and her main area of interest is Indian English Literature, Postcolonial Studies, and Subaltern Studies.

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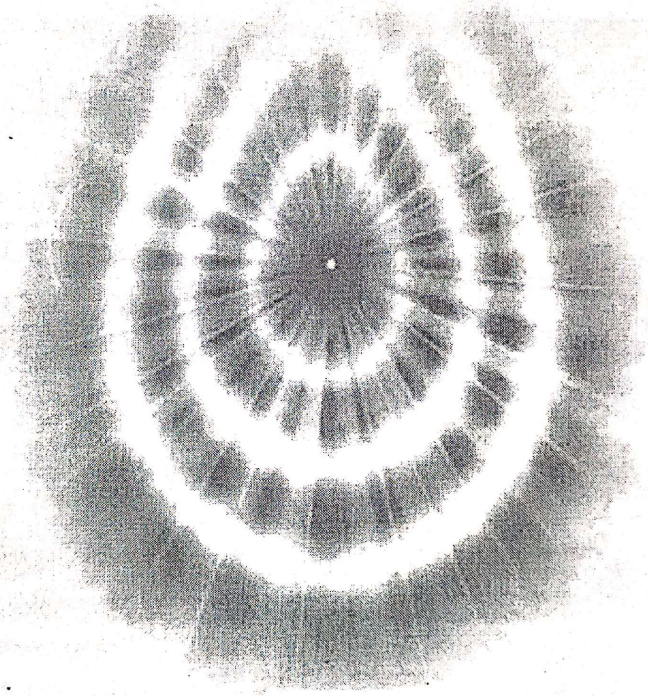
GLOBAL PHILOSOPHY AND YOGA FOR A NEW WORLD ORDER



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A collection of selected papers presented at joint conference of 12th conference of International Congress of Social Philosophy (ICSP) and 6th Conference of International Congress of Yoga and Spiritual Science (ICYS) held at Ishwariya Vishwavidyalaya, Tapovana, Yellapur, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka, India from 28th to 30th April, 2019

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Section - I: PHILOSOPHY/SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

14. Can Religion Contribute in Humanizing the World? 83
- Dr. Nandini Mishra

15. Concept of Moksha and its means according to Ramanuja's Vishistadvaita 90
- Dr.M.P.Ramesh

16. Challenges of Human Rights of Women in North –East India: A Critical Study 99
- Salman Siddique and Nida Fatma

17. Limitations in Big Bang Cosmology : A Vethathirian Perspective 112
- M.K.Vedachalam,

18. The Role of Space(or Consciousness)Waves: At Micro and Macro Levels 117
- Dr. Shanmuga Priya C.

19. The Problems of Induction and its Justification 120
- Dr.Ramakrishna G.

20. Elecrtonic Media : The good, the bad and the ugly of Television News with Special Reference to Kannada TV News Channels 127
- Dr.Krishna

21. Introduction to Hermeneutics and how Phenomenology is different from Phenomenological Hermeneutics 136
- Naseem Bano

22. Kaya Kalpa Philosophy 148
- Senthilkumar BE

23. Vethatrian Philosophy for Health 155
- Chira Shanmugasundaram

24. Perspectives on G lobal Philosophy of Sankhya-Yoga 158
- Dr. A.Subramanyamu and Dr.M.Chandraiah

25. An Approach Towards An Existentialist living 168
- Atia Latif

26. Christianity and World Peace 175
- Binoy Patil

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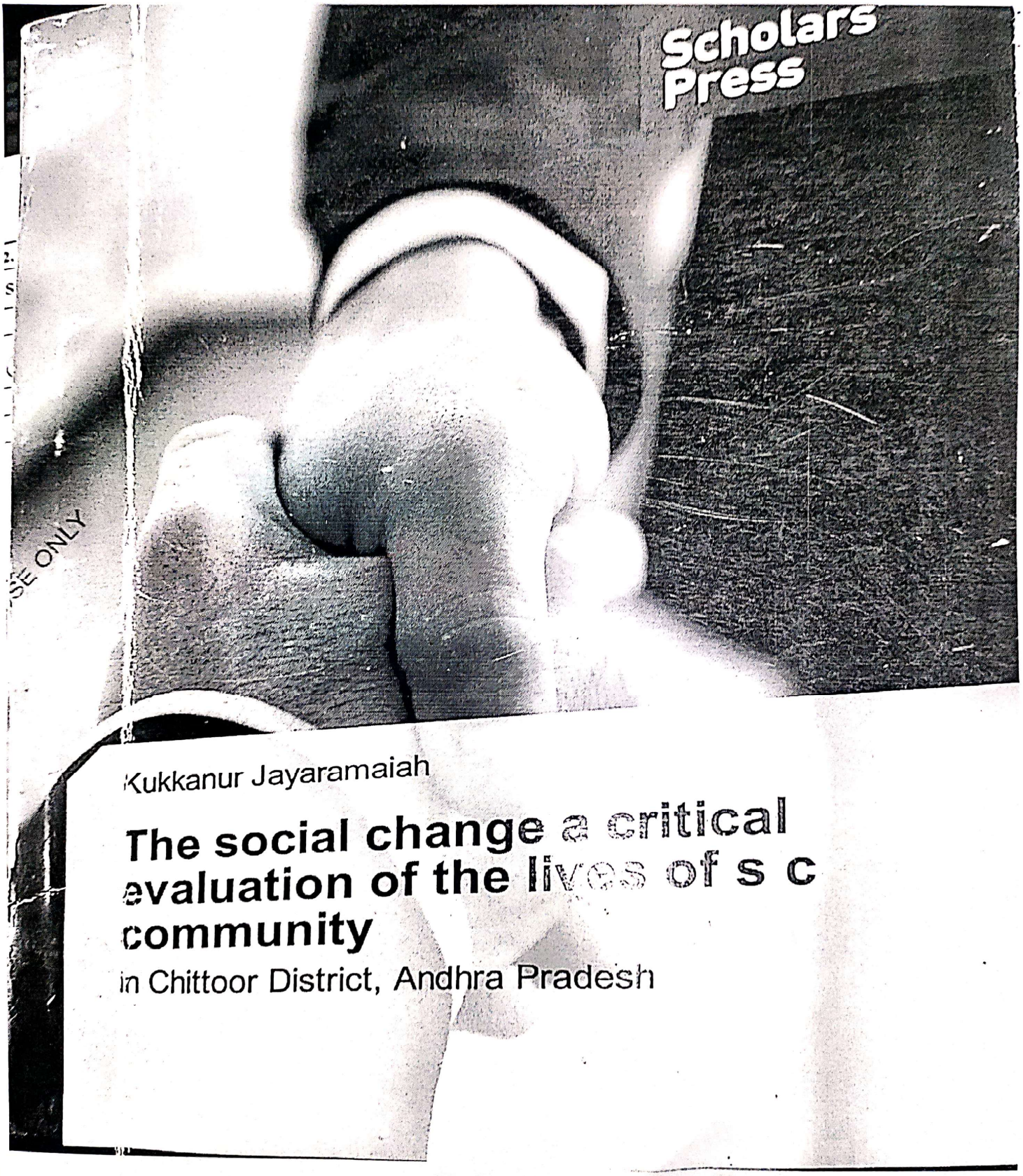

Kukkanur Jayaramaiah

The social change a critical evaluation of the lives of s c community

in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh

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The social change a critical evaluation of the lives of s c community

The real solution lies to draw a distinction between equality and universality through non-caste secular strategies, universality advocates treatment of human being as equals, and not their equal treatment. The principle of universality appeals to the common humanity of all human beings. This principle often remained on the plane of moral sentiments. A major step forward is taken when it becomes the basis of a whole legal system. Best expression in the constitution is in the concept of citizenship. During the long period of colonial rule Indians were subject rather than citizen. Universal adult franchise is another example supporting universalistic approach. After ensuring political empowerment of schedule caste there is a need to continue the ongoing process of economic and social empowerment. Constitution needs to incorporate human rights with increasing urgency. Right to individual development as a human right, i.e., a right that should be universally acknowledged to all human beings every where is the need of the hour, advocated in the United Nations Development Report 2000 and has been advocated by the studies done by Noble Laureate Dr. Amartya Sen. Thus there is an urgency.



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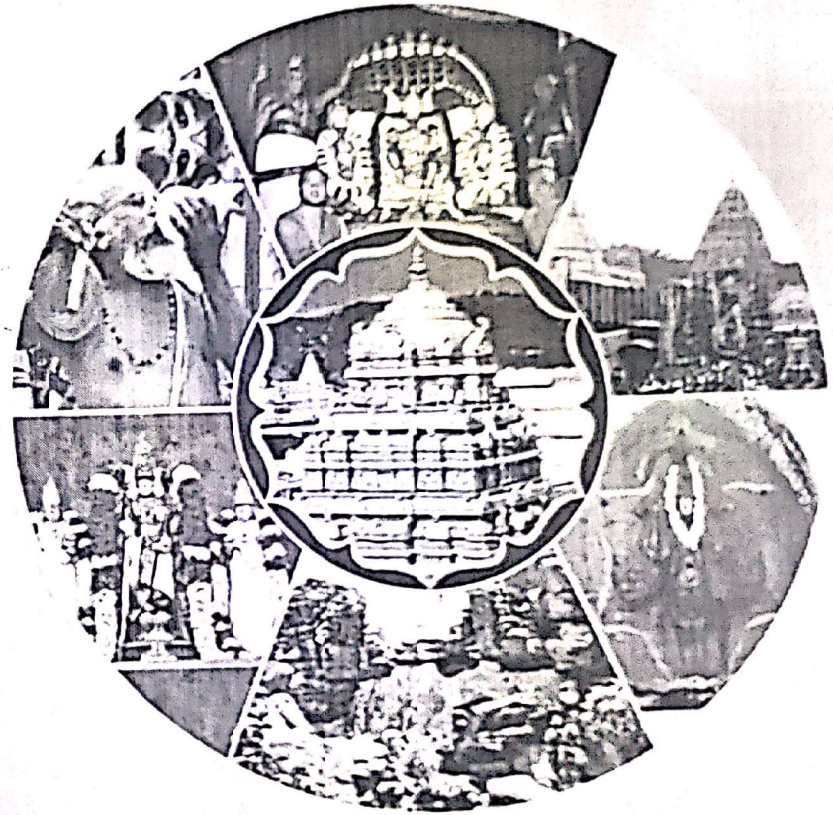
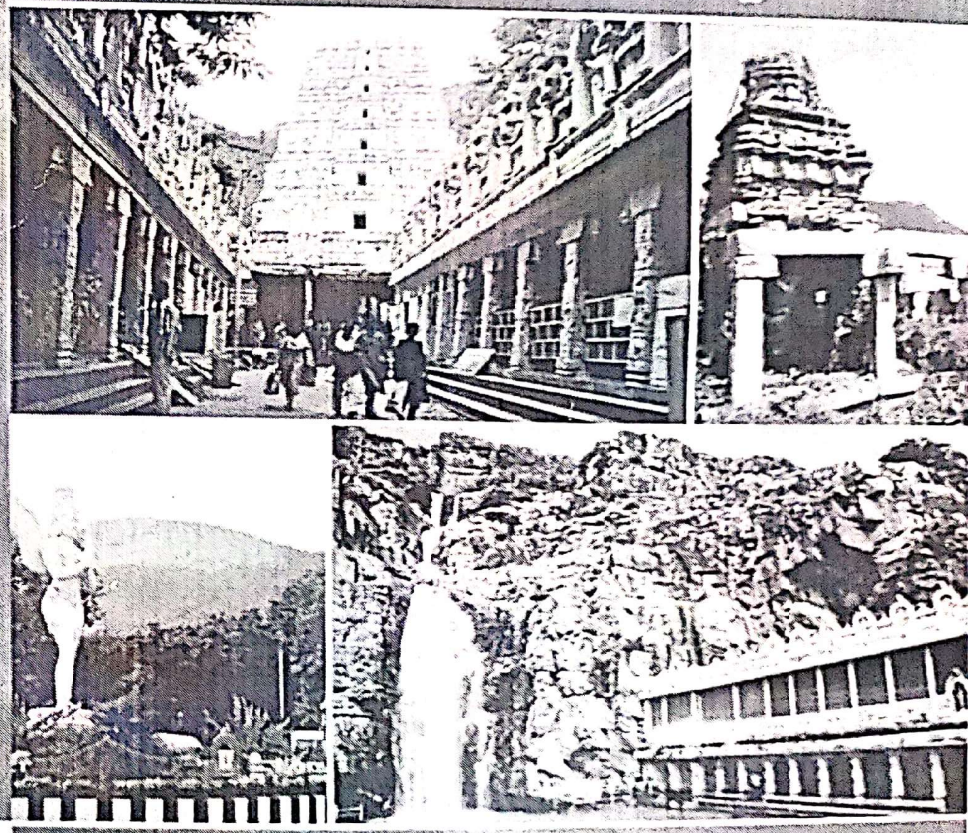


తిరుమల తిరుపతి కథలు - 3

తిరుమల తిరుపతి కథలు

ఆచార్య పేట శ్రీనివాసులు రెడ్డి





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ఆచార్య పేట శ్రీనివాసులు రెడ్డి (టిఎస్) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రం జన్మ తిరుమల ఖ్యాతించారు. తల్లిదండ్రులు పేట చెంగమ్మ పేట నారాయణ రెడ్డి గార్లు. తిరుమలలో పెద్దలాంటిది మున్సిపల్ ఉన్నత పాఠశాల మొదలు టి.టి.డి.యం. హైస్కూల్, శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర ఆర్ట్స్ కాలేజ్, శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర ఓరియంటల్ కాలేజ్, శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో విద్యాభ్యాసం చేశారు. విద్యార్థి జన్మ తానమద శృంగార గేయాల మీద పరిశోధన చేసి శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో పిహెచ్.డి. పట్టా పొందారు. 1982లో శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో తెలుగు అధ్యాపక వృత్తిలో ఆచార్యులుగా చేరి 2007లో ప్రొఫెసర్‌గా పదోన్నతి పొందారు. ఓరియంటల్ విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో పాఠ్యప్రణాళికా పరిషత్ అధ్యక్షులుగా, పర్యవేక్షకులుగా పని చేశారు.

తిరుమల తానమద శృంగార గేయాలు, తానమద గేయాల్లో శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వరుడు, విద్యార్థి జన్మ పరిశోధనా, విద్యార్థి జన్మ కోలాటం పాటలు, తిరుమల గంగ జాతర, తిరుమల తిరుపతి దానమయిన జానపద కథలు, రాయలసీమ జానపద కథలు, వ్యాస సంకలనం GANGAMMA JATHRA, తిరుపతిలు, జానపద సాహిత్యం, విద్యార్థి జన్మ జానపద విజ్ఞానం, తెలుగు విశ్వవిద్యాలయం, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ జానపద సాహిత్య పరిషత్తులలో రామాయణ జానపద విజ్ఞాన (2004), యుద్ధ మనం చదివిన పెండిలి పుస్తకం (2004), ఇంటి జన్మ (2004), ధర్మ జన్మ శ్రేయ పురస్కారం (2009), భారతము కథాసాహిత్య (2012), ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ ఉత్తమ అధ్యాపక అవార్డు (2013), అంధ్ర భక్త జానపద (2014), జానపద కథా రత్నం (2014), కేంద్రీయ సంస్థల రాష్ట్ర సాహిత్య పురస్కారం (2014), శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర తెలుగు విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో శ్రీ పురస్కారం (2016) వంటి ఎంతో అవార్డులందుకున్నారు.

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మరియు

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ఆచార్య పేట శ్రీనివాసులురెడ్డి (పేటశ్రీ) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌లోని చిత్తూరు జిల్లా తిరుపతిలో జన్మించారు. తల్లిదండ్రులు పేట చెంగమ్మ, పేట నారాయణ రెడ్డి గార్లు. తిరుపతిలోని పెద్దకాపువీధి మున్సిపల్ అప్పర్ ప్రైమరీ స్కూలు, టి.పి.పి.యం. హైస్కూల్, శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర జూనియర్ కాలేజ్, శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర ఆర్ట్స్ కాలేజ్, శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో విద్యాభ్యాసం చేశారు. చిత్తూరు జిల్లా జానపద శృంగార గేయాల మీద పరిశోధన చేసి శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో పిహెచ్.డి. పట్టా పొందారు. 1992లో శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలోని తెలుగు అధ్యయన శాఖలో అధ్యాపకుడిగా చేరి 2007లో ప్రొఫెసర్‌గా పదోన్నతి పొందారు. డీన్‌గా, వివిధ విశ్వవిద్యాలయాలకు పాఠ్య ప్రణాళికా సంఘ అధ్యక్షులుగా, సభ్యులుగా పని చేశారు.

రచనలు: జానపద శృంగార గేయాలు, జానపద గేయాల్లో శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వరుడు, చిత్తూరు జిల్లా పల్లె పదాలు, చిత్తూరు జిల్లా కోలాటం పాటలు, తిరుపతి గంగ జాతర, తిరుమల తిరుపతి గ్రామదేవతలు, బూతు ఆచారాలు, కొండ కతలు, రాయలసీమ జానపద కళలు, వ్యాస తోరణం, GANGAMMA JATARA, తిరువీధులు, అంతా జానపదం, చిత్తూరు జిల్లా జానపద విజ్ఞానం, తెలుగు ఐతిహ్యాలు, తిరుపతి కథలు, తిరుమల కథలు, తిరుపతి తిరుమల కథలు, గొబ్బి పాటలు.

అవార్డులు: ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ జానపద సాహిత్య పరిషత్తువారి రామరాజు జానపద విజ్ఞాన అవార్డు (1995), సుభద్రా కుమారి చౌహాన్ సెంటినరీ సమ్మాన్ అవార్డు(2004), ఐ.ఎన్.శాస్త్రి అవార్డు (2004), ద్వానా శాస్త్రి ఆత్మీయ పురస్కారం (2009), భరతముని కళారత్న అవార్డు(2012), ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ ఉత్తమ అధ్యాపక అవార్డు (2013), ఆంధ్రా ఆర్ట్స్ అకాడమీ అవార్డు (2014), జానపద కళా పీఠం అవార్డు (2014), కోటపాటి మురహరి రావు సాహితీ పురస్కారం (2014), పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు తెలుగు విశ్వవిద్యాలయంవారి కీర్తి పురస్కారం (2016), జానపద సాహితీ రత్న (2018) వంటివి ఇంకా అనేక అవార్డులందుకున్నారు.

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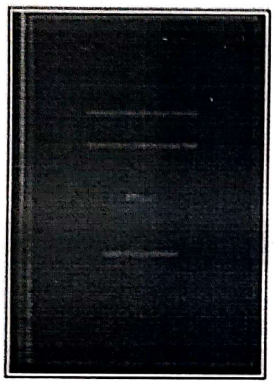

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బౌద్ధ మహాయుగము

(హిందూ దేశ చరిత్ర)

శ్రీవేలూరి సత్యనారాయణ విరచితం



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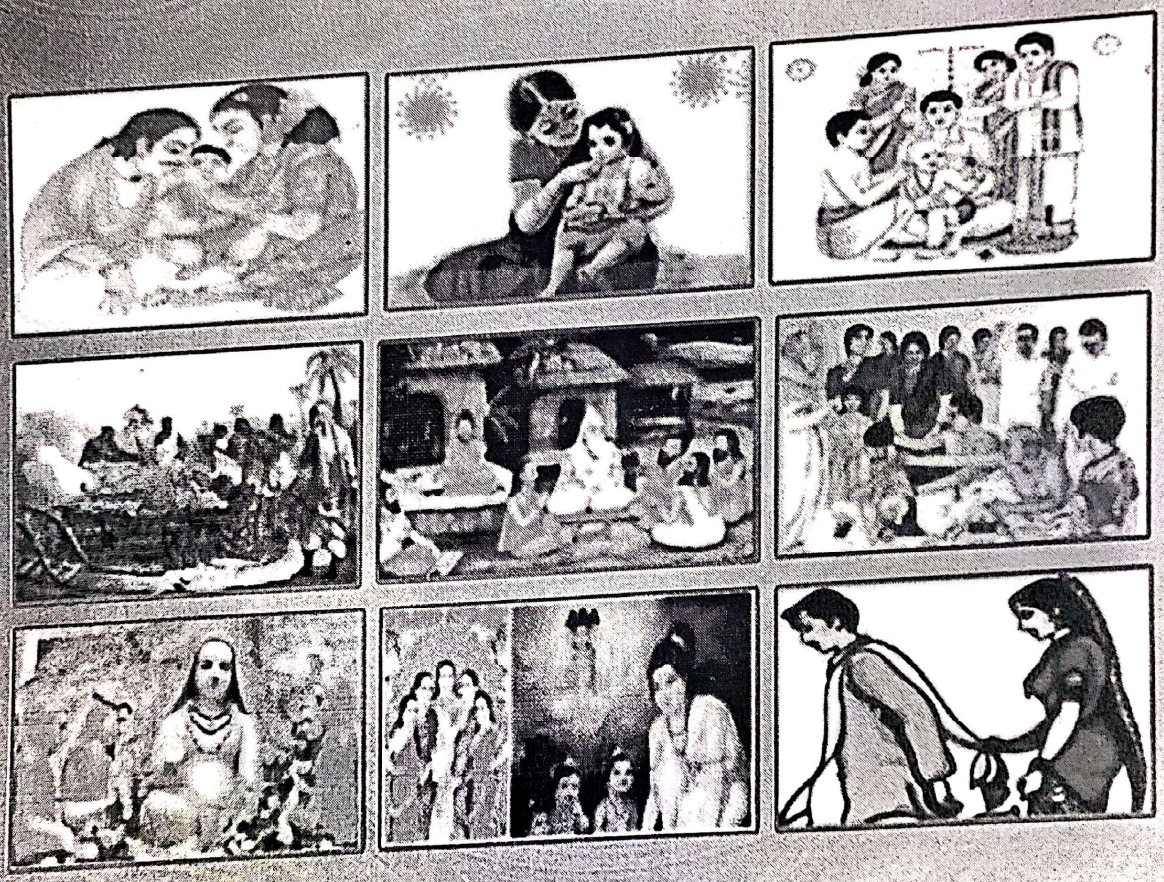

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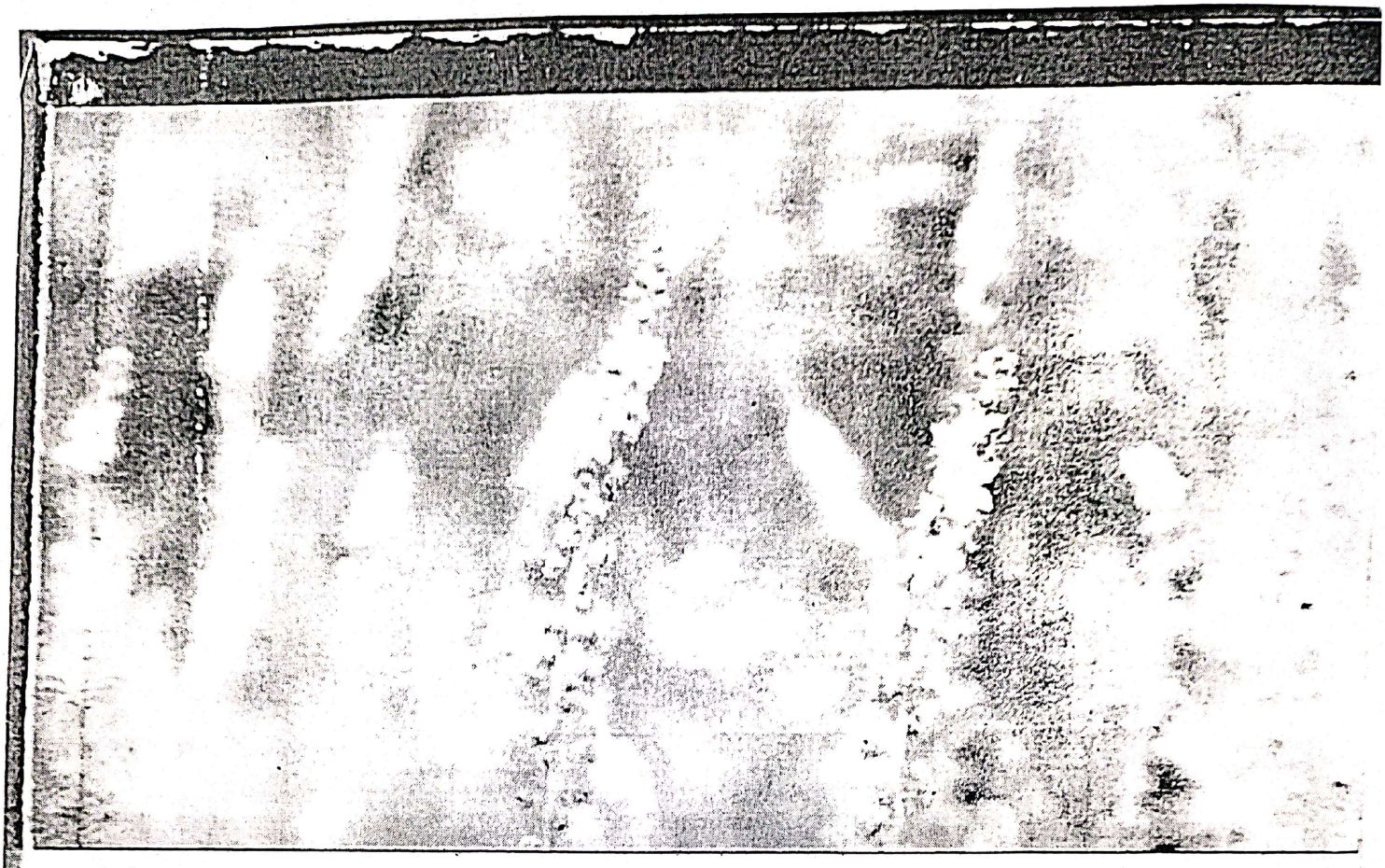

Peddanna Kotha
Appa Rao Chippada

Anti-diabetic Activity of Anisomeles Malabarica

Biochemical Studies on Anti-diabetic Activity of Anisomeles Malabarica (L.) R.Br. ex Sims in STZ Induced Diabetic Rats

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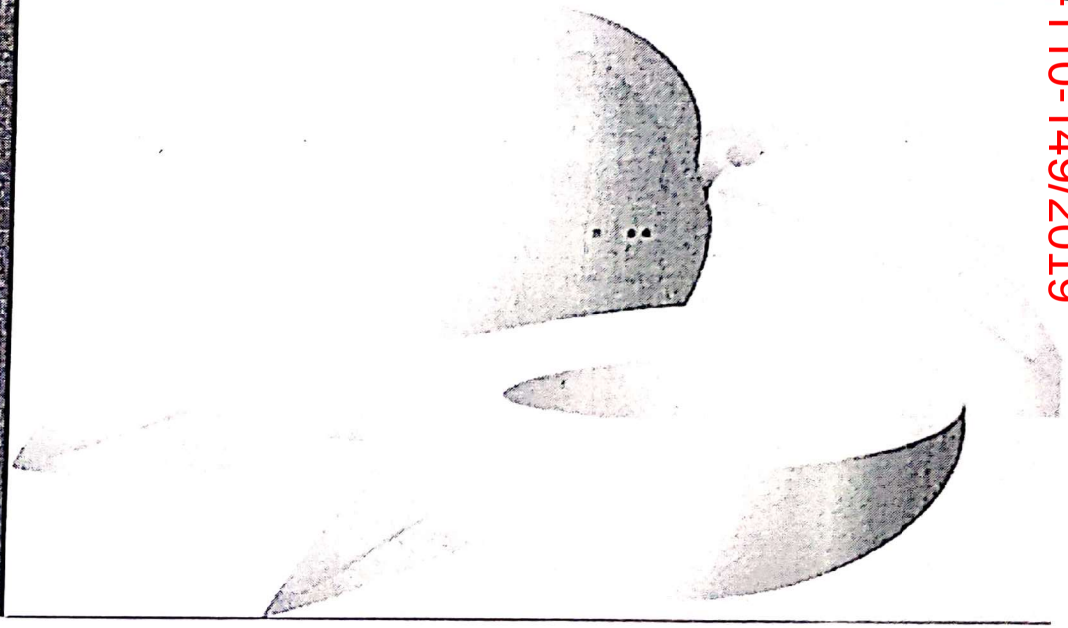
Mango fruit processing industries generate 15-20% of Mango peel and these are rich in sugars. Feasibility of mango peel for lactic acid production of industrially relevant metabolite through fermentation by Rhizopus oryzae NCIM 1009. At 3% peel fermentation of mango peel(MP) yielded 50.8 and 90.3 mg/100 ml of LA respectively and enhanced lactic acid production from mango peel waste focused conventional followed by statistical optimisation by RSM noticed that LA 7.25 g/L of LA from 30 g/L of mango peel, pH 6.0, temperature 30°C in 96 h time. Pre-treatment of the mango peel by liquid hot water (LHW), NaOH and Ca(OH)2 were noticed by delignification and efficient fermentation by more total and reducing sugars. Pre-treated mango peel 50 g/L produced 14 further increased to 70 g/L significant decrease in 9 g/L LA formation. The fermentation characteristics with 50 g/L, LA 14 g/L produced, biomass 3.8 g/L and RS remain 23 g/L in 96h of batch fermentation and reducing sugars leftover were 16 g/L, RS conversion 70% and yield was 37% and productivity 0.54 g/l/h has a significant in mango peel utilisation and reducing sugars formation which in turn led to maximum LA 14 g/L production in 9.

Lactic acid production using mango peel



Mannepula Sreedhara Murthy
Obulam Vijaya Sarathi Reddy

Lactic acid production using mango peel

Studies on lactic acid production using mango peel and it's use in bio-film preparation



Dr. Mannepula Sreedhara Murthy working as an Academic Consultant in the Department of Biochemistry. He has published articles in national and international reputed journals.

978-620-0-43116-5

Murthy, Sarath Reddy

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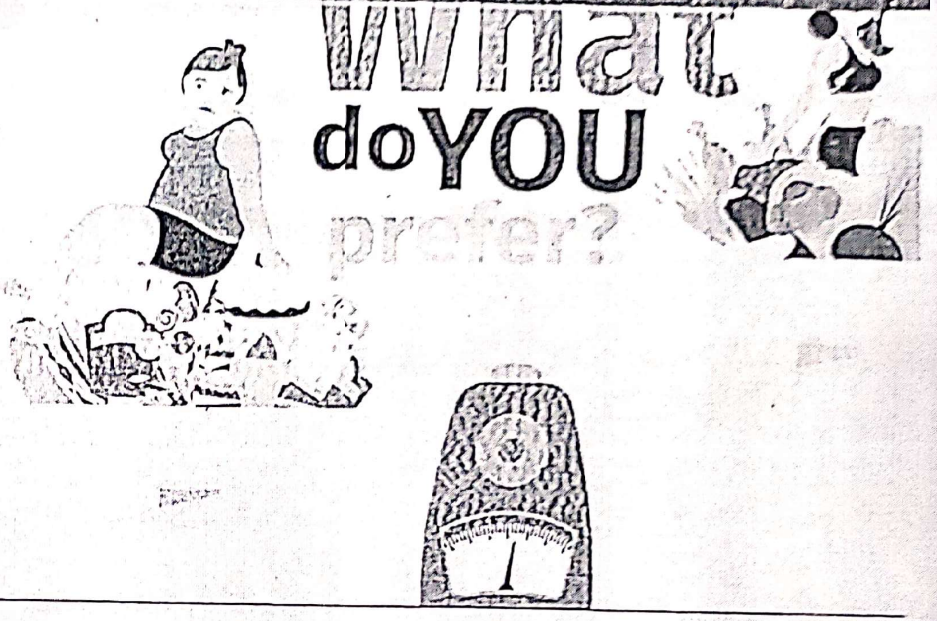
This book deals with regulation of obesity by oral administration of Rhinacanthus nasutus (Linn) Kurz methanolic Extract in Rat models. Obesity is a condition with increase in energy intake and a decrease in energy output. In modern society, Obesity is a severe problem due to rapid lifestyles, consumption of high dietary carbohydrates and fat with reduced energy causes negative effect on health. The present work deals with screening of methanol extract of R. nasutus leaf (RNME) on high fat diet fed rats. The Biochemical changes in Blood Serum and Kidney and Testis were observed in high fat diet (HFD) induced Obese rats. The Lipids profiles (triglycerides, total cholesterols) and enzyme activities viz., SOD, GST, GPx and GR were decreased and CAT activity increased in HFD rats treated with RNME. The morphological and histological changes of Kidney like the glomeruli, necrotic tubular epithelial cells and dark pyknotic nuclei and in testis tissues normal seminiferous tubules, normal spermatogonia and sperm flagella indicating regenerative changes were observed in HFD+OL, HFD+RNME treatment.

Obesity treatment with Rhinacanthus



Dudekula Sajeda (Ed.)
Kutagolla Peera
Kedam Thyagaraju

Regulation of obesity by Rhinacanthus nasutus(Linn) in Rat model



Dr D. Sajeda was born on 1st March 1980 in Tirupati. She is complected M.Sc., B.Ed. and PhD from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, India. her specializations include Biochemistry and area of research is Obesity and Metabolic regulations. She has 15 years of teaching and research experience and published reseach papers in reputed journals.

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Sajeda (Ed.), Peera, Thyagaraju

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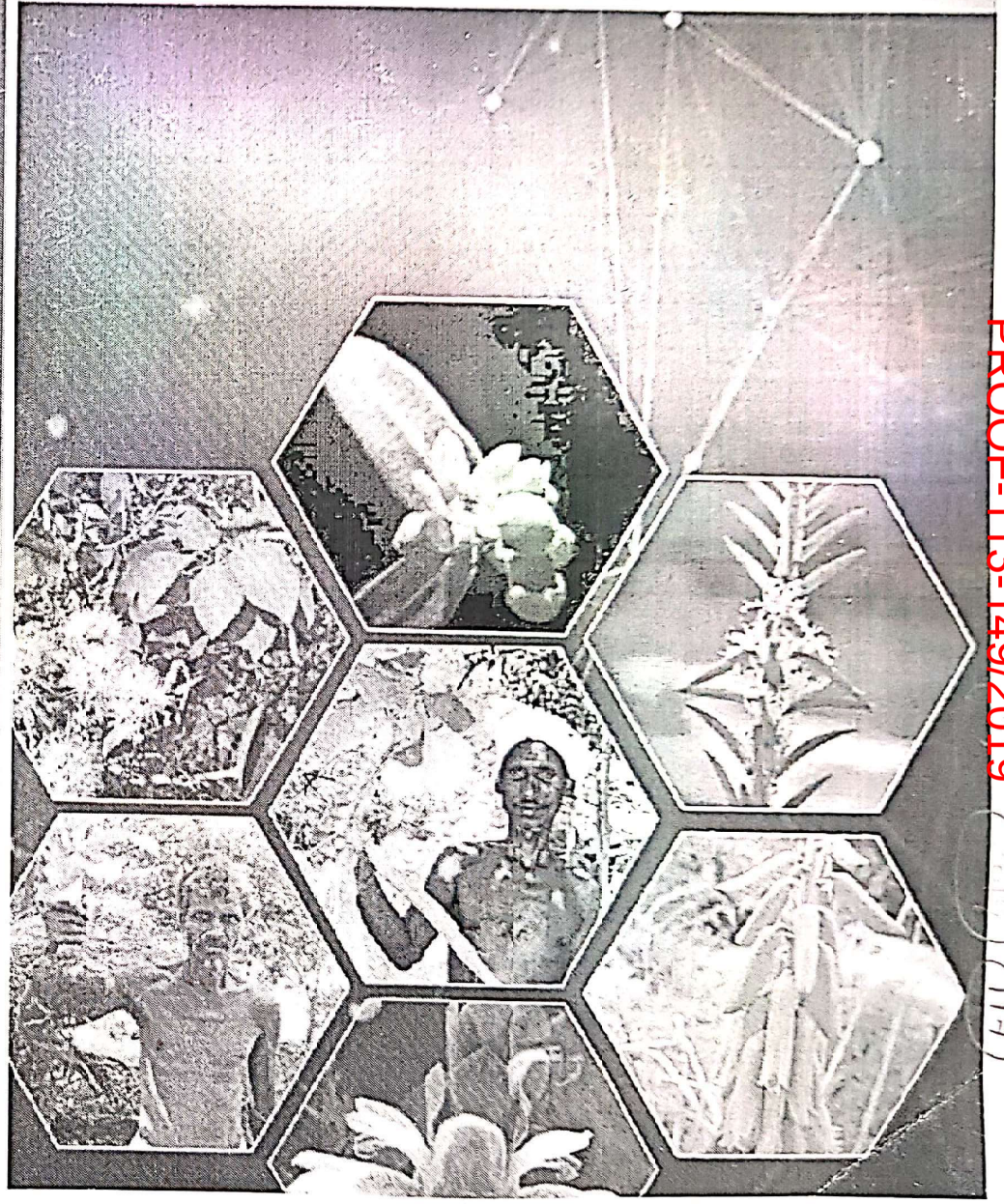
About the book

Ethnobotany is the systematic study of the relationships between plants and people. It conveys the way of people of a particular culture and region make use of indigenous plants. The tribals mostly relay on forest flora for meeting their day to day needs and primary health care. They collect and utilize many wild plants for food, medicines, fibers, oils, gums, tannins and dyes from the ambient vegetation of their localities. Tribals have acquaintance about the utility of many plant species which are unknown to modern society, it is for the botanists to collect information regarding the traditional uses of such wild plants from them. The book "*Ethnobotany of Kuppam, Chittoor District, A. P.*" contains the four essential chapters that deal with the topics of basic aspects of Ethnobotany. The text has been written and adequately explained in a lucid language with plenty of Photos. This book is quite different from other Ethno botany textbooks so far as its contents and information are concerned. Here in the authors provided Origin, Physical Features and Dress, Settlements, Social Organization and Economy of Kuppam tribes. References have been added at the end of each chapter. As many as 12 plates of plant photos are given in the end, which is an added attraction of the book. Ethnobotanical data were collected by oral interview and with the aid of a structured questionnaire administered to men, women and young girls. Total of 73 medicinal plant species are commonly used by the Kuppam tribal peoples and their medicinal values, local names, the method of preparation, dosage forms and parts of common medicinal plants etc., were collected.

G. Sudarsanam
G. Panchala Reddy
A. Nagaraju

Ethnobotany of Kuppam, Chittoor District, A. P.

Ethnobotany of Kuppam, Chittoor District, A. P.



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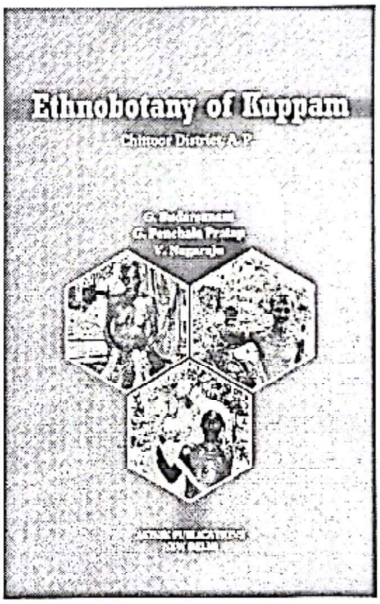

Ethnobotany of Kuppam

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Effect of bisphenol-A on reproductive system of female albino rats

Female reproductive health is a broad concept encompassing the development of female reproductive organs, sexual development, fertility, and the ability to give birth to healthy babies. There is a concern that the estrogenicity of Bisphenol-A (BPA) may elicit toxicity to mammalian developmental and reproductive processes. Evidence from our studies suggests that BPA may act as a toxicant for developing reproductive tissues and has stimulated debate regarding the impact of human exposure to this compound. From the studied detoxification mechanisms, protein metabolism, hormonal analysis, histopathological observation, DNA fragmentation, immunohistochemical staining and alteration of gene expression studies, it has been concluded that BPA has a toxic effect on fetoplacental growth rate.



Dr. Geetharathan Thayyuru completed both M.Sc. and Ph.D from Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati, India. Her specializations include Toxicology and Cancer Biology. She published 10 research articles in highly reputed journals. Currently, she is serving in the Department of Biotechnology, Sri Venkateswara University, India.

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Effect of Bisphenol-A on female rats

Thayyuru

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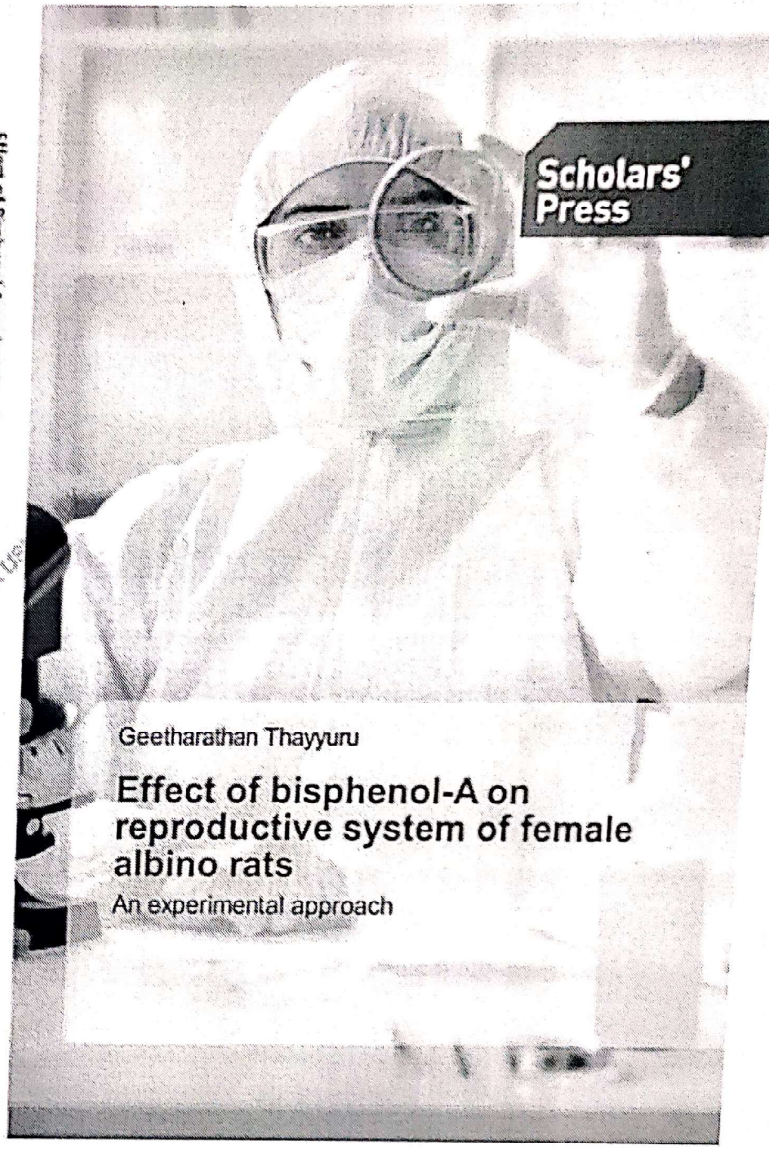

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An experimental approach

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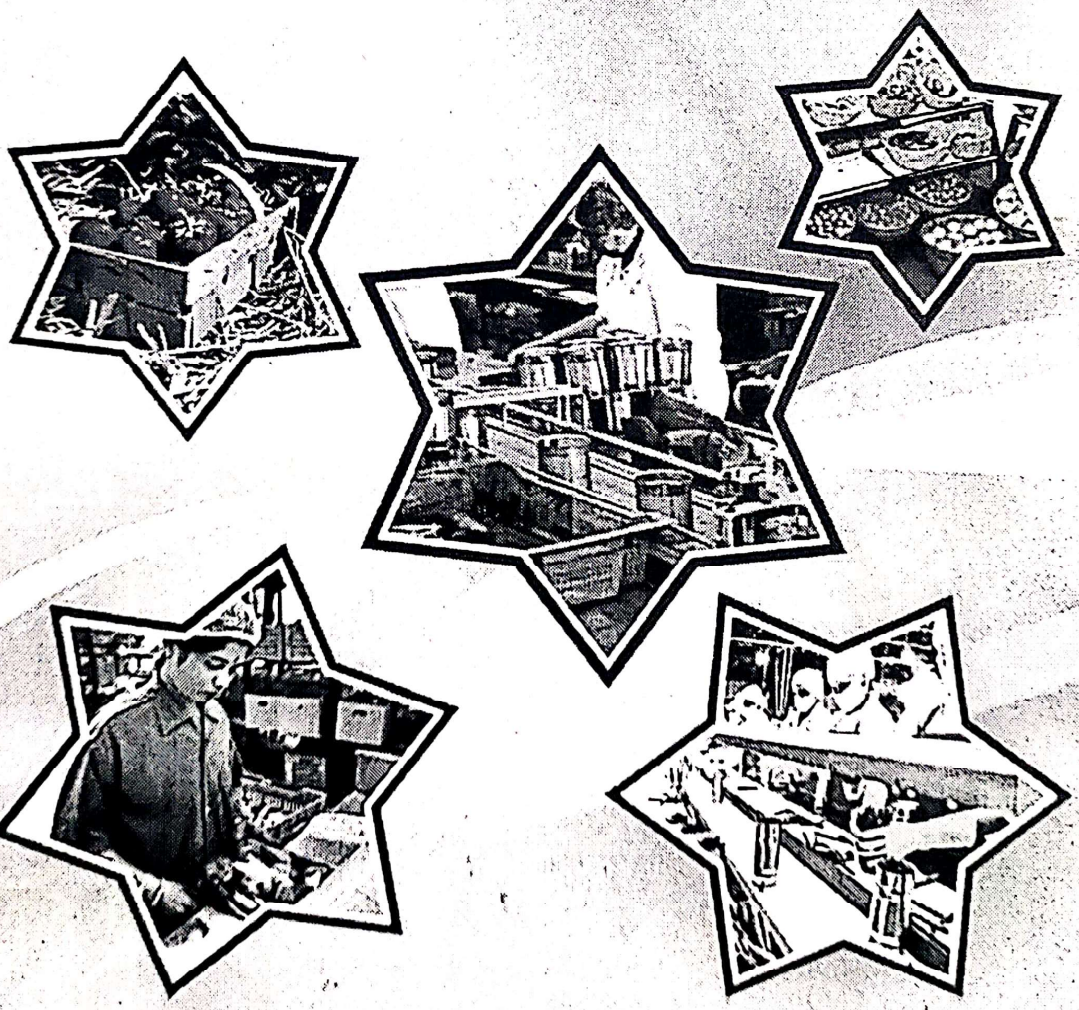

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Chapter-11

Natural Food Colorants

Sucharitha Kumaram Venkata, Kimeera Ambati, Kotakadi Venkata Subbaiah

Dept of Home Science, Sp: Food Science Nutrition and Dietetics, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. Andhra Pradesh

Food colorants (FCs), a functional category of food additives, are used in the food industry for coloring. Food additives can be classified as preservatives, antioxidants, emulsifiers, stabilizers, flavors, sweeteners and coloring agents (colorants). The Food and Drug Administration (FDA – www.fda.gov) describes "food colorants" as any pigment, substance or dye that give colour, when added or coated to food, drug or cosmetic. The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) defines "food colors" as "food additives which are added to food aiming to make up for color losses following exposure to light, air, moisture and variation in temperature, to increase naturally occurring colors and to add color to foods that would otherwise be colorless or colored differently. In the European Union, FCs is divided into two major classes based on their origin : natural (Table : 1) and artificial colorants. In the United States, FCs are divided into two groups, "exempt from certification" (usually referred to as natural colorants) and "certified colorants" (typically referred to as synthetic colorants). Any colour added to a food product should ensure the stability of the appearance of the color of the food over the period. In the perception of consumers color is the primary quality parameter (Sutherland et al., 1986). Because color stability is the main quality attribute for long periods for many food products. For example, the shelf life of the many food products is 3, 9 and12 months, (Boyer and McKinney, 2011).

Colour is a primary sensory attribute to foods, the taste and quality of foods was determined by the colour of the food. (Clydesdale, 1991). For example by looking into color we judge that the green bananas/mangoes taste raw/sour and yellow are sweet. There is a strong relationship between colour and taste. Visual perception is important in food selection and purchase which decides and satisfies our expectations of food, for which color of the food plays an important role. Because of this the food industries give high priority to the appearance than to the flavour issues because appearance and color of the food is the primary requirement for consumers to purchase (Maric and Jaquot et al., 2013). There is a strong sensory relationship between colour and flavor, the food industry always exploit the food products with the complement flavours with appropriate colours, pink for strawberry and yellow for lemon, and on the other side, to meet the expectations of potential consumers by adding a coloring substance to

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NUTRITION, HEALTH AND WELLNESS



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Obesity, A Leading Metabolic Syndrome – Role of Functional Foods in Prevention and Treatment

K. Manjula and C. Suneetha

Introduction

Obesity is a condition characterized by excessive accumulation of fat by the growth of hyper and / or hyperplasia of the adipocytes. This growth occurs not only in the subcutaneous a tissue, but also in internal organs (in men over 25%, and in women- over 30%). Ex accumulation of fat, particularly in the abdominal cavity, is associated with the onset of disorders such as insulin resistance and impaired glucose tolerance leading to type 2 di increased triglycerides and decreased HDL cholesterol (dyslipidaemia); high blood pressu activation of proinflammatory and prothrombotic states. These complications of obesity refe as metabolic syndrome, increase the risk of cardio – vascular disease. Among the causes of me syndrome pathomechanism two directions may possibly be distinguished: the first one indica the main cause of metabolic syndrome is obesity, and the second - insulin resistance[1] etiological factors of Metabolic syndrome are associated with environmental factors (atherogenic diet and lack of physical activity) and individual factors (age, sex, ethnic an conditions) and disorders in organogenesis of fats, the pancreas and vascular systen malnutrition during fetal life). These factors are described as "common background" which is on the substrate and cardiac angiotoxic - dependent disorders alongside with atherosclerosis

Depending on fat accumulation, obesity can be divided into gynoidal (breech-femoral) and (abdominal), which is typical for the deposition of fat in the abdominal cavity. Differentiatio arrangement number and size of adipocytes associated with the area of the body seems to be marked by gender differences. In women adipocytes in the buttocks are, on average, 20 higher than in men, and fat around the thighs of women exhibits a nearly 90 percent greater of adipocytes per unit volume than in men[2].

Obesity develops when cumulative energy intake exceeds energy expenditure. The bi processes regulating energy balance are highly regulated. However, these mechanisms can overwhelmed by a willingness to eat when not hungry if attractive food is provided in i settings and if individuals are habitually sedentary for long periods. Control pathways inclu term signalling of hunger and satiety to the central nervous system with hormones deriv the gastrointestinal tract, long-term signalling of energy stores to the brain via leptin and ins control of metabolism. Rare genetic syndromes that present in early childhood wi

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Clean Energy Production Technologies
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Komal Agrawal, Ankita Bhatt, Nisha Bhardwaj, Bikash Kumar, and Pradeep Verma

9 **Recent Trends in Biogas Upgrading Technologies for Biomethane Production** 239
B. S. Dhanya, Dhruv Singh, Asim Kumar Jana, Anjani Kumar Dwiwedi, Ashok Kumar Sharma, Munusamy Chamundeeswari, and Madan Lal Verma

10 **Efficiency Analysis of Crude Versus Pure Cellulase in Industry** 283
Mohammad Shahed Hasan Khan Tushar and Animesh Dutta

11 **Significance of Process Parameters on Fungal Cellulase Production** 299
Srilakshmi Akula and Narasimha Golla

12 **Modelling and Simulation of Pyrolysis of Teak (*Tectona Grandis*) Sawdust** 325
Sathyanarayanan Aswin, Selvi Pandiyan Ranjithkumar, and Selvaraju Sivamani

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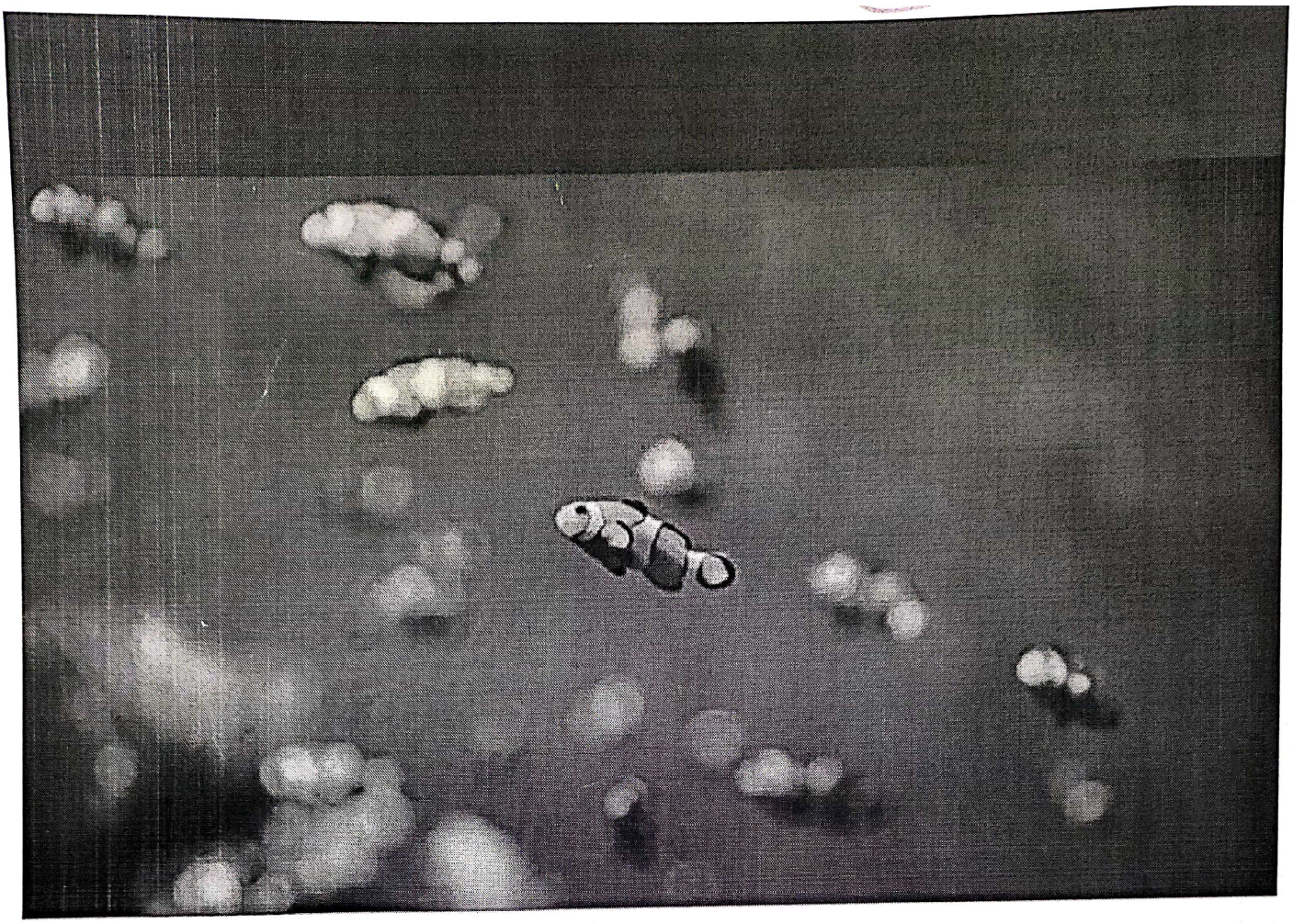

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Degradation of LPVC by Laccase producing soil fungi

Degradation of Low Molecular Weight PolyvinylChloride (LPVC) by Laccase producing Soil Fungi, isolated from Plastic Dump

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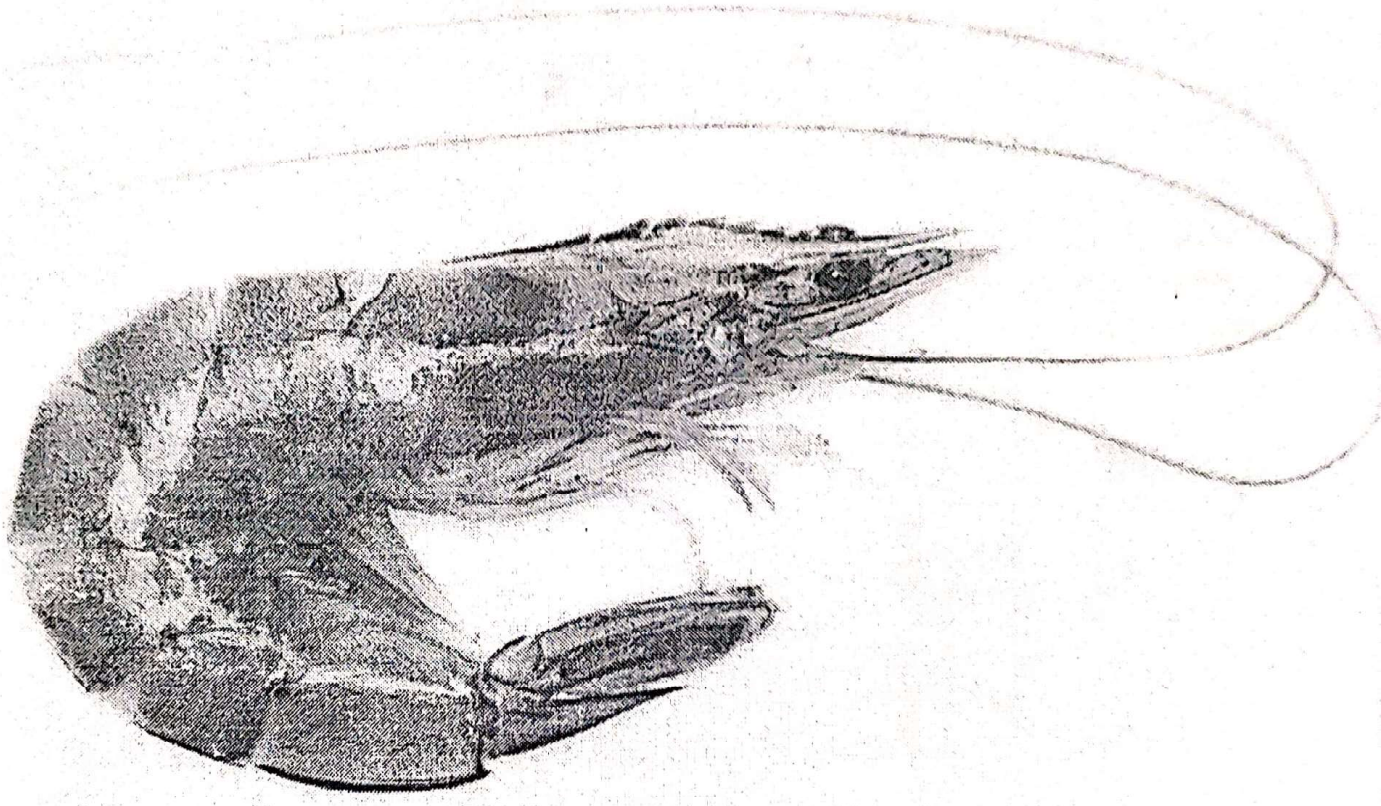

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Prof. Motireddy Srinivasulu Reddy (Ed.)
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Studies on the optimization of dietary nutrient for L.vannamei

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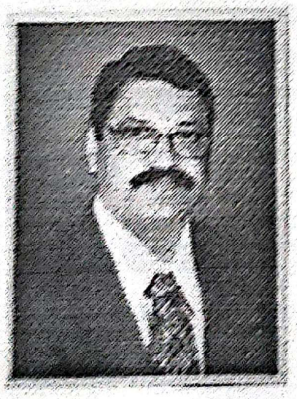
This book deals with optimization of Protein contents one of the prime Nutritional components of diet for Pacific white shrimp Litopenaeus vannamei of tropical region. The contents include determination of digestible protein, digestible energy requirements and formulation of feeds accordingly to suit the needs of the shrimp to induce maximal growth interms of production. The book content Provides good and useful information on L. vannamei nutrition requirements with emphasis on Proteins.



Prof. M. Srinivasulu Reddy received his Ph.D. in the year 1986 from SV University, Tirupati. His are of research includes Reproductive Mechanisms, Nutritional requirements, Physiology & Biochemistry of Crustaceans. He successfully guided 16 Ph.D., and 12 M.Phils and Published more than 100 research papers. Currently working as Professor in SVU.

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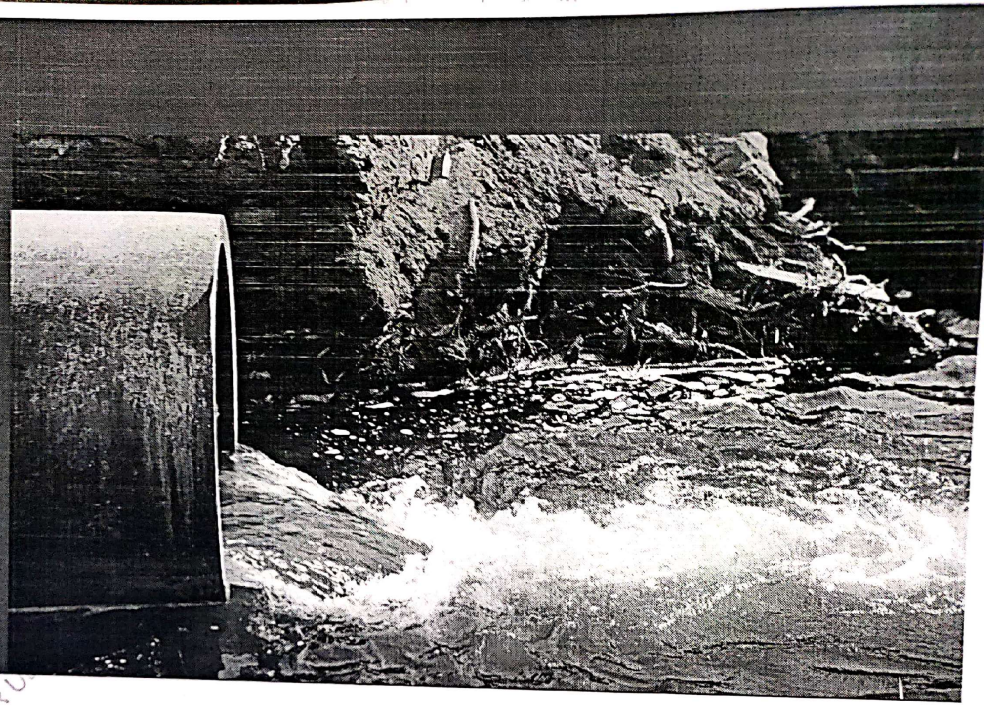
Chromium is a highly toxic metal ion and considered as a priority pollutant released from various chemical industries like electroplating mixing activities, smelting, battery manufacture and tanneries etc.Effluents have been excessively released into the environment due to rapid industrialization and have created a global concern. Unlike organic waste, Chromium effluents are non biodegradable and they can be accumulated in living tissues causing various diseases and disorders. The adsorption of chromium ions from aqueous solutions by two adsorbents viz. fly ash and saw dust was studied under a batch mode. Factors affecting the adsorption characteristics such as pH, contact time, initial chromium concentration and adsorbent dosage were studied.



FOR AUTHOR U



Mr. M. Murali Naik is currently working as Assistant Professor on adhoc basis at Department of Chemical Engineering, JNTUACEA, Ananthapuramu. He has 9 years of teaching experience and published 5 papers. He obtained M.Tech from SVU College of Engineering, SV University, Tirupati.

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Murali Naik Mude
Akhila Swathanthra P

Studies on Removal of Chromium from Aqueous Solution by Solid Waste

Separation through adsorption

124

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Scanning Electron Microscope Analysis of Fly Ash, Quarry Dust Stabilized Soil

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Abstract

Soil is a complex material with different minerals present in variant proportions, since it is formed due to weathering of rocks. The proportion of mineral governs the behaviour of soils. The soils with Montimorillonite mineral are more expansive in nature. The structures build with or on these soils are prone to problems like cracking, foundation failures due to their Swelling and Shrinking behaviour. Stabilization of expansive soil using admixtures is effective way of improving the intended soil properties and strength in specific. This paper focuses on the performance of Fly Ash and Quarry Dust as admixtures to the selected expansive soil. Laboratory investigations for determining Atterberg Limits, Compaction Characteristics, Deformation behaviour and Unconfined Compressive Strength and mineralogical analysis are performed by Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) technique. The general behaviour of soil alone and after admixing with different percentages of Fly Ash and Quarry Dust are analyzed from laboratory test results and cross checked from Scanning Electron Microscope studies on the selected expansive soil.

Keywords

Expansive soil Fly Ash Quarry Dust Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) Unconfined Compressive Strength

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1 Introduction

Around 20% of total land area in the world are covered by expansive soils. Expansive soils have low Bearing Capacity, high Swelling and Shrinkage characteristics and high water susceptibility. Presence of Montimorillonite mineral is responsible for this behaviour of expansive soils. Structural cracks, premature failure of the pavement occurs when constructed on or with expansive soils. Stabilization of expansive soils using different additives such as Fly Ash, Quarry Dust, Lime, Cement and Bitumen are economical and effective. Fly Ash is an industrial by-product which is generated from Thermal Power Plants. Fly Ash is classified into class F and class C Fly Ash. Fly Ash is generally grey in colour, abrasive, mostly alkaline and refractory in nature. Safe disposal of Fly Ash is a major problem and creating severe environmental problems. Quarry Dust is a mineral solid waste, obtained from crushing of stone aggregates. Researchers used industrial waste admixtures namely, Quarry Dust, Fly Ash and Steel Slag etc. as soil stabilizers so that there is a value addition to the industrial wastes and environmental pollution is also minimized. Many research works are reported in literature using Fly Ash Phanikumar and Sharma (2004, 2007); Phanikumar (2009) and Quarry dust Sridharan and Soosan (2005) in their study areas to investigate the variation of properties of soils to analyze them as beneficial Geotechnical materials.

An attempt has been made by in this investigation to use industrial waste admixtures namely, Quarry Dust and Fly Ash as soil stabilizers to the selected expansive soil. The effect of Fly Ash and Quarry Dust on expansive soils, laboratory tests are conducted for determining Plasticity characteristics, Differential Free Swell Index, Compaction Characteristics, and Unconfined Compressive Strength. Soil behaviour mainly depends on minerals present in soil, so a micro level investigation is carried out using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) technique in order to arrive the mineral composition and to understand the mechanism involved in soil stabilization.

2 Materials and Methods Used

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MARCH-2019

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STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE ABOUT IMMUNIZATION AMONG PRIMI MOTHERS

Dr. D. Raja Rajeswari, Academic Consultant, Centre for Women's Studies, S.V.University, Tirupati

ABSTRACT: Immunization is one of the most effective, safest & efficient Public Health Interventions. While the impact of Immunization on childhood morbidity & mortality has been great, full potential, has not yet been reached. Still, Thousands of children die from Vaccine –Preventable diseases each year. The mother plays a major role in promoting the health of children. Several is conception, ignorance and inadequacy of knowledge in relation to optional vaccine is prevalent among mothers especially under five children. Immunizations is one of the most successful and core effective public health investigation to bring healthy future generation. Immunization is a basic and an important practice which prevents against childhood diseases. Globally 1.5 million children die every year from vaccine preventable diseases, and most of these deaths occur in the developing countries. Immunization currently averts an estimated 2 to 3 million deaths every year.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY: To study Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile of the respondents. To analyze Immunization Related Knowledge of Primi Mothers.To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding maternal immunization during pregnancy. The present study was carried out in Tirupati Mandal of Chittoor district. The study area selectedwas Sri Padmavathi maternity hospital in Tirupati. A total of 100 samples from prime mothers in the age group of 18-29 years constituted the sample for present study in Majority 60 percent of the respondents mother was the decision maker in their child immunization. Nearly half of (48%) of the respondents had awareness through television on the sources of information for immunization programme.

KEY WORDS: Immunization, Knowledge About Immunization Among Primi Mothers

I. INTRODUCTION

Every year nearly 2million children are dying before they reach 5th birthday in low and middle income group. Immunization is the cost effective safest and efficient health investment s of saving millions of lives and averting morbidity, mortality and disability by vaccine preventable diseases .WHO has launched in 1974, an expanded Programme of immunization (EPI) against 6vaccine preventable diseases (VPD) to reduce childhood mortality and morbidity i.e. BCG, DPT, OPV, TT was came into practice in India by1978(JoseJ, LoboMR2013).

Immunization is one of the cost effective interventions to prevent a series of major illness. It prevents 2 million deaths per year worldwide and is widely considered to be "overwhelmingly good" by the scientific community(Moss WJ, Griffin DE 2006).Vaccination coverage has now reached a plateau in many developing countries and even where good coverage has been achieved, reaching the children who were yet to be vaccinated has proved difficult(Petrovic V, (2005).Factors such as knowledge, attitude and practices of parents contribute to contribute to success or failure of immunizations program. Information about knowledge, attitude and practices about immunization is lacking in developing countries. Parents want their children to be safe from diseases. For this reason they choose immunization as a preventive measure; routine immunization as an almost universal experience Immunization can be delivered effectively through outreach activities and doesn't require any major lifestyle changes Roughly 3 million children die each year of vaccine preventable disease. Resent research estimates suggest approximately 34 million children are not completely immunized with 98% of them in developing countries. (D.Adeyinka et al 2009).

1. Knowledge and Practices of Antenatal Care among Pregnant Women

The maternal health status of Indian women was noted to be lower as compared to other developed countries. Promotion of maternal and child health has been one of the most important components of the Family Welfare Programme of the Government of India. For sustainable growth and development of country, there is a need to improve MCH Care in the country. Safe motherhood

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE HEALTH OF INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

D.Raja Rajeswari.
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ABSTRACT

Climate change threatens human health, including mental health, and access to clean air, safe drinking water, nutritious food, and shelter. Everyone is affected by climate change at some point in their lives. Some people are more affected by climate change than others because of factors like where they live; their age, health, income, and occupation; and how they go about their day-to-day life. Climate change affects the food we eat, the air we breathe, and the water we drink. It also leads to extreme weather events, like flooding, droughts, and wildfires. All of these impacts affect human health. While each community and tribe is unique, many share characteristics that can affect their ability to prepare for, respond to, and cope with the impacts of climate change on health. These include: relying on surrounding environment and natural resources for food, cultural practices, and income. Coping with higher levels of existing health risks when compared to other groups. Having high rates of uninsured individuals, who have difficulty accessing quality health care. Living in isolated or low income communities with limited access to healthcare services

Many tribes already lack access to safe drinking water and wastewater treatment in their communities. Climate change is expected to increase health risks associated with water quality problems like contamination and may reduce availability of water, particularly during droughts. Climate change is expected to increase health risks associated with poor air quality, worsening asthma, allergies, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (COPD) and other respiratory conditions. In Indigenous populations, rates of these illnesses are higher than those of other racial and ethnic groups. The impacts of climate change are not limited to physical health. By affecting the environment and natural resources of tribal communities, climate change also threatens the cultural identities of Indigenous people. As plants and animals used in traditional practices or sacred ceremonies become less available, tribal culture and ways of life can be greatly affected. Medicinal plants are also at risk, which may change the way traditional healing is practiced.

Keywords: CLIMATE CHANGE, AND THE HEALTH OF INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

Introduction

Climate change threatens human health, including mental health, and access to clean air, safe drinking water, nutritious food, and shelter. Everyone is affected by climate change at some point in their lives. Some people are more affected by climate change than others because of factors like where they live; their age, health, income, and occupation; and how they go about their day-to-day life. Climate change threatens food, water, air, infrastructure, and cultural identity in different ways depending on where you live.

Indigenous peoples are among the first to experience the direct impacts of climate change, even though they contribute little to greenhouse-gas emissions. They are also directly affectedly environmental destruction, which is a leading cause of climate change, such as deforestation, land degradation, and pollution from mining and oil and gas extraction. Climate change poses severe threats to their livelihoods, cultures, identities and ways of life because the majority of indigenous peoples have a close cultural relationship with the environment, and are often dependent on land and natural resources to meet their livelihood needs. Climate change also risks enhancing their existing socioeconomic vulnerabilities.

WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change means significant differences in weather patterns over an extended period of time. Scientific consensus links current climate change primarily to emissions of carbon dioxide and

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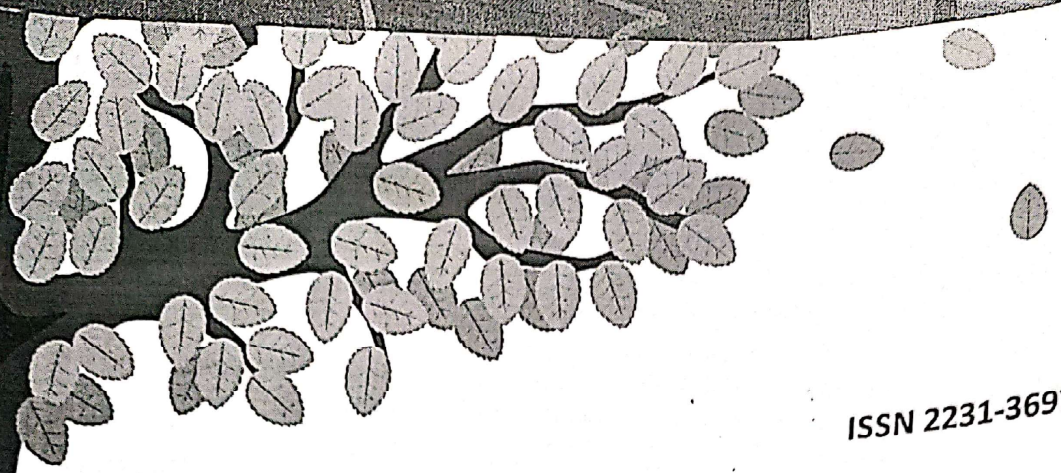

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SENSITIZATION ON MATERNAL MORTALITY

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***Professor, Dept. of Population Studies and Social Work, S.V.University, Tirupati.*

ABSTRACT : Maternal Mortality is a sensitive indicator of women's health. A maternal death (as cited in International Classification of Disease or ICD-10, WHO, 1992) is the death of woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, and can stem from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes. Pregnancy – related deaths are deaths while pregnant or within 42 days of the termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause. Maternal Mortality is widely acknowledged the overall health status of a population, the status of women in a society, and of the functioning of the system. High Maternal Mortality Ratios are markers of wide problems of health status, gender inequalities, and health services in a country. The Maternal Mortality Ratio is therefore useful for advocacy purposes. No single source of data collection method is adequate for investigating all aspects of Maternal Mortality in all settings (WHO 2006). In developing countries such as India, Maternal Mortality is a huge public health issue. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), according to the Sample Registration System (SRS 1981-2012) data released by the Office of Registrar General of India is declined to 130 in 2014-2016 from 167 in 2011-13. The objective of the present paper is to identify and analyze the importance of Maternal Mortality status in a population.

Keywords- Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Haemorrhage, Public Health.

I. INTRODUCTION

Maternal Mortality is the mortality of the women from the causes connected with pregnancy, labour or the Puerperium (lying in period). Maternal Mortality Rate which is usually taken to be the number of deaths from the causes of pregnancy and related divided by the number of live births per 100,000 live births in a defined area and in a specific year.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Total Maternal Deaths}}{\text{Total Live Births}} \times 100{,}000$$

In developed countries where the status of women is high, the MMR is very low, less than one death per 10,000 live births. Sometimes MMR could also include still births and abortions in the computation.

Poor nutrition starts in utero and extends throughout the life cycle, particularly in girls and women. This is not only amplifies the risks to the individual's health but also increases the likelihood of damage to future generations, through further foetal growth retardation and a limited ability to cope with stresses within the family and in the provision of child care. To reduce Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate and low birth weight among children, it is essential to work for food security at the level of each individual. Woman and girl children often tend to be relatively under-nourished(Maternal and Infant Nutrition Reviews, 1983).

Age at Marriage has an impact on the health of women and their children. Appropriate age at marriage with mental and physical maturity leads to healthy reproductive life in any women's total life span. The traditional trend of performing marriage of girls immediately after getting menarche is changed remarkable in India, particularly in the urban settings. It may be due to the increased importance of improving the status of women/girls in terms of their education and health conditions. Because early motherhood many times results in abortions, underweight births, premature births, still births and reflect on the health of women as maternal morbidity and mortality. Hence, the age at

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A REVIEW ON LEGAL INITIATIVES TOWARDS ADVOCACY FOR SUSTAINABILITY OF WOMEN DIGNITY

K.Srilatha Kishori, T.Lakshmamma***

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*** Director, Centre for Women's Studies, S.V.University, Tirupati.*

***Professor, Dept. of Population Studies and Social Work, S.V.University, Tirupati.*

Abstract- The country has been striving ever since the independence to protect the women through enacting legislations on various issues. The Constitution of India plays a pioneer role in protecting the women and ensuring gender justice. Constitution being the supreme law of the land, significantly addresses the questions related to women and also response to the challenges. But, law alone cannot change the society over a night, but certainly brought positive changes and protected the women of the land, in India. The objective of the present paper is to review the legal provisions of Indian women provided in order to protect her dignity on various issues. The Constitutional provisions of the present paper are confined to Women Trafficking Act, 1956, Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971, Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994, Anti-Ragging, 1977, Nirbhaya Act, 2013, Adultery is not a crime, 2018, in brief.

The problem of human trafficking, particularly in women and children has emerged as a grave social issue which is one of the most serious affronts to the dignity and human rights of women. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy(MPT) Act, 1971, provides the legal frame work for making termination of pregnancy for a broad range of conditions up to 20 weeks of gestation. Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to stop female foeticides and arrest the declining sex ratio in India. Andhra Pradesh Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1997, includes words either spoken or written or signs or sounds or gestures or visible representations. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 (Nirbhaya Act) is an Indian Legislation passed by the Rajya Sabha on 21 March 2013, provides laws related to sexual offences. India's top court has ruled that **adultery** is no longer a crime, declaring that the colonial-era law is unconstitutional and discriminatory against women. A five-judge bench of the Supreme Court unanimously ruled. The apex court judgment as '497 unconstitutional' is welcomed by some and also opposed by some of the apex members of the Supreme Court.

Keywords- **Advocacy, Trafficking, MTP, Ragging, Adultery.**

INTRODUCTION

The country has been striving ever since the independence to protect the women through enacting legislations on various issues. The Constitution of India plays a pioneer role in protecting the women and ensuring gender justice. Constitution being the supreme law of the land, significantly addresses the questions related to women and also response to the challenges. But, law alone cannot change the society over a night, but certainly brought positive changes and protected the women of the land, in India. The objective of the present paper is to review the legal provisions of Indian women provided in order to protect her dignity on various issues. The Constitutional provisions of the present paper are confined to Women Trafficking Act, 1956, Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971, Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994, Anti-Ragging, 1977, Nirbhaya Act, 2013, Adultery is not a crime, 2018, in brief.

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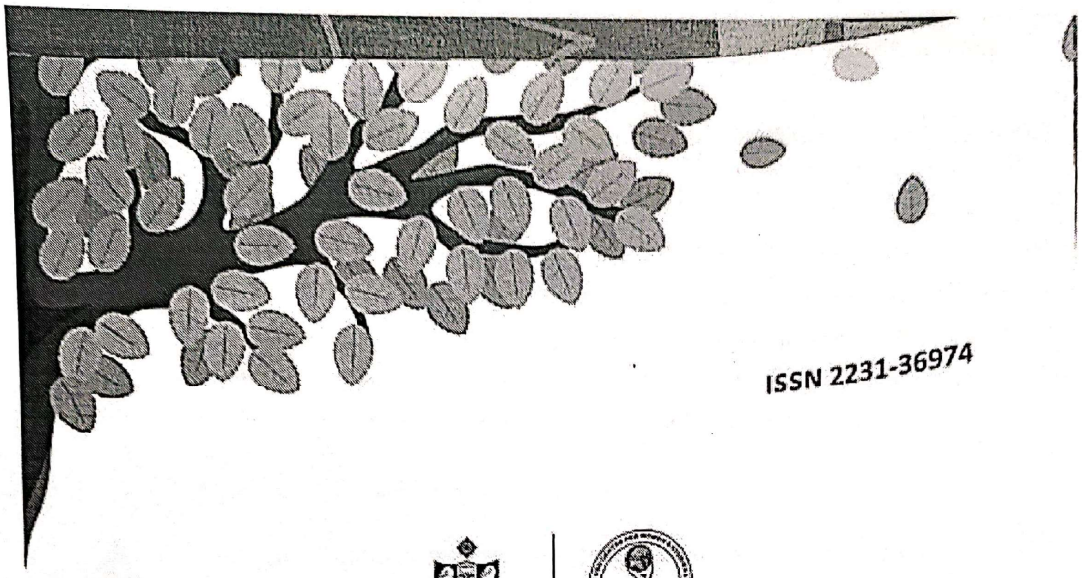

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MARCH-2019

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Historical Perceptions of Women's Reservation Bill in India

Dr.D.Ramana
Academic Consultant, Centre for Women's Studies, S.V.University, Tirupati-517502

Abstract

History does not repeat itself is a self-evident maxim which most people tend to accept without balk. But now we are witness to seeing history being repeated every year in Parliament in the matter of hypocrisy of all political parties in the context of the Women's Reservation Bill. In this background the present paper recollect the consequences of Women's Reservation Bill and its impact on women in India.

Social necessity and National obligation

Every political party for the last six years has been assuring its support to the Bill which disarms women activists. And then a farce rather than a tragedy is played out by so-called radical politicians, jumping into the well of the House, tearing copies of the Bill and making impossible for proceedings to continue - the House gets adjourned, the Bill is thrown into the dustbin till it is revived in subsequent years with the same result. It is time this mockery stopped, considering that the Congress, the BJP and Left parties proclaim that they are for the Bill in the present form, and really want it to become a law.

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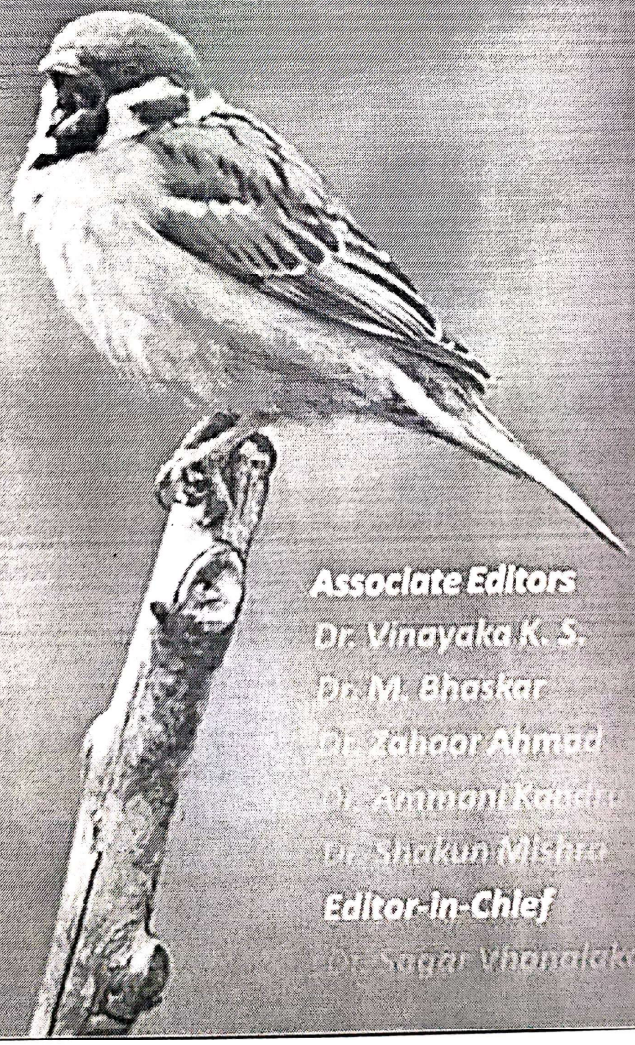

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HOLISTIC APPROACH TOWARDS INDIAN HERBAL MEDICINE AND THEIR IMPACT ON HEALTH AILMENTS

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Introduction:

Mother Nature is bestowed with diversified natural herbal plants which have medicinal properties to treat many ailments facing by mankind. Goods obtained from flora and fauna are used as medicines from ancient times. Many researches on plants revealed the importance of therapeutic properties of traditional medicine [1].

According to National Health Portal of India, the term "medicinal plants" consists of various types of plants used in herbalism (herbalogy or herbal medicine), i.e., the study of plants which were used in medical purposes. The word 'herb' is derived from a Latin word "herba", and an old French word "herb". In the contemporary times, the herb can be allude as any portion of the plant like, fruit, seed, stem, bark, flower, leaf, stigma or a root as well as non woody plant. These herbal medicinal plants are included in some sacred affairs as flavonoids, food, perfume or medicine.

Herbal medicine hinders or postpones the disease ailments. Now a day those herbal medicines which were researched for their bioactive compounds are widely used in treating various ailments suffering by the mankind. There are many utilitarian benefits were hided in the traditional herbal drugs. In India from the remote past itself the properties of herbal plants were used and mentioned in Ayurveda. Not only in Ayurveda were they also discussed in other branches of medicines like Siddha, Unani, Homeopathy, and Naturopathy also [2].

History of medicinal herbs:

Ancient period's history reveals that the plants were used for therapeutic intents since 4000 years. In remote past, manuscripts of Chinese, Unani, Ezyptian Ebers Papyrus narrated the herbal importance. Some native culture like Rome, Egypt, Africa, Iran and America also utilized the herbs in their therapeutic practices. Whereas advanced traditional medicinal methods established as Ayurveda Unani, Chinese medical systems, where the traditional herbs were utilized consistently.

India is one of the old civilizations which are well-known for its luxurious repertory of herbal medicines as well as aromatic flora. By using these enormous medicines and scents were prepared. In India, around 8000 herbal curatives have been systematized by AYUSH, in which Ayurveda and Unani drugs are extensively adopted. According to WHO (World Health Organization) 80% of world population relies on herbal medicine [3].

Herbal curatives or drugs also depicted in Bible and Vedas also [4]. In Ayurveda approximately 1200 diseases have been mentioned [5] .Charak samhita and sushruta samhita, Bela Samhita, Kashap Samhita, Agnivesh Tantra, Vagbhata's Ashtang hridaya , Madhava Nidan (700AD) are the famous Indian ayurvedic literature [6].

India's biodiversity comprises of various medicinal plants which shows anticancer, antifungal, anti-inflammatory including many curative properties. But it is not completely revealed to the world due to lack of

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This book deals with regulation of obesity by oral administration of Rhinacanthus nasutus (Linn) Kurz methanolic Extract in Rat models. Obesity is a condition with increase in energy intake and a decrease in energy output. In modern society, Obesity is a severe problem due to rapid lifestyles, consumption of high dietary carbohydrates and fat with reduced energy causes negative effect on health. The present work deals with screening of methanol extract of R. nasutus leaf (RNME) on high-fat diet fed rats. The Biochemical changes in Blood Serum and Kidney and Testis were observed in high fat diet (HFD) induced obsess rats. The Lipids profiles (triglycerides, total cholesterols) and enzyme activities viz., SOD, GST, GPx and GR were decreased and CAT activity increased in HFD rats treated with RNME. The morphological and histological changes of Kidney like the glomeruli, necrotic tubular epithelial cells and dark pyknotic nuclei and in testis tissues normal seminiferous tubules, normal spermatogonia and sperm flagella indicating regenerative changes were observed in HFD+OL, HFD+RNME treatment.



Dr D. Sajeda was born on 1st March 1980 in Tirupati. She is complected M.Sc., B.Ed. and PhD from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, India. her specializations include Biochemistry and area of research is Obesity and Metabolic regulations. She has 15 years of teaching and research experience and published reseach papers in reputed journals.

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Obesity treatment with Rhinacanthus

Sajeda (Ed.), Peera, Thyagaraju



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Regulation of obesity by Rhinacanthus nasutus(Linn) in Rat model

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Chapter: 12

REFELECTIONS ON GENDER SENSITIZATION IN LEGAL PERSPECTIVE.

N. Amareswari. R.S.

Introduction: Law is a Bottomless Pit, it is a cormorant, A Harpy that Devours Everything
-St Chrysostom

A law in its Majestic Egalitarianism forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under the bridges, to beg in the streets and to steel bread. Egalitarianism is a political doctrine that holds that all people should be treated as equals from Birth to Death. Egalitarianism is A Belief in human equality esp. with respect to social, political and economic rights and privileges and advocates the removal of inequality among people and of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, GENDER or SEXUAL etc. The Democratic Doctrines that ALL PEOPLE ARE EQUAL AND DESERVE EQUAL RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES is confronted with different religion, race, caste, SEX, place of birth and some other corrupted acts like Blunder violation of Basic Principles of Natural Justice,(is a great humanizing principle intended to invest law with fairness, to secure justice and to prevent miscarriage of justice) poverty, unemployment and the like, from which the women victim is subjected to First Form of Victimization at the Homes and Secondary form of victimization before the courts of law from the conjugal homes. If the crime rate against the lower strata of the community based on caste or religion or region is Genus, the increased crimes rate against women, girl child is Species. Total Substantive Laws holding the Democratic Principles and Democratic Way of Administration, with Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Equity Principles so on Confronted and fully Confined with Procedural Delayed Justice and Denied Justice procedures and Accused Oriented Legal System Principles. The assaults on Dalits in Gujarat, the incidents of rape of women across India and the intimidation of U.P.'s Muslims show the presence of terrorism among us. In the crisis of Indian democracy, India has failed to nurture individual and collective capabilities. There has

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2019 (134)

RECOGNITION OF THE INHERENT DIGNITY AND OF THE EQUAL AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS

13.

N.Amareswari
Research Scholar (Ph.D), SPMVV. Tirupathi
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Received: May 2019 Accepted: Jun. 2019 Published: Jul. 2019

"It has been recognized that an essential element in protecting human rights was a widespread knowledge among the population of what their rights are and how they can be defended"

--Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A Law in its majestic egalitarianism forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges to beg in the streets and to steel bread.

--Arnatole France

Abstract: The Constitution envisages establishment of egalitarian social order rendering to every citizen, Social, Economic and Political Justice in Democratic & Republic India. But the enforcement of the human rights is a matter of major significance and challenge to the modern Constitutional Jurisprudence in respect of protection of women and children. Blunder violation of rights especially regard to women who forms half of the world, Heinous crimes like honour killings and increased crime rate against women and girl children by different forms of Domestic violence at natal and conjugal homes, including with working places, against half of the world who are the creators and restorers of peace in the society. Educated Person is naturally peaceful. He or She is non-violent and never wants war and therefore, for peace Moral Education is indispensable to each and everyone. Bright future of any Nation and effective enforcement of all human rights depends upon the child who has provided with value based education moral, ethical, psychological in addition to the scientific, technological sociological and geographical and the like. Education must be an eye opener in all matters, one must have life-building , man-making, character-making, assimilation of ideas, and trained up with ethical and spiritual life. A right foundation in education with human values builds bright future to the child and also to the nation. The capacities of individuals, internal steering qualities and personality development should be developed by the value based education system. All people should know about their not only of their basic rights and liberties but also of their primary and secondary duties for their individual development. **The essence of law is duty.** If everyone performs their primary and secondary duties then only effective implementation of all human and fundamental rights possible &the peace and progress prevail in the society.

Introduction: Human rights may be defined as the rights and freedoms that every person on the earth are entitled to enjoy viz right to social security, right to equality, right of life, liberty and security of persons, etc., without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or

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Women Victims and Eradication of Secondary Victimization

–An Urgent need.

N. Amareswari. R.S. SPMVV, Tirupathi

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ttomless Pit, it is a cormorant, A Harpy that Devours Everything

-St Chrysostom

igth is Woman, Mans Weakness is also a Woman and a Basic Source to every life and liberty of a man a om mans root causes will be wiped out completely and absolutely is a Woman. But depicting woman as a wea e, a perfect illogical issue and evil to be curbed immediately. The Supreme Source (Other than any Political or world n and woman equally and there are no deviations like Gender inequality as per the Devine laws. The Law of God en ble rights to all Human Beings without any discrimination either regard to religion, race region, caste sex or gend e Natural Law and its theories reflect a perpetual quest for absolute justice, the term justice has defined in the Prea

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ORGANISATIONAL COMMITMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION AMONG CIVIL POLICE PERSONNEL IN GUNTUR DISTRICT, A.P.

DR. LAVANYA AMBATI

PROF. M. VENKATESWARLU

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Dr.Lavanya Ambati was born in Mangalagiri, Guntur District. She Obtained B.Com. Degree in 2000, M.Com. Degree in 2002 from Acharya Nagarjuna University, Ph.D. degree from S.V. University in the year 2020. She formerly worked as Prohibition and Excise Sub-Inspector in 2007 at Narasaraopet. Later She was appointed"as Junior Lecturer in Commerce in 2008.She qualified UGC - NET and A.P. SET in 2012. She promoted as Degree Lecturer in 2013. Now she is working as Lecturer in Commerce at Govt. Degree College for women, Bapatla. During the years she has published articles in various reputed National and International Journals. She has attended 20National and International conferences and Workshops.

ABOUT THE GUIDE



About the GuideProf. M.Venkateswarlu was bom in Karavadi Village, Prakasam District. Heobtained B.A. (AES) Degree in 1985, M.Com. Degree in 1987, M.Phil. Degree in theyear 1990 and Ph.D. degree from S. V. University in the year 1994. He was appointedas Lecturer in S.V. University, Tirupati in October 1992, promoted as AssociateProfessor during 2001 and subsequently he became Professor during 2009. He got hisPGDCA and MBA Degrees during the years 2011, 2013 respectively. He is having28 years of P.G. teaching experience, 7 M.Phil. Degrees and 24 Ph. D. degrees wereawarded and 9 post doctoral fellows under his able guidance. He has published 140articles in various reputed National and International Journals. He has attended 53National and International conferences and also attended 6 on-line webinars.He has completed one UGC MRP major research project and presently he ishaving ICSSR research project. He has organized two national seminars; he workedas Co-ordinator for M.Com A&F Course. He is a Member of Board of Studies inDavanagere University and Banglore North University. He is editorial board memberfor SELP Journal in Tiruchirapalli. He is life member in various professional bodieslike All India Commerce Association. All India Accounting Association, andBusiness Vision. He worked as Director, Directorate of Admissions (DOA),Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati from 01-01-2020 to 07-05-2021. At present heis HOD and BOS, Chairman (PG), Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

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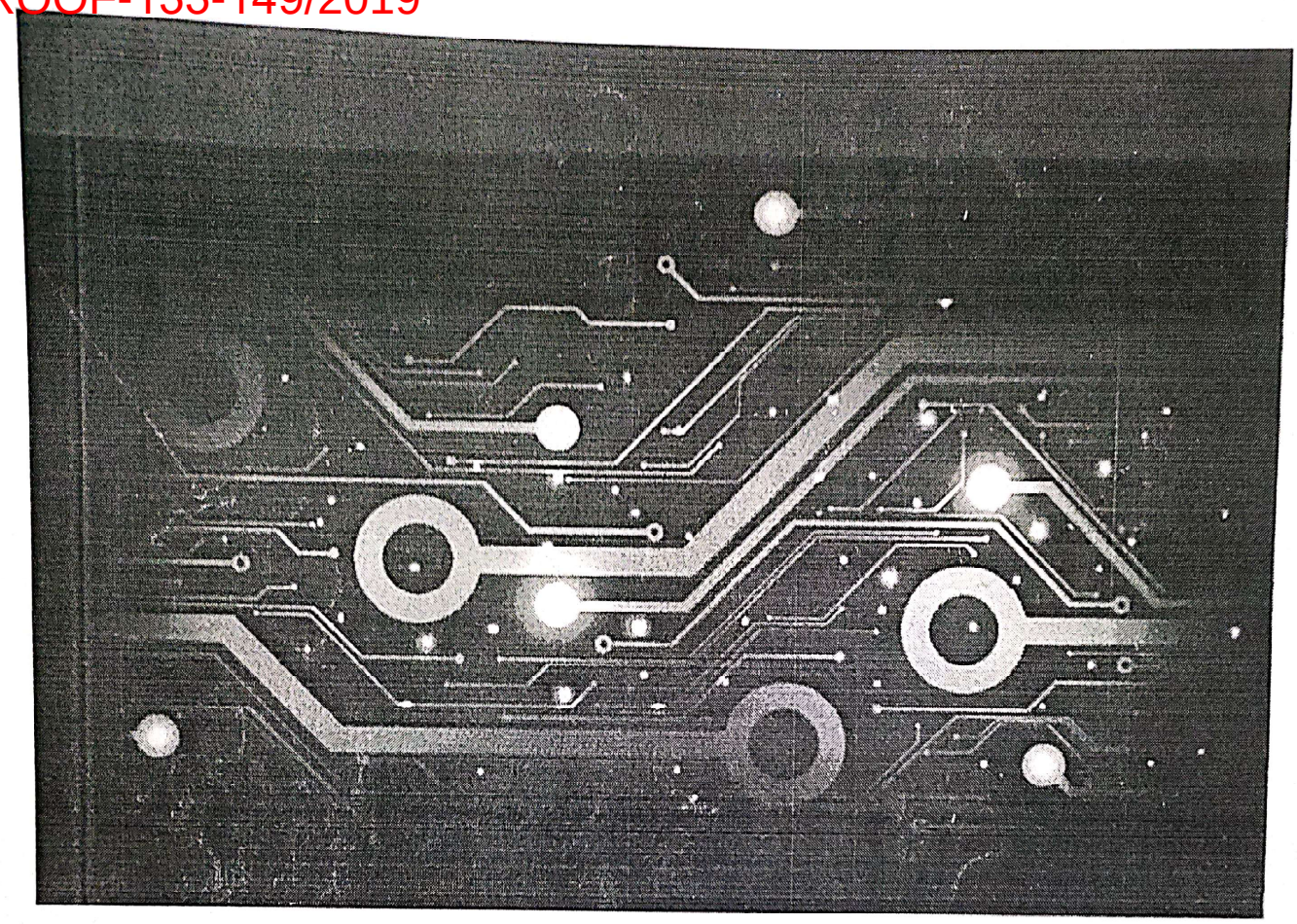

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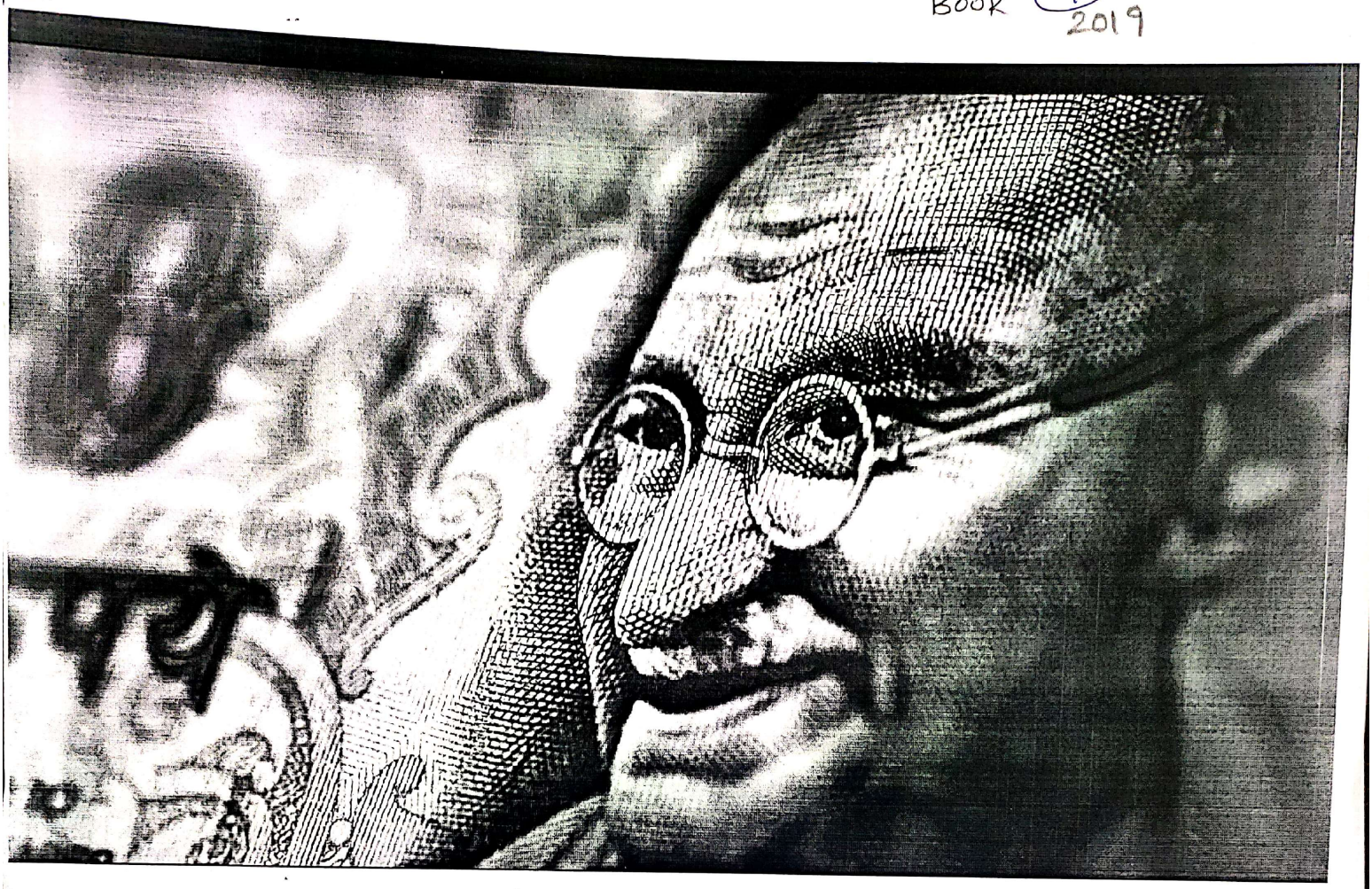

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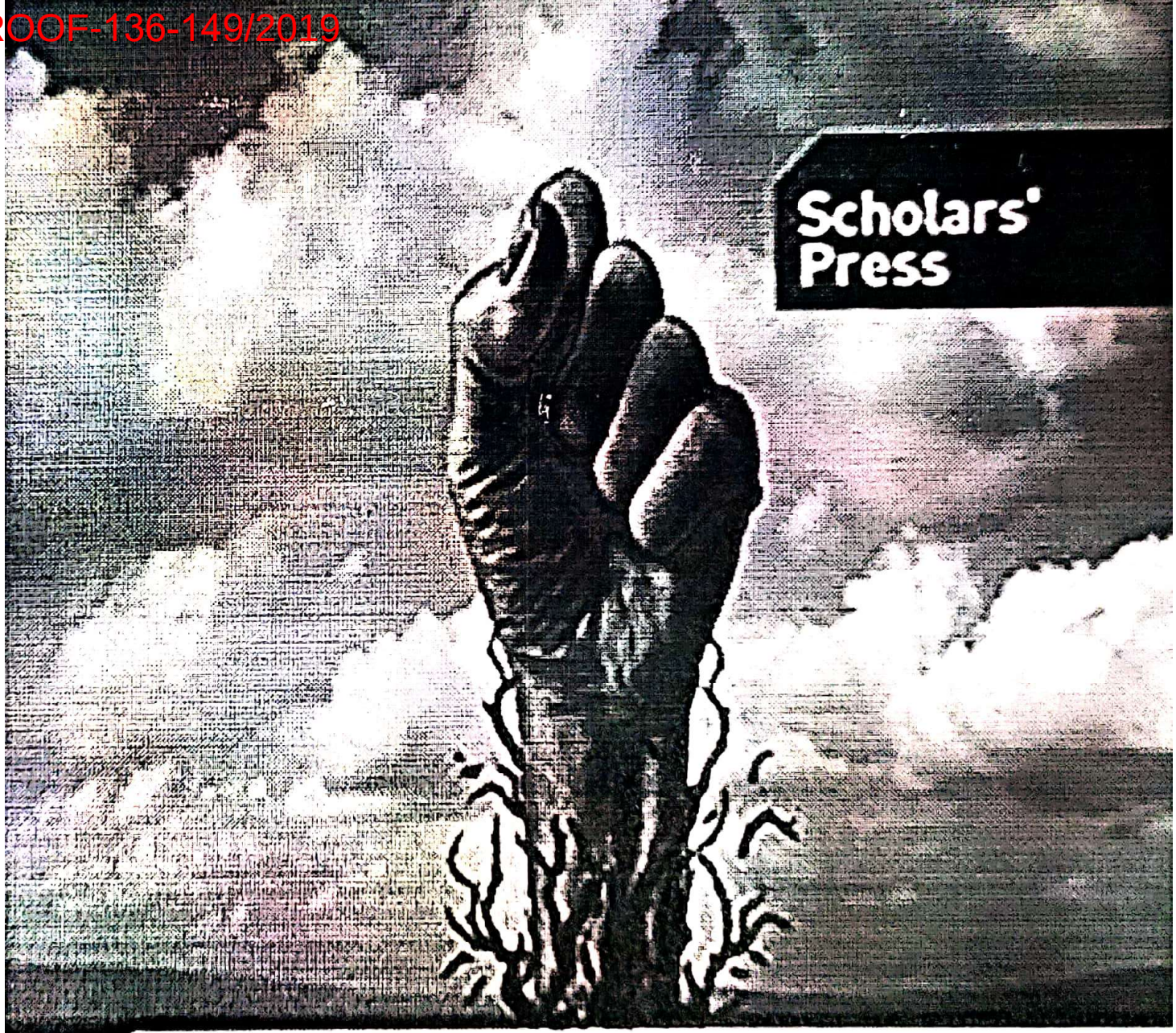

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20. A study on Impact of Information communication technology among the faculty members of arts and science colleges affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University - *Dr.K. Chinnasamy, V. Bharathikannamma & S.Ravikumar* 145

21. Changing desires of library users in Academic Libraries and the Dynamical role of LIS Professionals - *M. Kumar & Dr. C. P. Paul Rajayla* 151

22. Role of Sri Venkateswara Museum Library, Central Library and Research Centre (SVCLRC) in preserving cultural heritage - *Dr. M. Prasantha Kumari* 156

23. Special Library Services and the role of Scientific and Research Institutions - *Dr. B. R. Doraswamy Naick* 161

24. Best practices in Madras University Library : Past, Present and Future - *Dr. S. Baskaran* 167

Section-IV- Access and Management of Information Present & Future

25. Digital Rights Management and Copyright Law - *Dr. Srinivas Alapati* 175

26. Design and Development of Institutional Repositories at SRM Institute of Science & Technology, Central Library, Kattangulathur (Chennai) - *Dr. J. Manickaraj, Dr. P. Rajendran & Dr. N. Siva* 180

27. Design and Development of Institutional Repositories in College Libraries for Future Endeavours - *Ms. Ch. Ratna Kumari* 192

28. Comparative Study in Usage of E- Shodhsindhu Between Sri Venkateswara University & Dravadian University: A Study - *P. Vijaya Mahesh Kumar & Mrs. Kiranmai* 198

29. Vision and Objectives of Massive Online Open Courses (MOOC) in the Digital Era - *A. G. Kotreshappa, Dr. Mothukuri Anjaiah, M. D. Nandeesh & H. Karthiban* 204

30. The effects of Smartphone Usage on the Reading Habits of Dravidian University Students: A Case Study - *Dr. A. Kishore & T. Ramachandra Naidu* 211

31. Accessing E-resources in Govt. Degree College Libraries in Telangana - *Ravi Kumar, Chegoni* 219

32. A Study on The Medical Repositories with Special Reference to NTRMEDNET - *Dr. A.Venkatanarayana & Dr. M. Janakiramaiah* 225

33. Analysis of Web Intelligence in Digital Libraries: A Study of Engineering Colleges in Vijayawada - *Sri K.Satyanarayana & Smt. K.Chandrasena* 232

34. Scopus Database Source and its Impact on Maraine Engneering Research: A Scientometric Study - *Dr. V. Kasirao & G. Loganathan* 238

Section-V- Information Sources and services in the Past, Present and Future

35. A Study on Usage of Information Resources and Services in Engineering College Libraries in Digital Environment - *Miss. I. Jayalakshmi, Mr. V.V.L. Ravi Kiran & Mrs. M. Sailaja Madhuri* 243

36. Students Perception on VVIT Library Services: A Study - *Ch. Madhavi & V.Srinivasarao* 250

37. The Impact of Social Media on College Students Consumption Pattern with Special Reference to Pollachi Taluk - *Dr. A. K. Kavitha* 256

38. Perceptions and Future Expectations of Science and Humanities Teachers in Engineering College Libraries: A Study - *Dr. G. Rama Sailaja & Sk. Rajiya Begum* 261

39. Information Services and User Expectaions for Future Generation Libraries - *Narala Ravi Sankar Reddy & Kokkeramella Sai Babu* 268

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ROLE OF SRI VENKATESWARA MUSEUM LIBRARY, CENTRAL LIBRARY AND RESEARCH CENTRE (SVCLRC) IN PRESERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE

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INTRODUCTION

According to Merriam Webster dictionary special library is "a privately owned library that forms a unit of a business firm or other organization specializes in books and other material of special interest to the organization of which it is a part, and usually serves only the staff or members of the organization". One of the vital objectives of special library is to disseminate updated and significant information in the concerned field. There are different types of special libraries like Museum libraries, Law libraries Archive libraries etc., each of them has

distinctive characteristics which depends on the needs and interests of its parent organization but there are some common characteristics like information is collected and organized in a proper way which meets the requirements of specific group of users.

The museum is considered as a special type of information system. Objects which are in the museum are like books provide information not only about the objects but also show the context and relationship with other objects. A museum, which acts like an institution, is a collection of artifacts and other objects of scientific, artistic, cultural or historical significance and provides them available for public. There are two types of users in special libraries researchers and specialists as well as general public.

SRI VENKATESWARA MUSEUM, TIRUMALA

Sri Venkateswara Museum is an essence of traditions of Tirumala Vaishnavism and Hindu culture. It has more than 6000 items of historical interest which extend to ten sections from archaeology to contemporary items It is well known for its rich cultural heritage relished by the kings, nobles ports, sculptures, dancers, musicians. The museum has rare and very old objects with which art historians are able to mark out the history and development of temple art.

There are different galleries in the museum like Vahanams gallery which consists of an array of Srivari Vahanams which are used during Brahmotsavams; the stone gallery contains more than 80 amazing images

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PROOF-138-149/2019

(42)

2019

CHAPTER

6

Emerging Trends in the Development of Plant Virus-Based Nanoparticles and Their Biomedical Applications

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*Department of Virology, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, India †Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India ‡Molecular Biophysics Unit, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India

OUTLINE

6.1 Introduction 61
6.2 Icosahedral Pvns 63
6.2.1 *Brome Mosaic Virus* 63
6.2.2 *Cowpea Chlorotic Mottle Virus* 64
6.2.3 *Cowpea Mosaic Virus* 65
6.2.4 *Other Icosahedral Pvns* 68
6.3 Helical Pvns 69
6.3.1 *Tobacco Mosaic Virus* 69
6.3.2 *Potato Virus X* 71
6.3.3 *Other Helical Pvns* 74
6.4 Conclusions 75
Acknowledgments 75
References 75

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Viral nanoparticles (VNPs) are nucleoprotein-based, biologically evolved supramolecular ensembles that could be used to develop bioinspired nanomaterials and nanocarriers due to their simple and inexpensive production, well-defined structural features, unique shapes and sizes, genetic programmability, and robust chemistries (Ma et al., 2012; Koudelka et al., 2015;

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Food Chemistry



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Rakesh Kumar Sharma

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Chapter-10

Food Additives

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Introduction

Foods are perishable by nature. During storage and processing of foods, numerous changes take place which may adversely affect the quality attributes in foods. During production and processing, many precautions are being taken by manufacturers to preserve its quality, one such is the application of food additives. As advancements taking place in food science and technology lead to increase the availability and use of these additives. An increasing number of additives have been used in foods to obtain a desired effect and as of today, approximately more than 2500 different kinds of additives are in use.

Historical View

Human beings are accidentally started to use food additives while cooking on open fire without knowing the knowledge of it. In pre-historic time, people added the spices and salt into their cooking materials and observed their importance. This activity was a common practice in all historical civilizations and recognized the importance of added ingredients to the foods by themselves at that time. The enhanced taste and acceptance of food cooked with salt and spices encouraged potential use and acquiring the knowledge of usage in various cooking patterns and preservation of food for a long time. This habit was continued for the generations and marked as potential cooking methods. During the 50 B.C Roman's introduced a variety of spices as food additives into their diet. Passing with time, these activities in cooking food leads to more innovations and inventions (Vettorazzi, 1987; Rangan and Barceloux, 2009).

Passing the decades, advances in civilization introduced new concepts in usage of natural and synthetic chemical compounds as added food ingredients. The first U.S patent was issued in 1886 for a mixture of salt and calcium phosphate, which was used as additive (condiment) in foods. During the world wars, the importance of food preservatives and energy boosters was identified in the food supply chain of soldiers and this intensity sparked the subsequent use of food additives was doubled, the import of spices and condiments from other regions also extremely intensified by the

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Chapter

Bulimia Nervosa and Body Dissatisfaction in Terms of Self-Perception of Body Image

Layam Anitha, Asma Abdulaziz Alhussaini, Hessah Ibrahim Alsuwedan, Hessa Faleh Alnefaie, Rehab Abduallah Almubrek and Shima Abdulaziz Aldaweesh

Abstract

Bulimia nervosa is characterized by disturbed body image, repetitive binge eating, and compensatory behaviours such as self-induced vomiting, laxative abuse, or fasting. Body image dissatisfaction and eating disordered behaviours (e.g. food restriction, purging, and binge eating) can affect men and women of varied ages, races, and cultural backgrounds. Body dissatisfaction is defined as a negative subjective evaluation of the weight and shape of one's own body. Body dissatisfaction predicts the onset, severity, and treatment outcomes of eating disorders. A core component of body dissatisfaction is appearance-based social comparisons. In this context a study on self-perception of body image of women in Riyadh in 2018 revealed that a sudden spurt in obesity after marriage is leading to shift of higher percentage of women from positive to negative perception. Overall, an underestimation of body weight in terms of BMI was found among the participants. Such misconceptions should be addressed in view of the high obesity prevalence. It was also evident that positive and negative body image perception will lead to eating disorders in adolescents.

Keywords: self-perception, body image, misperception, BMI

1. Introduction

The diagnostic and statistical manual (DSM) [1] defines bulimia nervosa as characterised by disturbed body image, repetitive binge eating and compensatory behaviours such as laxative abuse, self-induced vomiting or fasting. Bulimia nervosa was ranked as 12th leading cause of disability adjusted life years (DALYs) in females aged 15–19 years in high income group countries out of 306 mental and physical disorders [2, 3]. Although this ranking did not change globally to a great extent between 1990 and 2013, ranking has been increased from 58th in 1990 to 46th in 2013 in low-income and middle income countries [2]. The review articles of eating disorders showed that it occurred mostly in the high-risk group of young western females [4, 5]. In 2014 Pike et al. found that eating disorders appear to be increasing in Asian and Arab countries in conjunction with increasing industrialization, urbanization and globalization [6]. In Europe, anorexia nervosa is reported

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(145) 2019

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Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Studies on Celecoxib Loaded Nanosponges Gel for Topical Delivery 525
Y. Sarah Sujitha and Y. Indira Muzib

Smart Bed Companion 545
G. V. V. S. Naveen, M. Shivani, Jalla Hasmitha, and D. Ajitha

Onion Husk Powder as a Adsorbent for Removal of Methylene Blue and Malachite Green from Aqueous Solutions 549
R. Usha, Ch. Indhravathi, D. Hymavathi, and M. Vijayalakshmi

Bioalgalization—A Novel Approach for Soil Amendment to Improve Fertility 557
Layam Anitha, Gannavarapu Sai Bramari, and Pilla Kalpana

GC-MS Analysis and Computational Studies of Roots of Anthocephalus Cadamba 569
Kaveripakam Sai Sruthi and Adikay Sreedevi

Comparative Omics Based Approach to Identify Putative Immunogenic Proteins of *Trichomonas Foetus* 583
Geethanjali Karli, Rathnagiri Polava, and Kalarani Varada

SVM Based Approach to Text Description from Video Sceneries 593
Ramesh M. Kagalkar, Prasad Khot, Rudraneel Bhaumik, Sanket Potdar, and Danish Maruf

Social Networking a Peril to Youth and Cultural Nuances—Needs Legal Fortification 601
G. Indirapriyadarsini and P. Neeraja

A Statistical Study on Analysing Repeated Measures of Data of Hyperlipidemia Cases 613
M. Siva Parvathi, K. Blessy Deborah, R. Vishnu Vardhan, T. Sukeerthi, and K. Sukanya

Integrated Geospatial Technologies in e-Governance: An Indian Scenario 633
Pondari Satyanarayana, S. Jyothi, and Dandabathula Giribabu

Molecular Properties Prediction of N-((benzo[1,3]dioxol-5-yl) methylene)-2-cyano-3-Substituted Phenylacrylohydrazides 641
K. Saritha and G. Rajitha

Chitosan as a Heavy Metal Adsorbent in Waste Water Treatment 649
M. Saraswathi and R. J. Madhuri

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Bioalgalization—A Novel Approach for Soil Amendment to Improve Fertility

Layam Anitha, Gannavarapu Sai Bramari, and Pilla Kalpana

Abstract Current problems of world including food security, water scarcity, soil erosion, climate changes, population demand and environmental safety can be challenged by agriculture science by introduction of biotech crops, new farming practices and new crop protection methods. The efficiency of crops is improved by a novel technique like bioalgalization for soil amendments. In this aspect, *Spirulina* is applied to soils along with biofertilizers, organic manure and vermicompost anticipating enhanced soil mineral status to help the growth and yield of crops. The present experiment was carried out with field studies on Amaranthus, Green gram and Tomato using different combinations and concentrations of *Spirulina* with biofertilizer, vermicompost and organic manure and different treatments to estimate the NPK status in plants and in soils prior and after the studies. There was 10–20 fold increase of protein content in yield of tomato when compared with reference value of 0.9/100 g with different concentrations of *Spirulina*. The soil nitrogen levels were found to be increased in experimental set up of green gram seeds soaked in *Spirulina*, 5 g concentration resulted in N content as (0.84 ± 0.04%) compared to control (0.03 ± 0.02%). In experimental method of biofertilizer and *Spirulina* combination Phosphorus content of soil after harvest of *Amaranthus* plants was 44.5 ± 0.70 mg/100 g and the control value was 37 ± 0.70 mg/100 g. In post-harvest soil of tomato plants the potassium (K) levels were increased to 184.5 ± 2.1 mg/100 g from the control value of 44 ± 0.70 mg/100 g in 3 h of soaking experimental group. Bioalgalization is a promising technology to prevent soil erosion and pollution caused by use of heavy chemical fertilizers and also helps to improve soil fertility.

Keywords *Spirulina* · Biofertilizer · Vermicompost · Amaranthus · NPK status

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146

13

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Finding First Principal Component using Power Method	B. Sarojamma, A Kullaya Swamy and P Rama Krishna Reddy
Changing Landscape of Education in Response to Technological Advances	T Siddaiah
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Finding First Principal Component using Power Method

B. Sarojamma,A*, Kullaya Swamy** and P.Rama Krishna Reddy*

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Key Words:
Power Method,
Variation,
Reduction,
Eigen values,
PCA.

Abstract

The primary purpose of principal component analysis (PCA) is to reduce the dimension of a large data set containing interrelated variables into a more concise data set that retains most of the existing variations. The objective of this paper is to intuitively and mathematically explain the usage of Power Method in finding First Principal.

Introduction

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is a helpful strategy for lessening the quantity of indicators in the model by dissecting the information factors. It is particularly significant when we have subsets of estimations that are estimated on a similar scale and are profoundly associated. All things considered it gives a couple of factors (frequently as few as three) that are weighted direct blends of the first factors that hold the informative intensity of the full unique set. PCA is proposed for use with quantitative factors. For straight out factors, different strategies, for example, correspondence examination, are increasingly reasonable.

A further utilization of PCA is to comprehend the structure of the information. This is finished by looking at the loads to perceive how the first factors add to the diverse primary segments. An answer is to standardize the information before playing out the PCA. Standardization (or institutionalization) implies supplanting every unique variable by an institutionalized adaptation of the variable that has unit fluctuation. This is effectively practiced by separating every factor by its standard deviation. The impact of this standardization (institutionalization) is to give all factors parallel significance regarding the changeability.

Objectives of the study

At the point when the objective of the information decrease is to have a littler arrangement of factors that will fill in as indicators, we can continue as following: Apply PCA to the informational index. Utilize the yield to decide the quantity of primary parts to be held. The indicators in the model currently utilize the (diminished number of) important scores sections. These new components are then treated as the indicators. Among these we currently focus on first essential part utilizing force strategy. This is most valuable when the quantity of factors is colossal in number. With this power method we can a first principalcomponent with more exactness.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

A. Power Method

In this text, we focus on algorithms that compute the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of areal symmetric matrix. Particularly, we are interested in finding the largest eigenvalue and the corresponding eigenvector. In this method the first involves multiplying the symmetricmatrix by a randomlychosen vector, and iteratively normalizing and multiplying the matrix by the normalizedvector from the previous step. The convergence is geometric, i.e. the `1 distance betweenthe true and the computed largest eigenvalue at the end of every step falls geometrically inthe number of iterations and the rate depends on the ratio between the second largest andthe largest eigenvalue.

Notations: Let $\mathbb{S}^n$ denote the space of real symmetric matrices in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

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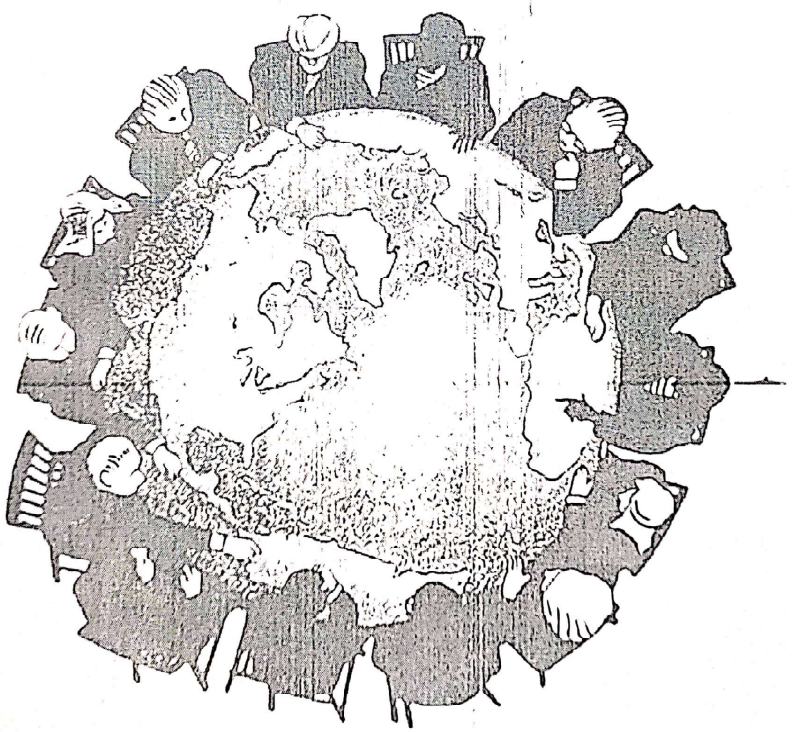

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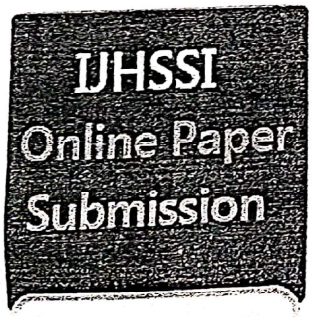



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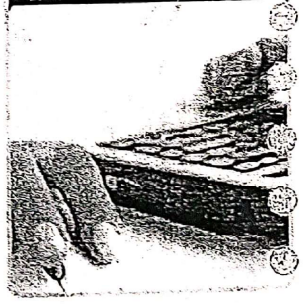

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User Satisfaction on e-Resources: A Case Study of Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT), (A.P)

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ABSTRACT: Use of e-resources by the students depends mostly on some factors pertaining to the users, particularly E- resource service and satisfaction. Therefore, the study examined the influence of e- resources service and satisfaction about the usage of electronic resources by the students of Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT). The survey research design was adopted in the study with the questionnaire was used as a data collection tool. Proportionate stratified random sampling method was used to collect the data so as to give appropriate representation to 200 students, who were studying engineering final year in RGUKT. The study recommended that measures should be taken to increase the level of e-resources service among the students for increasing the usage of available electronic resources in the academic libraries.
Key words:e-Resources, User's satisfaction and Problem faced, RGUKT.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The application of ICTs in science research has given new avenues and constructive changes in every aspects of human life. Today the novel application of ICT in knowledge generation and communication have brought the users and knowledge more closer, the way information is gathered, stored, organized, accessed, retrieved and consumed are really productive and more user friendly. The application of computers in information processing has brought several products and services to the users and that made libraries more competitive to meet the complex and ever changing needs of user community with most effectively and economically. Universities are the highest learning centers and intellectual hubs of every nation and university libraries are the driving force behind all the intellectual activities of universities. University libraries are today moving towards having access to more and more E-resources in their collection as they form major intellectual research output of the world. To support teaching, learning and research activities of the academic community of Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (RGUKT) having access to huge number of E-resources and this study is to realize its usage pattern and Impact to further enhance the utilization of E-resources at the University.

E-RESOURCES

Electronic resources represent an increasingly important component of the collection building activities of libraries. "Electronic resources" refer to those materials that require computer access, whether through a personal computer, mainframe, or handheld mobile device. They may either be accessed remotely via the Internet or locally. Some of the most frequently encountered types are:

- E-journals
- E-books
- Full-text (aggregated) databases
- Indexing and abstracting databases
- Reference databases (biographies, dictionaries, directories, encyclopaedias, etc.)
- Numeric and statistical databases
- E-images
- E-audio/visual resources

Electronic resources whether acquired via purchase or license, free from the web, born digital or multiple format materials (e.g., CD-ROM combined with a book). Electronic resources present a number of challenges not encountered with the selection and acquisition of traditional analog materials and it is advisable for the library to develop clear policies and processes for the selection and management of such resources. This

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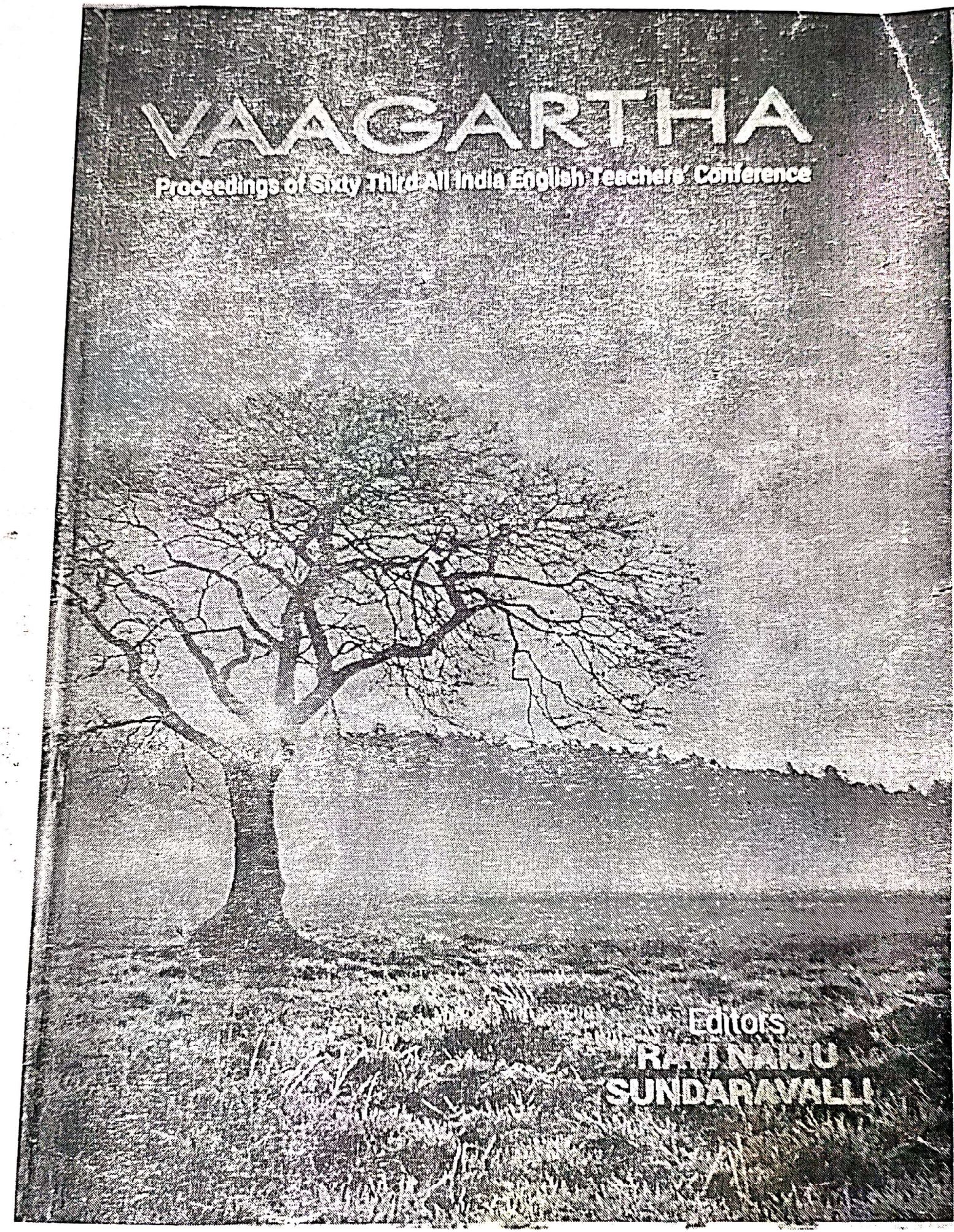

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Escaping into The Fantasy Land: A Feministic Analysis of Namita Gokhale's *Paro – Dreams of Passion* (1984)

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Research Scholar, Department of English SV University, Tirupati

Dr. P.USHA RANI
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Abstract

Namita Gokhale's first novel *Paro – Dreams of Passion* explores the fantasies of unmarried girls who through their beauty and self –confidence win over rich men. Although the novel deals with the beautiful Paro, it is entirely narrated from the point of view of Priya. Priya is an ordinary girl who is jealous of the self – confidence and individuality of Paro. Paro is the dream of liberal feminists, who want equality with men. The novel explores only dreams, passions and success ignoring the harsh realities encountered by women in their everyday lives. The present study analyzes this novel from a liberal feminist point of view. Even though Priya is jealous of Paro, she secretly enjoys the success of Paro and even wants to write a book about her. Although the novel is a social and sexual comedy about elite people, there are various layers of feministic assertiveness involved in the narration. Political domination, emotional blackmailing, sexual fantasies are also multi-dimensional in nature in this novel. The novel recently celebrated its 30th anniversary in 2014. Finally, one can say that it is a bold and liberal feministic attempt by Indian women novelist.

Keywords: liberal feminism, fantasy, passion, dreams, narrative technique, exploration of women's psyche, underbelly of politics, emotional blackmail, and domination

Namita Gokhale's first novel published in 1984 with the title "Paro- Dreams of Passion" was an astonishing success of an Indian lady writer. The novel is about the celebration of the power of womanhood. Paro is a very passionate and self confident girl and she wants to be rich and successful in life. Her art teacher enjoyed her virginity in the boarding school itself. She enjoyed every bit of her affair with him. I quote:

'He raped me in a grove of pine-trees,' she said, tears in her eyes. 'He sodomised me in the woods behind the chapel. (Page no- 27). According to Elaine Showalter in her book Sexual Anarchy, 1990 outlines a history of the sexes and the crises, themes, and problems associated with the battle for sexual supremacy and identity.' Paro wants to maintain such a separate identity for herself.

In a quirky sort of a way she fell in love with him. In fact half of the girls in the school are in love with him. One such jealous girl informed the headmistress about their affair and somehow the entire issue reached the newspapers but the school management hushed it up and she was expelled from school along with him. In this age of Internet and Me-Too movement, it would have created a bigger scandal. This novel was written in 1984 when Internet was still in its nascent stage and so Paro's emotions did not reach the wider public. In 2006, Burke founded the Me Too movement and began using the phrase "Me Too" to raise awareness of the pervasiveness of sexual abuse and assault in society. The phrase "Me Too" developed into a broader movement following the 2017 use of #Me-too as a hash tag following the Harvey Weinstein sexual abuse allegations. The term feminism can be used to describe 'a political, cultural or economic movement aimed at establishing equal rights and legal protection for women.' Paro can be considered as a feminist in this sense.

After this scandal luckily for her B.R's family or Bubu sent a marriage proposal and it was accepted by both the families and a liberated feminist now Paro gleefully accepted it. I quote:

Her grey- green eyes crinkled in memory.' Then, in college, I met Bubu... Man, did he fall for me like a ton of bricks! His father sent a proposal. Apparently, they hadn't heard about my rape-scene. Funny thing is that I wasn't raped, I loved every moment of it. Anyway, Daddyji was so glad to get Bubu off his hands that he didn't bother to scrutinize the police record too carefully. Maybe if I had a Ma-in-law she would have been more careful. And so there it was. Marriage.' She paused. 'I always knew it sounded too good to last. And it didn't.' She was silent.

'You know, I read somewhere that most women marry the best provider they can stomach. That wasn't my scene at all.'(Page no-29) There is another dimension to Paro –

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