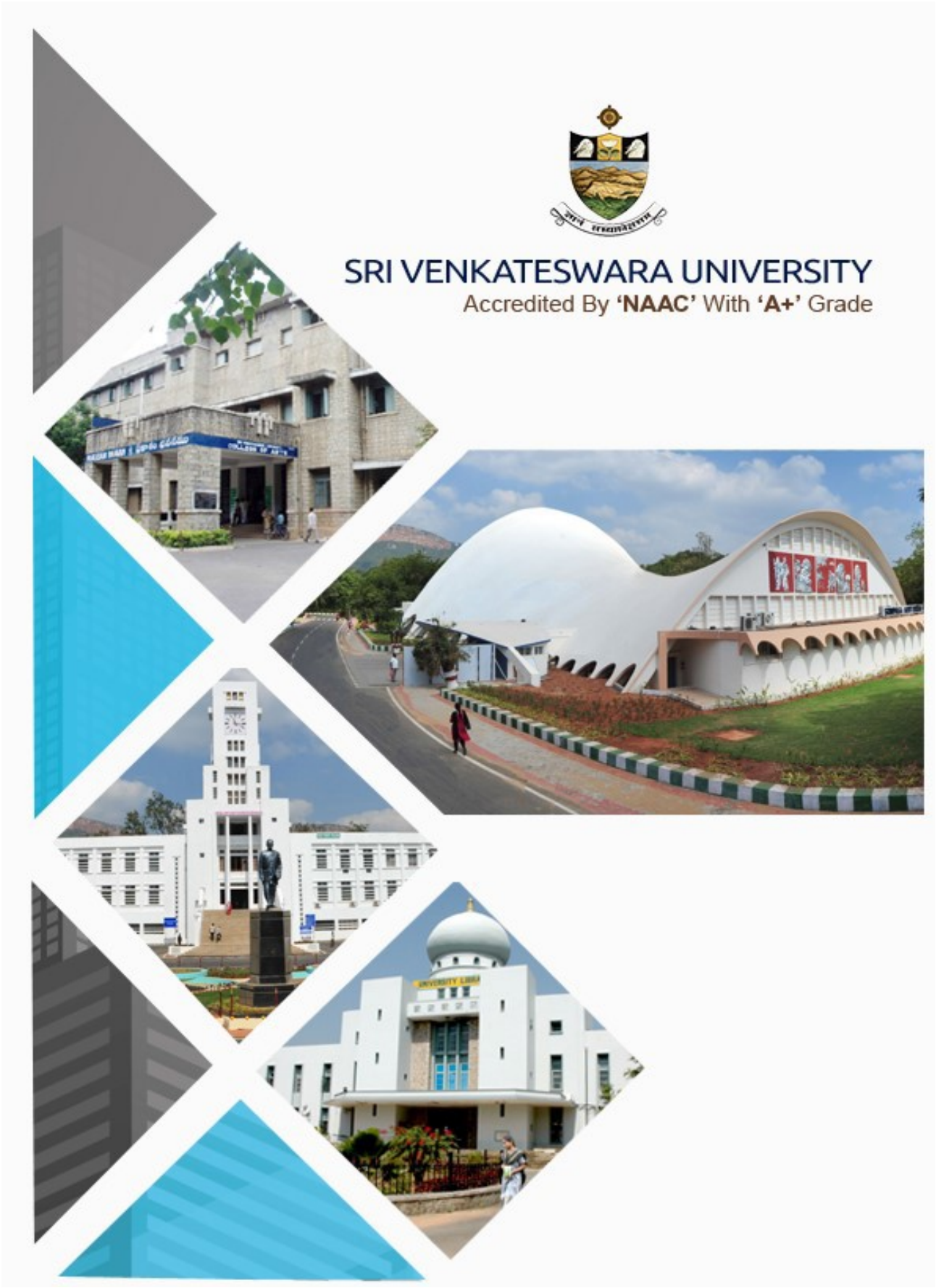

3.4.6. Total number of Books and Chapters in edited Volumes/Books Published and Papers in National/ International conference proceedings year-wise during last Five years - 2020

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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
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TIRUPATI-517 502

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Management & Computer Science
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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	View
1	Dr. A. Kusuma	Skill Enhancemnt for Human Resource Development	Core Employability skills for Human Resource Development	–	2020	ISBN 978-81-92434-1-0	Yes	EM KE VI Publications, Royapettah, Chennai - 600 014	View
2	Dr. A. Kusuma	Impact of Globalization on Msme,s	Policies and its implications of MSMEs on Indian Economic Growth	–	2020	ISBN 978-93-88742-17-7	YES	Pratham Publications, Darya Ganj, New Delhi - 110 002	View
3	B. Hari Mallikarjuna Reddy & B. Sarojamma	Exponential Smoothing Models for Agriculture Food Grains	Exponential models for food grains	–	2020	6(4) 174-181,2020	YES	Academic Press	View
4	Dr. A. Kusuma	Expurgate of gender discrimination at work place to words inclusve Economic Growth	Role of Education in Empowering Women	Expurgate of gender discrimination at work place to words inclusve Economic Growth	2020	ISBN 978-93-88805-92-6	YES	KKC Institute of PG Studies	View
5	Dr. N.V.V.Jyothi	Green Methods for Wastewater Treatment	Green Technologies for Wastewater Treatment	–	2020	ISBN 978-3-030-16427-0-9	YES	Springer Nature Swizerland AG 2020	View
6	Dr.K.V.Saritha	SN Applied Sciences	Biofabrication of silver nanoparticles using lead extract of Rhynchosia beddomei Baker: Spectral characterization and their biological activies	–	2020	ISSN 2523-3971	Yes	Springer Nature Swizerland AG 2020	View
7	Dr.K.V.Saritha	Theranostics and Precision Medicine for the Management of Hepatocellular Carcinoma	Resveratrol for hepatocellular carcinoma therapy	–	2020	978-0-323-99283-1	yes	Academic Press	View
8	Dr.K.V.Saritha	Theranostics and Precision Medicine for the Management of Hepatocellular Carcinoma	Phytochemicals for hepatocellular carcinoma therapy: form in vitro to clinic	–	2020	978-0-323-99283-1	yes	Academic Press	View

9	Prof. V. Padmavathi	Modern Synthetic Methodologies for Creating drugs & Functional Materials	Synthesis and bioassay of azolyl benzothiazine carboxamides	AIP Conference Proceedings	2020	978-0-7354-4010-4	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
10	Prof. V. Padmavathi	Modern Synthetic Methodologies for Creating drugs & Functional Materials	Synthesis of carboxamide and sulfonyl carboxamide linked azoles under green conditions	AIP Conference Proceedings	2020	978-0-7354-4010-4	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
11	Prof. V. Padmavathi	Modern Synthetic Methodologies for Creating drugs & Functional Materials	Synthesis of heteroaryl urea derivatives as antimicrobial agents	AIP Conference Proceedings	2020	978-0-7354-4010-4	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
12	Dr. N.Chendrayudu	Social Studies Class - VI	Editor	–	2020	–	YES	Samagra Shiksha, A.P, Amaravati	View
13	Dr. Prasantha Kumari M	User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society	Digital Pedagogy in LIS Education	–	2020	ISBN: 9789388808798	Yes	Paramount Publishing House Kukatpally Hyderabad - 500 072	View
14	Prof. A. Padmaja	Modern Synthetic Methodologies for Creating drugs & Functional Materials	Synthesis, characterization and antioxidant activity of heteroaryl activated olefins	AIP Conference Proceedings	2020	978-0-7354-4010-4	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
15	Prof. A. Padmaja	Modern Synthetic Methodologies for Creating drugs & Functional Materials	Ultrasound promoted synthesis of pyrazolyl/isoxazolyl ozadiazoles as antimicrobials	AIP Conference Proceedings	2020	978-0-7354-4010-4	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
16	Prof. C. Suresh Reddy	Modern Synthetic Methodologies for Creating drugs & Functional Materials	Ultrasound-assisted PSA catalyzed one-pot green synthesis of pyrazolyl pyrrole derivatives	AIP Conference Proceedings	2020	978-0-7354-4010-4	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
17	Prof. C. Suresh Reddy	Modern Synthetic Methodologies for Creating drugs & Functional Materials	Green synthesis of 2-amino-3-cyano-4Hchromen-4-ylphosphonates	AIP Conference Proceedings	2020	978-0-7354-4010-4	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
18	Prof. C. Suresh Reddy	Modern Synthetic Methodologies for Creating drugs & Functional Materials	Calcium bromide catalysed synthesis and anticoagulant activity of bis(α-aminophosphonates)	AIP Conference Proceedings	2020	978-0-7354-4010-4	Yes	AIP Publishing, USA	View
19	Prof. C. Suresh Reddy	Frontiers in Nanotechnology	Nano Technology in Science	–	2020	ISSN 2673-3013	Yes	Bharti Publications, New Delhi	View

20	Dr. Swaroopa Rani. B and Dr. Anuradha, K	Disciplinary Practices (Effect on Behavior of Preschool Children)	Editor	–	2020	978-620-2-31767-2	YES	Scholars' press,	View
21	Dr. Swaroopa Rani. B and Dr. Anuradha, K	Helath, Lifestyle & Contemporary Indian Family: An Interface	Mothers Attitudes towards their Childhood Upbringing and their Own Parenting Styles	–	2020	ISBN 978-93-87769-95-3	YES	KY Publications, Guntur, AP	View
22	Dr. P. Neeraja and Dr. Anuradha, K	Helath, Lifestyle & Contemporary Indian Family: An Interface	Learing Disability with Mental Helath Problems - Current Scenario and Coping Up Strategies	–	2020	ISBN 978-93-87769-95-3	YES	KY Publications, Guntur, AP	View
23	Dr. Basavaraj Siddhashrama	Social Philosophy and Yoga for Environmental Harimony	Editor	–	2020	ISBN 978-81-942149-5-3	YES	Siddhaprakashana, Dharwad	View
24	Dr. P. Chinnaiah	Social Philosophy and Yoga for Environmental Harimony	Patanjali views of Philosophy of Yoga	–	2020	ISBN 978-81-942149-5-3	YES	Siddhaprakashana, Dharwad	View
25	Dr. B. Sreenivasulu Naik	EDU CARE	Nyaya Theory of Perception	–	2020	ISSN : 2319-5282	YES	A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi - 110 002	View
26	Dr. K. Anuradha	Health and Well Being of Women & Children: Challenges and Prospects	–	Parent's and Teahchers' Perception towards Problems of Children with Learning Disability	2020	–	Yes	Jaico Publishing House, New Delhi	View
27	Sivakameshwara Kumar Avadhanam Jaya Subba Reddy Chennupalli	Jordan Generalized Reverse and Left Generalized Derivations	Editor	–	2020	9786202669153	YES	Lambert Academic Publishing	View
28	B.Veena Kumari	User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society	Awareness and use of institutional Repositories by Research Scholars in S.V.University	–	2020	978-9388808798	yes	Paramount Publishing House	View
29	Prof. P.V. Narasaiah	Role of District consumer Forums in consumer protection	–	–	2020	978-613-8- 94459-1	Yes	Scholars' Press (Inter national)	View
30	Dr.P.v.Narasaiah	Performance Evaluation of Agriculture Regulated markets	A Study with reference to chitor district , Andhra Pradesh	–	2020	9786138943518	YES	Scholars' Press (Inter national)	View

31	Dr.M.Padmaja	India and Vietnam: Cultural Diplomacy and Act East Policy (Book)	Introduction	–	2020	ISBN:978-81-947016-0-6	Yes	Uday Publishing House, New Delhi	View
32	Dr.Y.Yagama Reddy	India and Vietnam: Cultural Diplomacy and Act East Policy (Book)	Historical Geography at the base of Gandhian and Ho Chi Minh Philosophies	–	2020	ISBN:978-81-947016-0-7	Yes	Uday Publishing House, New Delhi	View
33	Prof. G. Jayachandra Reddy	India-Vietnam: Cultural Diplomacy and Act East Policy (Book)	Editor	–	2020	ISBN:978-81-947016-0-6	Yes	Uday Publishing House, New Delhi	View
34	Prof. P. Bhaskar Reddy	South Indian History Congress	Terrakota Tradition in Early Cultures of Andhradesa	Proceedings of the South Indian History Congress	2020	ISSN 2229-3671		Sathiyam Printers	View
35	Dr. P Hema	Andhra Pradesh History Congress	Navagraha Images in the ASI Museum Chandragiri	Proceedings of Andhra Pradesh History Congress	2020	ISSN 2320-057X	-	Sathiyam Printers	View
36	Prof.D. Krishnamoorthy	Indian Journal of Women and Development	Editor	Indian Journal of Women and Development	2020	ISSN 2231-3974	Yes	CWS	View
37	Dr.P.Suneetha	Indian Journal of Women and Development	Empowerment of Women Through MGNREGA : Issues and Challenges	Indian Journal of Women and Development	2020	ISSN 2231-3974	Yes	CWS	View
38	Dr. V Jagadeeswari	Indian Journal of Women and Development	Government Initiation to Promote Education among Drown Trodden Womwn and Girls in India - A Study	Indian Journal of Women and Development	2020	ISSN 2231-3974	Yes	CWS	View
39	Dr.K.Srilatha Kishori	Indian Journal of Women and Development	A study on the Knowledge of Family planning Methods among Womwn in Tirupati	Indian Journal of Women and Development	2020	ISSN 2231-3974	Yes	CWS	View
40	Dr.D Raja Rajeswari	Indian Journal of Women and Development	A study on Economic Empowerment of Women through Self Help Groups	Indian Journal of Women and Development	2020	ISSN 2231-3974	Yes	CWS	View
41	Dr.D Ramana	Indian Journal of Women and Development	Impact of climate resilience on Gender and Livelihood	Indian Journal of Women and Development	2020	ISSN 2231-3974	Yes	CWS	View

42	Dr. D. Subramanyam	Agriculture and rural transformations issues and challenges with special reference to north east India	Agricultural development problems in India: regional experiences and policies	Agriculture and rural transformations issues and challenges with special reference to north east India	2020	978-81-316-1088-6	Yes	Rawat publication Jaipur	View
43	Dr. T. Chandrasekarayya	Business Demography and Environmental Studies,	Editor	–	2020	978-613-8-92686-3	Yes	Scholars Press	View
44	Dr. T. Chandrasekarayya	Principles of Population Studies (Basic Concepts),	Editor	–	2020	978-620-2-66755-5	Yes	Lap Lambert Academic Publishing	View
45	Dr. T. Chandrasekarayya	Sociology for Social Work	Editor	–	2020	978-620-2-66962-7	Yes	Lap Lambert Academic Publishing	View
46	Dr. T. Chandrasekarayya	Social Action and Social Legislation for Social Work Practice	Editor	–	2018	978-613-9-82855-5	Yes	Lap Lambert Academic Publishing	View
47	Dr. T. Chandrasekarayya	Human Growth and Personality Development	Editor	-	2018	978-620-0-50167-7	Yes	Lap Lambert Academic Publishing	View
48	Dr. T. Chandrasekarayya	Indira Jala Prabha Programme: Its impact on Living Standards	Co Author	–	2018	978-613-9-83270-5	yes	Lap Lambert Academic Publishing	View
49	Dr. T. Chandrasekarayya	Right to Education : Its implementation in Rural Areas of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh	Co Author	–	2018	978-620-0-47783-5	Yes	Lap Lambert Academic Publishing	View
50	Dr. C.P.S Madhuri	Performing Arts & Fine Arts Challenges & Prospectus Today	Role of Media in South Indian Classical Music	–	2020	Performing Arts & Fine Arts Challenges & Prospectus Today	978-81-93451-00-7	Dpt of fine Arts	View
51	Dr C.P.S Madhuri	Pranav Journal of Fine Arts	References to music in traditional ancient sanskrit texts	Pranav Journal of Fine Arts -Quarterlay Journal	2020	ISSN2582-9513	Yes	Private Publications	View
52	Prof M Ravi Kumar	Intermediate Telugu Text books I,II	Editor	–	2020	–	Yes	BIEAP	View
53	Prof M Ravi Kumar	Telugu Sahithya Charithra	Editor	Andhram - Tenugu - Telugu	2020	BA508TEL	Yes	Kanaka Durga Publishers	View
54	Prof S Rajeswari	Telugu Sahithya Charithra	Editor	Yakshaganalu	2020	BA508TEL	Yes	Kanaka Durga Publishers	View

55	Prof S Rajeswari	Kalpanika Sahithyam	Editor	Katha, Nirvachanam, Lakshanlu & Telugu Katha Parimanam - bhedalu	2020	BA508TEL	Yes	Kanaka Durga Publishers	View
56	Prof P Srinivasulu Reddy	Telugu Reader	Editor	Tirupati Ganga Jatara	2020	DSE10	–	Telugu Academy	View
57	Dr. B.J.Divya & Prof.K.Thyagaraju	Bioactivity of Mucuna pruriens and Allium sativum on cyclooxygenases.	Boiochemical Characterization of Herbal formulation	–	2020	978-613-8-92452-4	Yes	KS Omni scriptum publishing	View
58	Prof.K.Thyagaraju & Dr.B.Suman	Plant products of Rhinacanthus nasutus	Potentiality on Oxidative Stress Systems in Obese Rats	–	2020	978-613-8-92466-1	Yes	KS Omni scriptum publishing	View
59	Prof.K.Thyagaraju	Neuron Glutathione S transferases as Cancer Marker	Chick Embryo Model of Acrylamide Neurotoxicity	–	2020	978-620-0-48233-4	Yes	LAP Lambert Academic Publishing	View
60	Prof.K.Thyagaraju	Recent advances in Drug Toxicology-Metasartan effect on Male Fertility.	Editor	–	2020	978-93-90431-25-0	Yes	Book Publisher International.	View
61	Prof.K.Thyagaraju	Advances in computational and Bioengineering	An analysis of in vitro antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of Mucuna pruriens leaves and Allium sativum bulbs	–	2020	2662-3447	Yes	Springer publications	View
62	Chippada Appa Rao, Subhan Ali,	Antidiabetic activity of Heliotropium indicum.	Biochemical studies on Antidiabetic activity of Heliotropium indicum.	–	2020	978-620-2-52008-9	Yes	LAMBERT, Academic publishing	View
63	Chippada Appa Rao, Y.K.Prabhakar,	Anti-diabetic activity of Boswellia ovalifoliolata Bal.& Henry	Biochemical studies on the Anti diabetic activity of Stem bark of Boswellia ovalifoliolata in STZ Induced Diabetic rats	–	2020	978-613-9-45995-7	Yes	LAMBERT, Academic publishing	View
64	Murthy,S.D.S.	Nitrogen stress induced alterations in Synechoccus-6301 photosynthesis.	Nitrogen depletion effects on Photosynthesis	–	2020	978-620-2-91729-2	Yes	Lambert Academic Publishers	View

65	O.V.S.Reddy	Studies on solid and submerged fermentative production of xylanases	Production and optimization of Xylanases using different Biomass	–	2020	978-620-0-58672-8	Yes	Lambert Academic	View
66	O.V.S.Reddy	"Studies on fermentative production yeast pectinases"	Production of Yeast Pectinases from fruit Waste	–	2020	978-620-2-91977-7	Yes	Lambert Academic	View
67	Prof. G. Sudarsanam	Pharmacognosy of Parpataka Drug from Different Botanical Sources	Editor	Fasivadidastak ka dastavej : Andere – mein – 24-33	2020	978-93-90217-20-5	Yes	AkiNik Publications	View
68	G.Narasimha	Microbial Strategies for Techno-economic Biofuel Production	Microalgae as an Efficient Feedstock for Biofuel Production	–	2020	978-981-15-7190-9 · DOI: 10.1007/978-981-15-7190-9_5	Yes	Springers nature	View
69	G.Narasimha	Microbial Strategies for Techno-economic Biofuel Production	Microalgae Potential Feedstock for the Production of Biohydrogen and Bioactive Compound	–	2020	978-981-15-7190-9	Yes	Springers nature	View
70	G.Narasimha	Advances in material Sciences -ICAMS	Green Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles from Pterocarpus santalinus Leaf Broth and their Antibacterial and Antioxidant Activities	The Fourth International Conference on Advances in Materials Science — 2020 (ICAMS 2020)	2020	202000079	Yes	Wiley vch	View
71	VivekVardhan C.M., Srimurali M.	Recent Trends In waste Water Treatment and water resources management	Utilization Of Rice Husk Ash ForDefluoridation Of Water	–	2020	ISBN 978-981-15-0705-2(P) ISBN 978-981-15-0706-9€	yes	springer	View
72	VivekVardhan C.M., Srimurali M.	Recent Trends In waste Water Treatment and water resources management	Development Of A Low-Cost Column Type Filter Based On Agricultural Waste For Removal Of Fluoride From Water	–	2020	ISBN 978-981-15-0705-2(P) ISBN 978-981-15-0706-9€	yes	springer	View

73	PravallikaKadupula., MunilakshmiNijagala	Waste Management AsEconomic Industry Towards Circular Economy	Physical, Chemical Analysis Of Solid Waste And Energy Recovery From Combustible Waste Of Institution-A Case Study Of Sri Venkateswara University CollegeOf Arts	–	2020	ISBN 978-981-15-1619-1(P) ISBN 978-981-15-1620-7€	yes	springer	View
74	Dr.K.Kishore Kumar Reddy & Dr.M.Siva Shankar	Bedeutung von Rechnungslegungs- und Rechnungsprüfungsstandards: in Regierungsinstitutionen in Indien (German Edition)	Editor	–	2020	978-6202936286	YES	Science Scripts	View
75	Dr.K.Kishore Kumar Reddy & Dr.M.Siva Shankar	Importancia de las normas de contabilidad y auditoría	Editor	–	2020	978-6202936293	YES	Science Scripts	View
76	Dr.K.Kishore Kumar Reddy & Dr.M.Siva Shankar	Importance of Accounting and Auditing standards: Importance of Accounting and Auditing standards in Government institutions in India	Editor	–	2020	978-620061476-6	YES	Science Scripts	View
77	Dr.K.Kishore Kumar Reddy & Dr.M.Siva Shankar	Importance des normes de comptabilité et d'audit: dans les institutions gouvernementales en Inde (French Edition)	Editor	–	2020	978-6202936309	YES	Science Scripts	View
78	Dr.K.Kishore Kumar Reddy & Dr.M.Siva Shankar	Importanza degli standard di contabilità e revisione: nelle istituzioni governative in India (Italian Edition)	Editor	–	2020	978620293632-3	YES	Science Scripts	View

79	Dr.K.Kishore Kumar Reddy & Dr.M.Siva Shankar	Znaczenie standardów rachunkowości i badania sprawozdań finansowych: Znaczenie standardów rachunkowości i audytu w instytucjach rządowych w Indiach (Polish Edition)	Editor	–	2020	978-620-2-93634-7	YES	Science Scripts	View
80	Dr.K.Kishore Kumar Reddy & Dr.M.Siva Shankar	Importância das normas contábeis e de auditoria: nas instituições governamentais na Índia (Portuguese Edition)	Editor	--	2020	978-620-2-93635-4	YES	Science Scripts	View
81	Dr.K.Kishore Kumar Reddy & Dr.M.Siva Shankar	Важность стандартов бухгалтерского учета и аудита: Важность стандартов бухгалтерского учета и аудита в государственных учреждениях Индии (Russian Edition)	Editor	--	2020	978-620-2-93636-1	YES	Science Scripts	View
82	Dr Ch vivek	Limnology	Comprehensive study on pearl farming and Economic viability	-	2020	978-93-88901-01-7	Yes	Bhumi publishing	View
83	Dr Ch vivek	Limnology	Properties of water with uncommon accentuation in limnology	-	2020	978-93-88901-01-7	Yes	Bhumi publishing	View

84	Dr Ch vivek	Limnology	Aquatic life and pesticide Residues: With Special Emphasis on Fate and Behaviour of Aquatic organisms	-	2020	978-93-88901-01-7	Yes	Bhumi publishing	View
85	Dr. N.Amareswari	Advanced Theoritical Linguistics	Language and Non Verbal Communications	International Conference on Advanced Theoritical Linguistics	2020	978-93-90146-11-6	YES	RPMREI	View
86	Dr. N.Amareswari	Tathapi	Societal Perceptions about Women Entrepreneurship		2020	ISSN 2320-0693	YES	Tathapi	View
87	Dr. A. Gayathri	Environmental Educa	Editor	-	2020	978-93-88016	Yes	Neelkamal Publications Private Limited	View
88	Dr. Layam Anitha	Journal of Bio Innovation	-	A Study on adulterants of milk of selected coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh	2020	ISSN: 2277-8330	No	-	View
89	Dr. Narasimha Golla	Microbial Strategies for Techno-economic Biofuel Production	-	Cultivation of Microalgae: Effects of Nutrient focus on Biofuels	2020	978-981-15-7189-3	Yes	Springer Nature Singapore Pvt Ltd	View
90	Dr. M. Nagalakshmi Devamma	Biology in 21st Century Aspects and Prospects	Editor	-	2020	9789395422079	Yes	Shanlax Publications	View
91	Dr. M. Charitha Devi	Biology in 21st Century Aspects and Prospects	-	Probiotics: A weapon that might be used to combat Covid-19	2020	9789395422079	Yes	Shanlax Publications	View
92	Dr. E. Sudhakar	User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society	-	Awareness and Use od Digital Library Resources by Faculty Members of Engineering Colleges in Chittoor District, A.P: A Study	2020	9789388808798	Yes	Paramount Publishing House	View
93	Dr. M.R. Bhaskar Reddy	Andhra Pradesh Regional Geography	-	Author to Andhra Pradesh Regional Geography	2020	-	Yes	Telugu Academy	View

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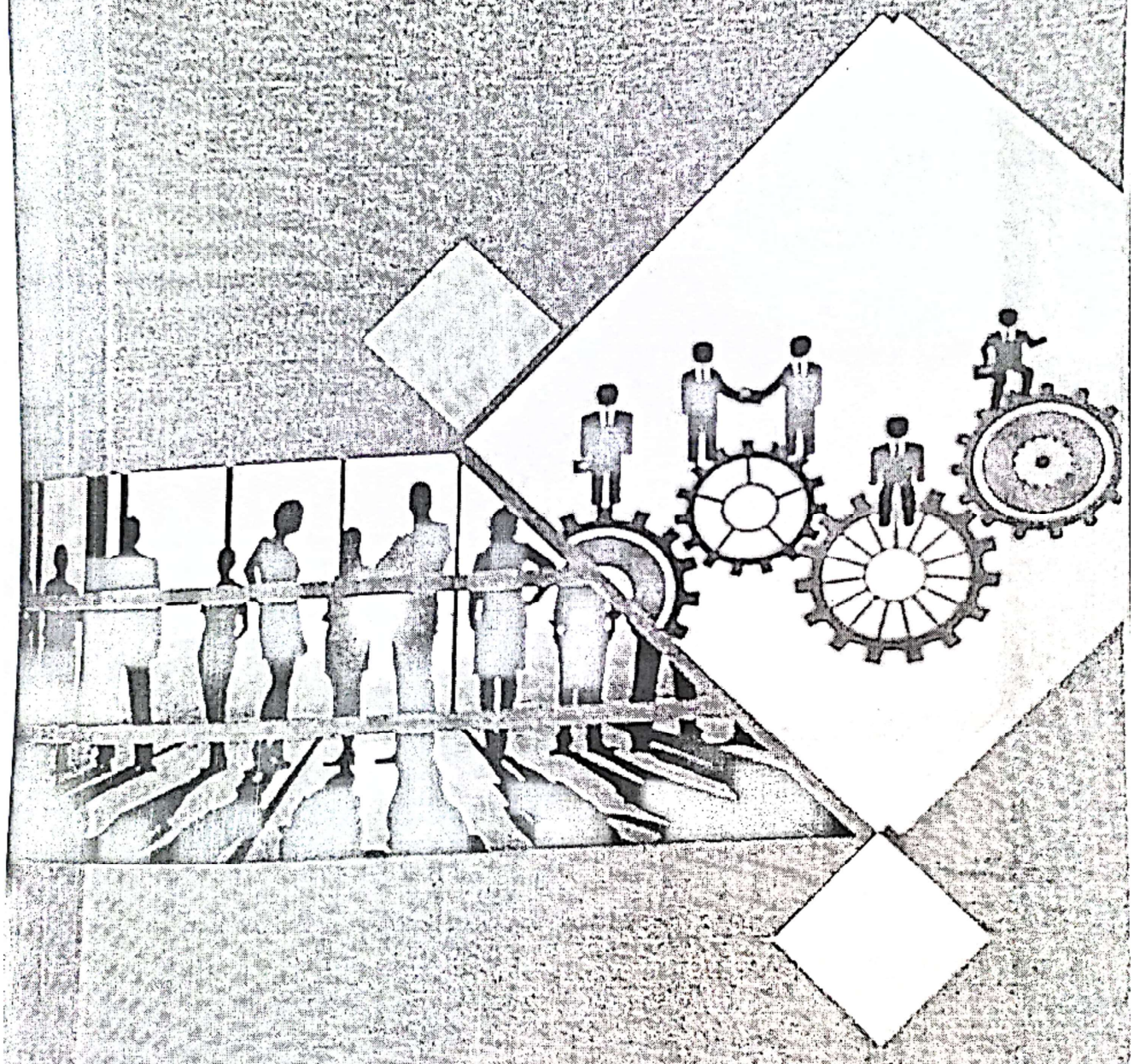

Editor

Prof. V.P. Matheswaran

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January 2020

Skill Enhancement for Human Resource Development

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9.	Status And Challenges Of Municipal Solid Waste Management In India **Boilla Vidyasagar** vidyasagarmember@gmail.com	51
10.	Leadership In Human Resources Management **Dr. Chandra Shekar Sathenapally** dress1978@gmail.com	55
11.	Study On Personal Factors Related To Quality Of Work-Life (Qwl) AmongWomen Employees In It Industry In Chennai Area **Charanya S Raman & Dr. Rajendran .R** charanyaraman25@gmail.com	59
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13.	Improves On Employee Training & Development In A Workplace **Divyaa . H** divuthen@gmail.com	70
14.	A Study On Health And Safety Measures Of Employees At A Private Sector,Chennai **Geethalakshmi .S & Dr. Sundharavadivel.G** sageetha0510@gmail.com	75
15.	Role Of Culture In Creating Employee Engagement **Hemamalini .D.K & Dr. Sundharavadivel.G** dk.hemi@gmail.com	81
16.	Employee Performanc Appraisal System – A Strategy **Indrani B.K. & Dr. Asrafi.S** dr.asrafi@gmail.com	87
17.	The State Of The Art Of Problem Solving Strategies **Dr. Indumathi .J** indumathi.j@gmail.com	91
18.	Hotelier's Green Leadership **Joseph Paul & Dr. Asrafi.S** josephpaulpopa@hotmail.com	99

19.	Is Silence Golden In An Organization? A Conceptual Outlook **Julie Teresa Jacob & Dr. Halder Yasmeen** juliejacob2185@gmail.com	104
20.	Industrial Revolution 4.0 - A Conceptual View **Kamalaknnan .A & Dr. Matheswarn.V.P** kamalakannansure@gmail.com	108
21.	Life-Long Learning For Women–Role Of Universities **Dr.Ananda.T, Prof. K. Sudharani & Dr.Obulesu** kasireddysudharani@gmail.com	113
22.	The Impact Of Cash Management Practices On Performance Of Cumi **Krishnamoorthy .R** royalkrish33@gmail.com	119
23.	A Study Of Educational Policy In India Since Independence With Special Reference To School Education **Dr. Kumar.S** ksingaravelan73@gmail.com	121
24.	A Study On Development Of Educational Technology In Primary School Education In Tamilnadu **Kuppuchetty .K** ksingaravelan73@gmail.com	129
25.	Core Employability Skills For Human Resource Development **Dr. Kusuma .A** drsumavsu09@gmail.com	136
26.	Women Entrepreneurship – A Birds Eye View **K. Lakshmi & K. J.Jaideep** kpadmavathi928@gmail.com	142
27.	Challenges Faced By The Human Resource Managers In Implementing The Total Quality Management **Leelavathy .R** leelavathyravi26993@gmail.com	148

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Core Employability Skills for Human Resource Development

Kusuma .A

Introduction

Employability skills can be considered as one of the components of human capital. Human capital is closely related to skills and abilities of an individual. It has been conceptualized as competency, attitude and behaviour embedded in an individual. Employers perceive that skill set of an employee is an economic value which has been measured as human capital. Skill development will improve their productivity and earnings as well. Employers want to employ people who are productive. During the recruitment process, the employers identify productive candidates by assessing the employability skills of the candidates. Vocational and technical skills are essential, but employers are seeking applicants with much more than these basic requirements. They want employees who can continue to learn and adapt; read, write and compute competently; listen and communicate effectively; think creatively; solve problems independently; manage themselves at work; interact with co-workers; work in teams or groups; handle basic technology, lead effectively as well as follow supervision. These core skills for employability are both important to employers' recruitment and to enhance an individual's ability to secure a job, retain employment and move flexibly in the market as well as to engage in lifelong learning. Employability entails much more than the ability to get that first job. It has the capacity to network and market oneself, navigate through a career and remain employable throughout life. It requires the ability to ask questions, acquire new skills, identify and evaluate options, understand rights at work including the right to a safe and healthy work environment, adapt successfully to changing situations and the courage to innovate.

Employability Skills can be defined as the transferable skills needed by an individual to make them 'employable'. 'Employable Skills' are mostly soft skills. Employability skills build upon and strengthen those developed through basic education, such as reading and writing, the technical skills needed to perform specific duties, and

professional/personal attributes such as honestly, reliability, punctuality, attendance and loyalty. Core work skills are often neither certified nor formally recognized.

Need for Employability Skills

Employability skills are important because the labour market is intensely competitive, and employers are looking for people who are flexible, take the initiative and have the ability to undertake a variety of tasks in different environments. From the viewpoint of employers, employability skills are more of a service that employees offer to the company. Employability skills act as a performance indicator for employers and these are employee's contribution to the development of the company.Employability skills enable an employee to fulfil the needs of the employer and the company and to combat challenges faced by the company.

Components of Employability Skills

Employability skills can be categorized into eight sets of skills. The most important employability skills are

1. Communication Skills: Communication skills relate to listening & understanding, speak clearly & directly, write to the needs of the audience, use numeracy effectively, establish & use networks, persuade effectively, negotiate positively, empathize forcefully, being assertive, share information and read independently.

2. Teamwork Skills: Teamwork skills relate to the ability of the employees to lead a group and to work with others effectively. These skills contribute to enhance the productive working relationships and outcomes, work with people of different ages, gender, race, religion o political persuasion, know how to define a role in the team, app teamwork skills to a range of situations, identify the strengths of tea members, coaching, mentoring and giving feedback

3. Problem Solving Skills: Apply problem-solving strategies acros range of areas, develop creative and innovative solutions, deve practical solutions, show independence and initiative in identify problems and solving them in teams, apply a range of strategies problem solving, use mathematics including budgeting and finan management to solve problems, test assumptions relevant to the spec

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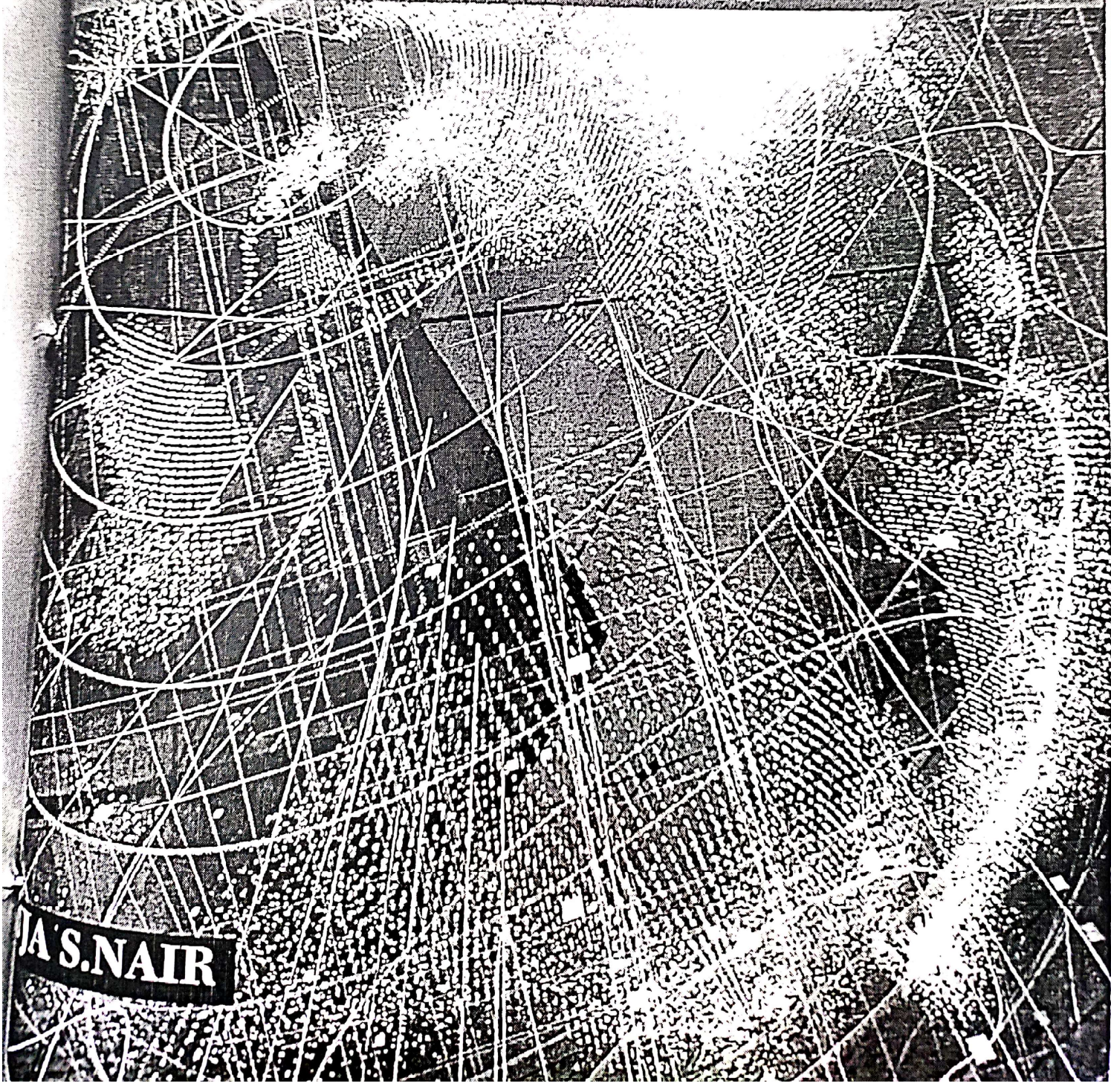
IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON MSME'S

PROSPECTS, CHALLENGES AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS ON GROWTH



JA S.NAIR

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Impact of Globalization on MSME's—Prospects, Challenges and Policy Implications on Growth

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37. The Impact of Globalization on the Growth of MSME Sector 388
- R. Uma Devi, C. Sowbhagya Lakshmi, A. Amrut Prasad Reddy

38. Advantages and Drawbacks of Globalization in Developing Countries: (Systematic Review) 398
- Samson Tadesse Mulat, Prof. Jaladi Ravi

39. Impact of Globalization on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with Special Reference to India 409
- Chillakuruesuwaramma

40. Enhancing MSMEs Competitive Advantage through Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification 420
- P. Sri Sudha

41. Role Ofmicro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Global Economy 431
- K. Subba Reddy

42. A Case Study on MSMEs, Challenges and Startup Ecosystem in India 439
- Dr. Nagaluti Rama Krishnudu

43. Globalization Impact on Small Scale Industries in India 447
- Dr. S. Hema

44. Role of MSMEs in the Economic Development of India 455
- Prof. P.R. Sivasankar, Dr. K. Ekambaram

45. Policies and its Implications of MSMEs on Indian Economic Growth 460
- Dr. A. Kusuma

46. A Study on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector in India with Special Reference to Andhra Pradesh 465
- Premchand Kaila, Dr. E. Lokanadha Reddy

47. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the Economic Development of Nellore District 470
- Dr.G.Venkatachalam

48. Role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the Economic Development of Chittoor District: A Survey 481
- Dr. K. Rajaiah

50. The Role of MSME in Global Economic and Social Growth in Scheduled Caste 507
- R. Himalini Devi

51. Role of MSMEs on Global Value Chains (GVCS) and Sustainable Development—A Conceptual Insight into the Recent Unido Initiatives 515
- Prof. V.S. Rameshbabu, G. Ravi Kumar

52. Performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme with Special Reference to Karimnagar District of Telangana State 523
- Dr. Abbinapuriyakaiah

53. Globalization and Its Effects on MSMEs—A Study 530
- Dr. K. Radhika, B. Balajinaik, P. Kotiprahlad

54. Performance Evaluation of Msmes During Pre and Post-Liberalisation Era 540
- Dr. M. Venkataramanaiah, Dr. P. Srinivas, B. Suneetha

55. To Study the Impact of Globalization on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) 555
- P. Ganesh, Dr. R. Haritha

56. The Impact of Globalization on Challenges Faced by and Opportunities to MSMEs 56[illegible]
- Dr. K. Madhavi

57. Relatively of Khadi and Village Industries—An Empirical Study 5[illegible]
- V. Reddy Lakshmi, Prof. P. Mohan Reddy, Dr. G. Vijayabharathi

58. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMES) and Inclusive Growth in the Globalisation Era
- D. Nagaraju, V. Krishnamohan

59. Challenges to Indian MSME in the Era of Globalization
- Ch. Suresha, K. Vijayanirmala

60. Role of MSME in Entrepreneurs Development in India
- K. Jahnavi, K. Vijayanirmala

[illegible] Globalization: Micro, Small and Medium [illegible]

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45

Policies and Its Implications of MSMEs on Indian Economic Growth

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Introduction

Till independence, only cottage industries, village industries, rural industries or agro-based industries were considered to be small industries. The National Planning Committee, set up in 1938 under the Chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, constituted a panel to study this problem. With the dawn of the planned era in the country, the Government has been following a policy of promotion as well as protection of the small industries sector, but the protection was gradually reduced as and when promotional activities began to produce results.

It's true to say that Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMEs) have always been the backbone of the Indian economy from the starting and secondary sector in later. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy. MSMEs not only play crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries but also help in industrialization of rural & backward areas, thereby, reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes enormously to the socio-economic development of the country.

The concept of Small Scale Industrial Undertakings/Ancillary Industrial Undertakings was popular till the date of coming into force of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (**MSMED Act effective from 2nd October 2006**). On 9 May 2007, the erstwhile Ministry of Small Scale Industries and the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries were merged to form the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME). The Ministry [illegible]

scale up. The Ministry of MSME runs various schemes aimed at financial assistance, technology assistance and up-gradation, infrastructure development, skill development and training, enhancing competitiveness and market assistance for the development of MSMEs.

Features of MSMED Act of 2006 (The Act)

- The Act has been introduced in order to facilitate the promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium size enterprises.
- The Act defines new concept namely 'Enterprise' instead of 'Industrial Undertaking' and also defines the 'Micro, Small & Medium' Enterprise
- The Act provides clear cut provisions for registration of the enterprises under the Act .
- The Act provides for measures for recovery of delayed payments
- The illustrative list of activities of manufacturing and / or activities relating to service providing which can be registered has been issued under the Act through various circulars.
- The Act makes a provision to notify exit route to the enterprises registered under the Act

Policy Initiatives towards MSMEs

The emerging economic scenario in the changed liberalized and competitive economic environment, due to initiation of economic reforms, necessitated structural and fundamental changes in the policy framework for the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) caused a shift in focus from protection to promotion. In the post-reform period, the government took a number of initiatives including partial de reservation, change in investment limits, facilities for foreig participation, establishment of growth centres, export promotio marketing assistance, incentives for quality improvements, etc. A numb of statutory and non-statutory bodies work under the aegis of the Minis of MSME.

Initiatives from within the sector to lobby favourable policies a increasing credit flow are credible. The sector has also realised the n for technological and modernisation initiatives. However, with econo liberalisation and changes in the trade policy, MSMEs have now star facing increased competition from foreign companies. As glo competitiveness becomes intensive, MSMEs are transitioning to a n business environment with emergence of global supply chains. MSM[illegible]

Recent Policy Initiatives:

1. Ministry of MSME has notified a simple one-page registration form 'Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum', which is an official Website for Online Registration for MSMEs.
2. The Ministry of MSME, notified a 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of MSME' to provide a simpler and faster mechanism to address the stress in the accounts and to facilitate the promotion and development.
3. Ministry of MSME notified 'MSME Development(Furnishing of information Rules, 2016)' for facilitating the promotion and development and enhancing the competitiveness of MSMEs.
4. All welfare and subsidy schemes have been brought under 'Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)' with the aim to reform Government delivery system by reengineering the existing process in welfare and subsidy schemes.
5. Ministry of MSME had made elaborate arrangements for smooth roll out of GST.
6. The Ministry notified the 'Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises which mandates 20% of annual procurement from MSEs including 4% from enterprises owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.
7. The Ministry launched the 'Public Procurement Portal' titled **"MSME-SAMBANDH"** on 08.12.2017for effective implementation and monitoring of the policy.
8. Ministry of MSME is implementing Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP) to establish 15 new Technology Centres (TCs) and upgrade existing TCs across the country.
9. The Ministry of MSME approved a scheme for setting up of National Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes (SC/ST) Hub to provide professional support to SC/ST entrepreneurs.

Performance of MSMEs

MSMEs play a significant role in the economic growth of the country owing to their contribution to production, exports and employment. The sector contributes 8 per cent to the country's GDP, 45 per cent to the manufactured output and 40 per cent to the country's exports. It provides employment to 60 million people through 28.5 million enterprises. Presently, there are around 29.81million MSMEs in India. The size of the registered MSME sector is estimated to be 15,63,974. Of the total working MSMEs, the proportions of 94.94 percent (Micro), 4.89 percent (Small) and

Policy Implications

The special policy support provided to small firms has its economic rationale embedded in the facts that – 1) these firms are more labour intensive; 2) these firms use the scarce resources in a more productive manner; and 3) small firms face higher factor costs which results in a sub-optimal size of the MSME sector in the economy. The policy support to the MSME sector in India can be classified into —1) promotional versus protective; 2) one-shot versus continuous; and 3) discretionary versus non-discretionary. It is worth mentioning here that the earlier reservation policy for the SSI sector has been criticised for distorting the size structure of firms within Indian manufacturing and deterring the growth of small firms by providing perverse incentive to these firms to remain perpetually small. As a result, such protectionist policies were gradually replaced by promotional measures after liberalisation. In recent years, the policy for MSMEs in India has largely been promotional and discretionary in nature. However, successful implementation of any discretionary policy depends crucially on careful identification of target firms, which is very difficult due to the information asymmetry present between various government agencies and the beneficiaries. Possibly, because of this, MSMEs, which are located in major urban centres, found to have significantly better productivity as compared with MSMEs located in remote areas concerted effort of various government agencies responsible for designing such policies.

Challenges Faced by the MSMEs

The majority of MSMEs are resistant to grow, thus, resulting in the reduced productivity. Others grasp firmly to the basic concept of staying small and comfortable and tend to avoid any regulatory and taxation related problems.

Those who are under the concept of growth have a different set o problems which they need to deal with, especially with 'financing'. A surve was conducted with over 15,000 listed and unlisted companies from differe sectors such as power, agriculture, textile and IT, the common solution everything showed that small and medium enterprises exposed to ba credit were immensely falling due to the high-interest rate.

Whilst the majority of big companies that buy from MSMEs get benefit of an interest-free repayment timeline for almost 120 d whereas MSMEs get only 60 days prior to pay back their interest-lo loans. Because of this, the majority of SMEs have now chosen to reduction in their exposure to bank credit.

In addition to all this, individual sectors have the tendency to their own challenges. Due to the disturbance in West Asian coun and fewer demands in European countries, exports industries have the reduction in their business too which have turn unfavourably

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EXPONENTIAL SMOOTHING MODELS FOR AGRICULTURE FOOD GRAINS

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ABSTRACT

In Time series and forecasting, there are wide range of models are there for fitting and prediction. They are regression models like Simple Regression models, Multiple Regression models, Polynomial Regression models, Logistic Regression models, Exponential models etc. Moving average models, Auto regression models, Vector Auto regression models (VAR), Generalised Autoregressive conditional Heteroscadesticity (GARCH), Auto Regressive Conditional Heteroscadesticity (ARCH) etc. In this paper, we are used Exponential Smoothing models like Simple Exponential Smoothing model, Holt linear trend model, Brow's linear trend model and Damped trend models for Agriculture data like Rice, wheat, Nutri Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugar cane, cotton and other Food grains of ten years data from 2008 to 2017. By using Root Mean Square Error criteria, We estimate best models for Agriculture data among four Exponential Smoothing models.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture data, exponential smoothing models, root mean square error criteria.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays major role in India. Agriculture employees more than 50 per cent of the Indian workforce and it contributes around 17-18 per cent to country GDP. In India, Agriculture is primary source for 50 per cent of population livelihood. Green Revolution in India was started on 1956 by M.S. Swaminathan for practice of traditional agriculture. Traditional farming included better irrigation systems, mixed cropping and planting of species. Green Revolution focused on two growth of high yielding varieties of plants and grains. This way highly practice spread by states of India like Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The state of Punjab led India's green Revolution and earned the distinction of being country's bread basket. Indian irrigation is mainly depending upon the canals and rivers and ground water well based system, tanks etc. Around two-third of Cultivation land in India is dependent on Monsoon and only 35 per cent of Agricultural Land in India was reliability irrigated.

The major and important agricultural production in India are Rice, Buffalo Milk, cow milk, Wheat, cotton, Mangoes, guavas, Fresh Vegetables, Chicken meat, potatoes, Bananas, Sugarcane, Maize, Oranges, Tomatoes, Chickpeas, Okra, Soyabeans, Hen Eggs, Cauli flower and Broccoli and onions. As per Agricultural Statistics, India grown is become the world's largest producer of fresh fruits, lemons and limes, Buffalo milk, whole fresh, castor oilseeds, Sunflower seeds sorghum, Millet, Spices, Jute, Beswar, nuts, papayas, chillies, peppers, Goat Milk, Coriander etc. As per old records, India is the second largest products of wheat, Rice, fresh vegetables, sugar cane, groundnuts with shells, lentils, garlic, cauliflowers and broccoli and green peas, sesame seeds, cashewnut with shells, Silkworm cocoons, cow milk, tea, potatoes, onions, cotton lint, cotton seeds, egg plants, nutmeg, cabbages, pumpkins, squash and gourds etc.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ghosh *et al.* (2021) gave "conservational Tillage and weed management practices enhances farmers income and system productivity of Rice-wheat cropping system in central indices. They shifted farmer from conventional tillage practice to conservational tillage practice for crop cultivation of central indices by premix and trunk mix process to yield of rice-wheat cropping system. Khalili (2020) gave "Regression Analysis for yield comparison of saffron as affected by physiochemical properties of the soil case study in Northeast of Iran. They carried out research in two regions of Ghayen and Vamersan of Iran from 2015 to 2017. They taken samples of 30 saffron with three replications i.e. 90 saffrons samples from 3 to 5 years old farms. The parameters of the samples are texture, total nitrogen, available phosphorous and potassium PH, organic matter and electrical conductivity.

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Performed regression analysis by yield as Dependent variable are remaining all are independent variables and method used is least squares method. Govindaraj *et al.* (2020) given "Genetic variables, Diversity and interrelationship for Twelve Grain Minerals in 122 commercial pearl millet cultivators in India". They used Randomized Complete Block design with three replications at two locations of Patancheru and Mandor to aims of profile cultivate nutrition, diversity and interrelationship for grain minerals. Rai *et al.* (2016) gave article on Grain iron and zinc densities in release and commercial cultivators of pearl millet.

METHODOLOGY

For Fitting and Forecasting of Agricultural data, we are using Simple Exponential smoothing, Holt Linear trend model, Brown's linear trend model and Damped trend models for Rice, wheat, NutriCereals, Pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton and other food grains of ten year data *i.e.* from 2008 to 2017 of percentage share.

Exponential Smoothing Model

It was proposed by Brown, Holt and Winters in late 1950's. It was the most successful forecasting methods. Forecasts produced using exponential smoothing methods are weighted averages of past observations with the weights decaying exponentially as the observations get older. In similar manner as, the more recent observation higher than associated weight. There are many exponentially smoothing models but we are using.

1) Simple Exponential Smoothing model (or) Single Exponential Smoothing model.

If forecast is denoted with F_t and our original time series model is Y_t and Forecast Error is $Y_t - F_t$. The method of Simple Exponential Smoothing model for next forecast period becomes

$$F_{t+1} = F_t + á\,(Y_t - F_t)$$

The above equation is new forecast is simpler than old forecast plays an adjustment for the error that occurred in the last forecast. When

Effect of á

i) á is close to 1 – the new forecast will include a substantial adjustment for the error in the previous forecast.

ii) á is close to 0 – the new forecast will include very little adjustment.

Thus the effect of á is large or small is analogous to the effect of including a small or a large number of observations when computating a moving average.

Holt's Linear method

It is extension of simple exponential smoothing model to allow forecasting of data with trends. Holt's linear exponential smooth method contains two constants á and â which takes values from 0 to 1 and their equations are

$$L_t = áY_t + (1-á)(L_{t-1} + b_{t-1})$$

$$B_t = â(L_t - L_{t-1}) + (1-â)b_{t-1}$$

$$F_{t+m} = L_t + b_{t+m}$$

where L_t = an estimate of the level of the series at time t.

B_t = slope of the series at time t.

F_{t+m} = Forecast Equation

Brown's Exponential Smoothing

Brown's Exponential Smoothing is suitable for Linear Trend Model.

The Brown's Equation is

$$F_{t+m} = a_t + b_t^m$$

$$A_t = áy_t + (1-á)A_{t-1}$$

$$A_t'' = áA_t + (1-á)A_{t-1}''$$

$$A_t = 2A_t - A_t''$$

$$b_t = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}(A_t - A_t'')$$

where A_t = Simple Exponential smoothed Statistic

A_t'' = Double Exponential Smoothed Statistic

A_t = estimate of $â_0$ at time t and

B_t = estimate of $â_t$ at time t

Damped Trend Exponential method:

The damped trend method can be written in several different forms. The original recurrence form is written as

$$l_t = áy_t + (1-á)(l_{t-1} + ö b_{t-1})$$

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"Expurgate of gender discrimination at work place to words inclusive economic growth" 30 and 31 January 2020, Organized by KKC Institute of PG Studies,

Proceeding Edited By

Mr. V Narendhra have 18 years of Experience in Teaching Management courses. His area of interest are Managerial Economics, Financial Services, Financial management and International Finance. He has participated and presented more than 35 papers in both National and International Seminars/Conferences and also chaired technical secession of various seminars/ conferences.

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ROLE OF EDUCATION IN EMPOWERING WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

"If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman, you educate a nation".

One of several factors that justify the greatness of India's ancient culture is the honourable place granted to women. The contact of Indian culture with that of the British also brought improvement in the status of women. It is a fact that women are intelligent, hard-working and efficient in work. They put heart and soul together in whatever they undertake. Women in Indian have distinguished themselves as teachers, Scientist, administrators, doctors/nurses, Pilots/Airhostesses, employees, receptionists, Navy/Army, Judicial, Law & order maintenance, etc. They are also participating in politics and administration. But despite this amelioration in the status of women, the evils of illiteracy, patriarchal society, Son preference, discrimination against girls, marriage laws, capitalism, male self-interest, misogyny, religiondowry, ignorance, and economic slavery would have to be fully removed in order to give them their rightful place in Indian society. From the very beginning, the women in various societies of the world are exploited in many ways.

Education is one of the ways to spread the message of women empowerment and it is very important factor for women empowerment, prosperity, development and welfare of the society. It enables women to respond to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life. It also helps them to take decisions and accept responsibilities at her home and outer world.Education transform the knowledge of science and technology to face the challenges of today's technological age for empowering them. Women empowerment promotes the development interventions to improve women's capacity for increasing their income either through employment or micro-enterprises. This paradigm assumes 'reinforcing spirals' that occur as a result of increased income and economic independence, which in turn lead to social and political change and greater personal empowerment

Key words: Education, Gender inequality, Women Empowerment, poverty alleviation, economic paradigm, feminist paradigm.

Introduction

Despite the rapid and impressive growth in India over the past 70 years, the issue of chronic poverty is still a serious problem, historically in rural areas where growth has not been able to match the rates in urban areas, due to a stagnation of investment in the rural sector by successive governments. In the early 2000s, however, chronic poverty was increasing in urban areas due to poor job security and higher costs of living.Despite the relatively weak rural sector in India there is still, however, a relatively low and slow level of urbanization, with only 28 per cent of the population urbanized and 72 per cent still living in villages of fewer than 5,000 people. Some of these structural issues have a lot to do with how village societies are organized, to which addressing the marginalized role of women in these societies is key.

In large areas of India, women live with many burdens and fears. They carry the burden of neglect and discrimination, household work, looking after siblings and of work outside the home. As girls they live with the fear of not getting adequate attention, care, nourishment, medical attention and education. With adolescence comes, the fear of being sold, sometimes sold in the name of marriage, and sometimes sold into child labour and prostitution. After marriage, a girl's status descends to an even lower level and her subservience becomes institutionalized. There is also fear of loneliness, maladjustments, not being allowed a personhood, mental torture and harassment, and occasionally even death–murder by her own people.

Women live with many of such burdens and fears mentioned above, and these play out to create what Amartya Sen call the 'missing women'; the women who otherwise should be alive.The social disadvantage suffered by women is by far a greater contributing factor. Some of the statistics of The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), point to the extent of disadvantage are: the earned income for women is 34 percent of that for men; the adult literacy ratio for women is 70 percent of that for men; primary school enrolment for girls is 85 per cent of that for boys; high school

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Abstract

A metals accretion of solids, liquids, and gaseous toxic waste has upshot from a lack of improvement in toxic waste management. This has necessitated the design of an assortment of novel research works in water and wastewater treatment, industrialized dissipate management, ground water, and soil pollution subsistence. Simultaneously, increasing

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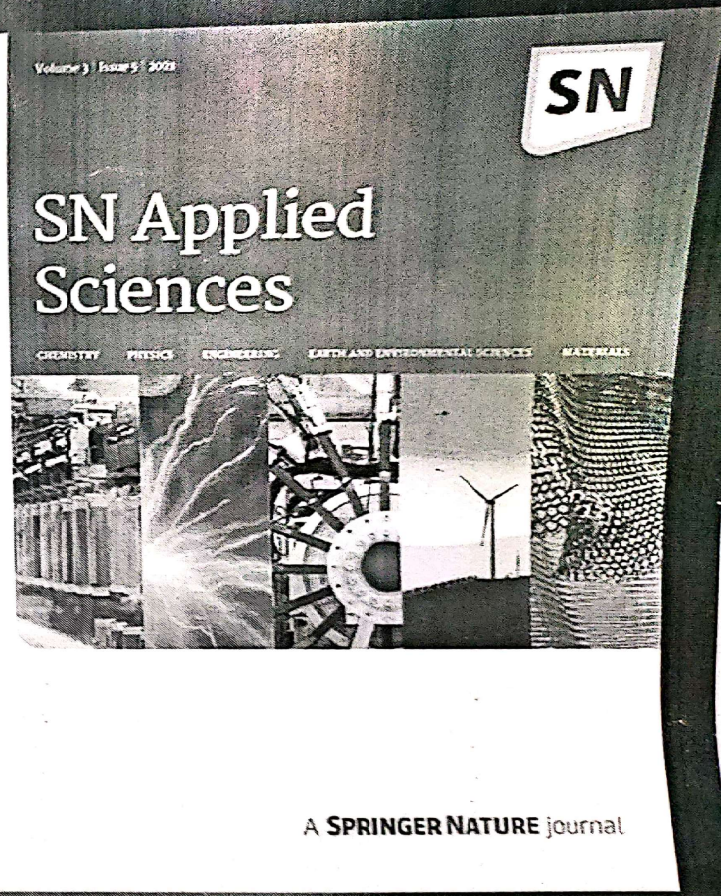

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Research Article

Biofabrication of silver nanoparticles using leaf extract of *Rhynchosia beddomei* Baker: spectral characterization and their biological activities

S. Soneya[1] · K. V. Saritha[1]

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Abstract
The present study successfully investigated the biofabrication, spectral characterization, and biological activities of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) using leaf aqueous extract of *Rhynchosia beddomei* Baker, important crop wild relatives of beans family (*Phaseolus*). Biofabrication of RB-AgNPs (*R. beddomei* leaf synthesized AgNPs) was confirmed by color change of the reaction solution from light yellow to dark brown. UV–Vis absorption spectrum of colloidal solution of RB-AgNPs showed characteristic surface plasmon resonance peak at 431 nm. XRD pattern showed that biofabricated RB-AgNPs were crystalline in nature with FCC lattice and the crystallite size was found to be 9.36 nm. TEM micrographs showed that the biofabricated RB-AgNPs were mainly spherical in shape with 20–80 nm in size. DLS analysis revealed that average hydrodynamic radius of RB-AgNPs was 46.5 ± 8.5 nm. Further RB-AgNPs showed very good stability with zeta potential value of −27.6 mV and polydispersity index of 0.203. FTIR analysis revealed that flavonoids and proteins take part in the bioreduction and stabilization of RB-AgNPs respectively. Biofabricated RB-AgNPs showed effective antioxidant activity against DPPH (IC_{50} = 69.45 µg/mL) and H_2O_2 (IC_{50} = 87.43 µg/mL). RB-AgNPs showed significant antimicrobial activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. RB-AgNPs were further proved to possess potent cytotoxic activity against different carcinomas including human cell lines of colon carcinoma (COLO205), prostate carcinoma (PC3) and breast cancer (MCF7). Thus RB-AgNPs showed multiple biological functions (3-in-1 system) including antioxidant, antimicrobial and anticancer activities.

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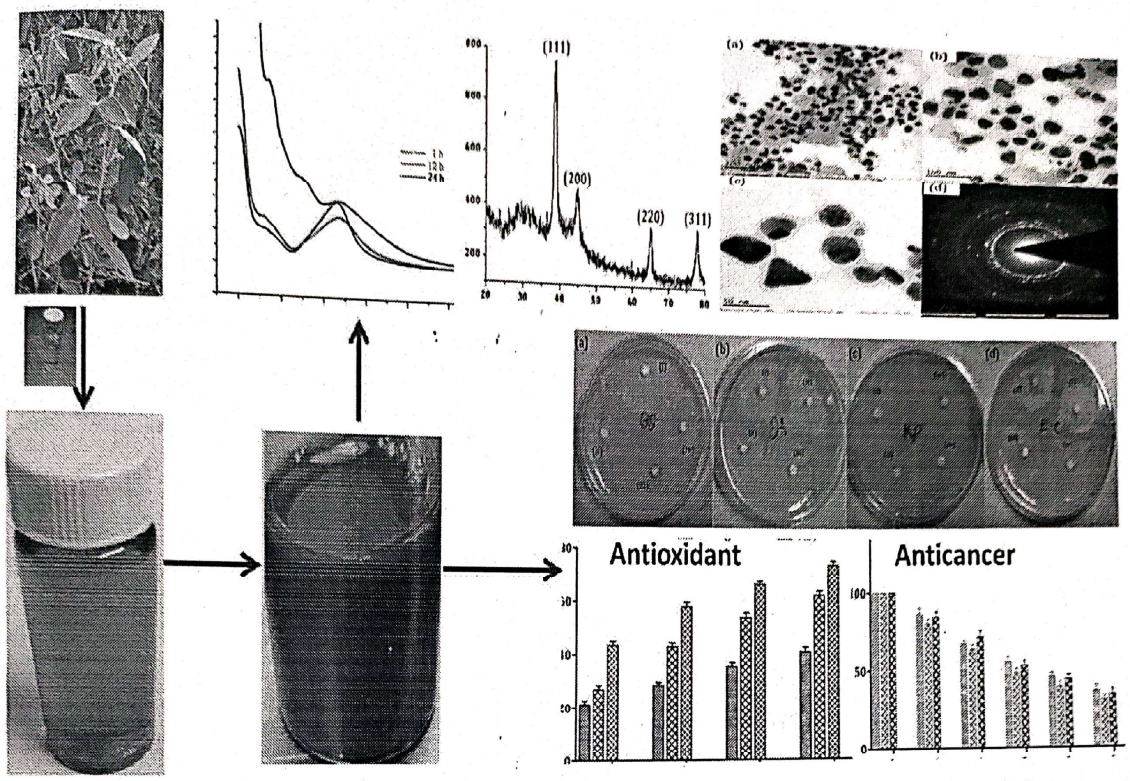
Graphic abstract



Keywords *Rhynchosia beddomei* Baker · Silver nanoparticles · Biofabrication · TEM · DLS · COLO205

1 Introduction

Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) have been extensively applied in every field of science due to their unique physico-chemical properties. Applications of AgNPs have revolutionized the medicinal industry owing to their optical, thermal, catalytic, electronic and optoelectronic properties [1–3]. The unique physico-chemical properties such as surface plasmon resonance (SPR), large surface area to volume ratio and spatial confinement are mainly size and shape dependant [1, 2]. Hence the synthesis of AgNPs with controlled size and shape has gain importance. Different physical and chemical methods including laser ablation [4], UV-Irradiation assisted [5], γ-radiation assisted [6], electron beam irradiation [7] ultrasound assisted [8], solvothermal [9], thermal decomposition [10] lithographic [11], electrochemical [12], photochemical [13], sonochemical [14], polyaniline [15], polyol [16], polyvinylpyrrolidine assisted [17] and chemical reduction methods [18] have been successfully employed for the synthesis of AgNPs. Chemical and physical methods are time taking, laborious, and not eco-friendly. Further chemical and physical methods cause health hazards like genotoxicity, carcinogenicity, mutagenic and cytotoxicities due to exposure to different toxic irradiations and chemicals [19]. Hence there is a need to develop the green procedures to synthesize clean, non-toxic and biocompatible AgNPs. Different scientists around the globe developed simple and cost effective methods for the synthesis of AgNPs using different biological entities like bacteria, fungi, yeast and plants. Biofabricated AgNPs are clean, nontoxic and biocompatible. Biofabrication of AgNPs using yeast, bacteria and fungi involve tedious culturing methods and laborious procedures, and also time taking. Biofabrication of AgNPs using plants and their extracts involves simple steps, little duration, low-cost and ecofriendly approaches. Different plants including *Mimusops elengi* [20], *Cassia fistula* [21], *Helicteres isora* [22], *Panax ginseng* [23], *Andrographis paniculata* [24], *Indigofera barberi* [25], *Clerodendrum phlomidis* [26], *Rubus glaucus* [27], *Olax scandens* [28], *Spondias dulcis* [29] and *Mussaenda erythrophylla* [30] have been reported for the synthesis of AgNPs with different biological activities.

Phytosynthesized AgNPs were proved to possess different applications. Malaria and arbovirus vectors have been successfully controlled using *Mimusops elengi* [20]. Phytosynthesized AgNPs have been reported to possess

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Chapter 9 - Resveratrol for hepatocellular carcinoma therapy

Kalisetty Chengaiahgari Maheswari, Ganganapalli Supraja, Kallimakula Venkata Reddy Saritha

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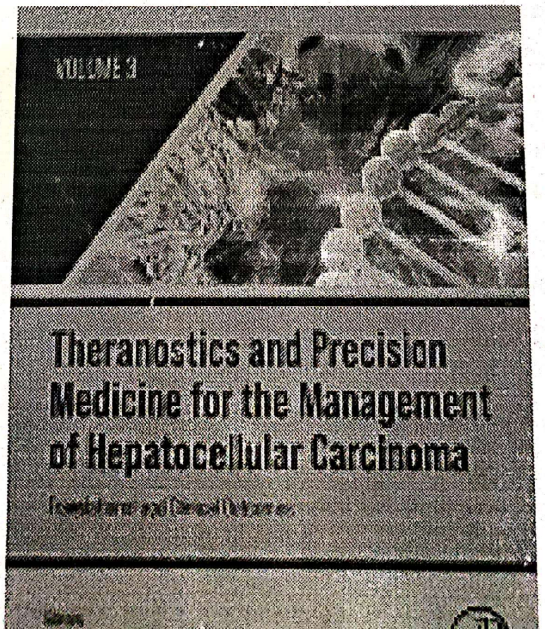
Abstract

Since time of evolution of medicine, plants and plant derivatives were treasured for their therapeutic properties. Phytochemicals including phytoalexins, natural phenols, and other secondary metabolites are under constant research for their antimicrobial, antipyretic, antioxidant, antiinflammatory, antihistonic and antitumorigenic properties. Resveratrol is one of the phytoderivatives under constant research for its promising effects in the treatment of cancer. Numerous investigations were reported pointing the antitumorigenic action of resveratrol. In the current study, role of this stilbenoid against hepatocellular carcinoma is conferred through various observations.

Previous chapter in book Next chapter in book



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Theranostics and Precision Medicine for the Management of Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Volume 3

Translational and Clinical Outcomes

2022, Pages 109-132

Chapter 8 - Phytochemicals for hepatocellular carcinoma therapy: from in vitro to clinic

Ganganapalli Supraja [1], Kalisetty Chengaiahgari Maheswari [1], Deepika Pamarthy [2], Kallimakula Venkata Reddy Saritha [1]

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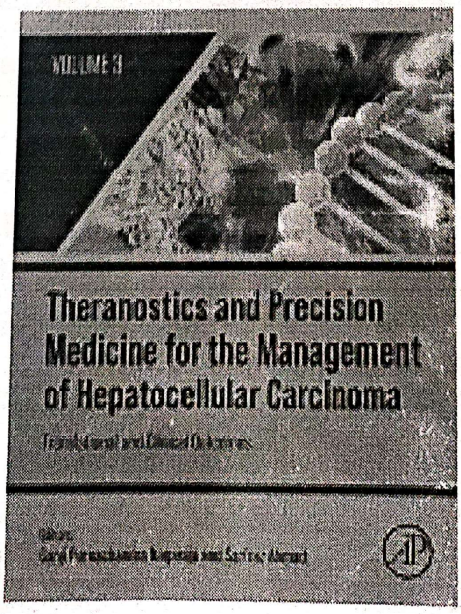
Abstract

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) or liver cancer ranks first among four leading cancers in the world according to Cancer Statistics 2021. It has gained place in the field of oncology due to the various paths of origin and alterations of genes at molecular level. These include mutations, epigenetic modifications of various genes associated with cell cycle regulation, tumor suppressor genes, and oncogenes. Different types of liver cancers include HCC, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, angiosarcoma, and hepatoblastoma. HCC occurs widely in the liver. Early-stage detection is difficult due to unavailability of biological markers. In recent years, the methods to treat cancer have evolved greatly, involving reduced side effects. The current review signifies the role of medicinal herbs and secondary metabolites which are gaining important roles as anticancer therapies. We discuss herein research updates on plants and their medicinal properties, and role of herbs, and metabolites available, as targeted treatments for HCC, briefing upon their molecular expression patterns. This compendium of phytochemicals and natural products can be used to develop potential therapeutics for treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma.



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Synthesis and bioassay of azolyl benzothiazine carboxamides

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P. Siva Sankar, G. Sravya, T. Rajeswari, and V. Padmavathi

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Synthesis and Bioassay of Azolyl Benzothiazine Carboxamides

P. Siva Sankar,[1, a)] G. Sravya,[2, b)] T. Rajeswari,[1] and V. Padmavathi[1, c)]

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Abstract. Cyclic sulfonamides (sultams) gained importance due to their potential pharmaceutical activity. Amongst these, 1,2-benzothiazine-1,1-dioxide and their derivatives represent the most familiar class of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) available in the market. In fact, Meloxicam and Piroxicam, the members of oxicam family are used as an analgesic and anti-inflammatory drugs. Azoles are potential chemical entities with a wide range of pharmacological activities such as anticancer, antibacterial, antifungal[1,2], antiviral and antiparasitic[3]. In continuation of our efforts to develop potential multifunctional heterocycles, we have synthesized novel azolylbenzothiazine carboxamides and studied their cytotoxic and antioxidant activities. The results of these aspects will be discussed.

INTRODUCTION

The amide functionality is a common feature in small, complex, synthetic and natural molecules and appears in more than 25% of known drugs[4]. This can be expected since carboxamides are natural, stable and possess both hydrogen-bond accepting and donating properties. Azoles are prominent players in pharmaceutical research as they have several biological properties. Oxaprozin, Bengazole-A, Meloxicam, Tiazofurin, Cimetidine, Omepraole[5] are used as drugs that contain azole moiety. Cyclic sulfonamides (sultams) are the potential pharmaceutical agents due to their varied biological activity. In fact, 1,2-benzothiazine-1,1-dioxide and their derivatives represent the most familiar class of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) available in the market. Based on these the members of oxicam family[6] Meloxicam and Piroxicam are used as an analgesic and anti-inflammatory drugs[7]. Besides the importance of these heterocycles, we planned and executed the synthesis and bioassay of oxazolyl benzothiazine carboxamides.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The target molecules-azolyl benzothiazine carboxamides (**8-10**) were prepared from benzothiazine carboxylate (**4**) and azolyl amines (**5-7**). N-Alkylation of sodium saccharin with methyl chloroacetate furnished methyl 2-(1,1-dioxido-3-oxobenzo[d]isothiazol-2(3*H*)-yl)acetate (**2**). Gabriel-Colman intramolecular rearrangement of **2** in the presence of sodium methoxide under nitrogen atmosphere resulted in methyl 4-hydroxy-2*H*-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxylate-1,1-dioxide[8,9] (**3**). N-methylation and O-methylation of **3** with excess diazomethane under nitrogen atmosphere afforded the synthetic intermediate methyl 4-hydroxy-2-methyl-2*H*-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxylate-1,1-dioxide (**4**). It was observed that the reaction was effected in the presence of two-fold excess diazomethane at -10 ^{0}C in 8 h (Scheme 1).

The compounds 4-aryloxazol-2-amine (**5**) / 4-arylthiazol-2-amine (**6**) / 4-aryl-1*H*-imidazol-2-amine (**7**) were prepared from phenacyl bromide and appropriate nucleophiles[10]. The reaction of **4** with **5**/**6**/**7** in the presence of

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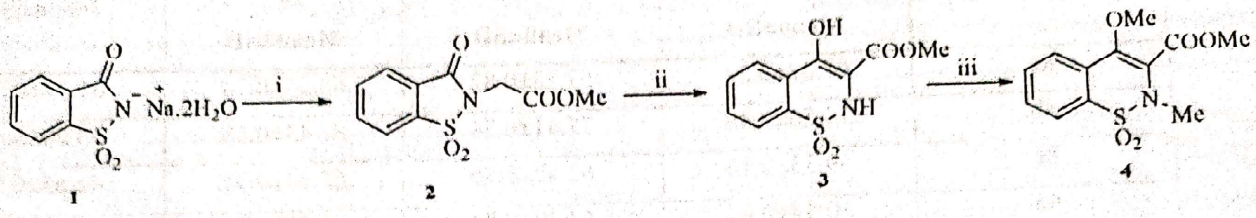
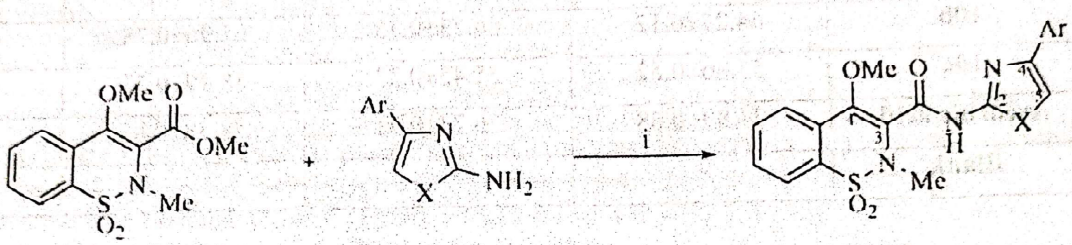
5.0 mol% sodium methoxide gave 4-methoxy-2-methyl-*N*-(4-aryloxazol-2-yl)-2*H*-benzo[*e*][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (**8**) / 4-methoxy-2-methyl-*N*-(4-arylthiazol-2-yl)-2*H*-benzo[*e*][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (**9**) / 4-methoxy-2-methyl-*N*-(4-aryl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-2*H*-benzo[*e*][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (**10**) (Scheme-2). The structures of all the new molecules were established by IR, NMR, mass and elemental analyses and the data is incorporated in experimental section.



(i) $ClCH_2COOMe$ / DMF / 110 °C / 4 hrs
(ii) CH_3ONa / CH_3OH / reflux / 1 hr
(iii) CH_2N_2 / Et_2O / 0-5 °C / 8 hrs

SCHEME 1. Synthesis of methyl 4-methoxy-2-methyl-2*H*-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxylate-1,1-dioxide



(i) NaoMe (5 mol %) / toluene /)))

X= O, S, NH

Ar = (a) Ph
(b) 4-Me.Ph
(c) 4-Cl.Ph

SCHEME 2. Synthesis of heteroarylazolyl benzothiazine carboxamides

BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Antioxidant Activity

The compounds **8a-c-10a-c** were assayed for antioxidant activity by DPPH and NO methods (Table 1). The 4-Methoxy-2-methyl-N-(4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)-2H-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (**8**) displayed higher radical scavenging activity than 4-methoxy-2-methyl-N-(4-(p-tolyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2H-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (**9**) and N-(4-(4-chlorophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-4-methoxy-2-methyl-2H-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (**10**). Amongst the latter compounds **9** showed slightly higher activity than **10**. It was noticed that the presence of electron-donating methyl substituent on the aromatic ring enhanced the activity when compared with those having electron-withdrawing chloro-substituent in the respective series. In fact, the compounds **8b** and **9b** exhibited excellent antioxidant activity greater than the standard Ascorbic acid.

The free radical scavenging activity of the compounds **8b** and **9b** was measured at different concentrations and the change in absorbance at 10, 20 and 30 min in the DPPH method is listed in Table **2**. It was observed at these **10** min intervals the values are very close and the results indicated that the antioxidant activity is independent of time.

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TABLE 1. The *in vitro* antioxidant activity of compounds 8-10 by [illegible]

Compd. No.	Concentration (µg/ml)			IC_{50} (µg/ml)
	50	75	100	
	Mean±SD	Mean±SD	Mean±SD	Mean±SD
8a	65.32±0.32	67.78±0.82	68.94±0.73	31.92±0.18
8b	74.56±0.49	77.41±0.74	81.43±0.68	38.20±0.47
8c	59.33±0.16	62.48±0.16	65.84±0.35	42.63±0.69
9a	60.44±0.84	64.32±0.31	66.37±0.18	41.43±0.72
9b	73.64±0.35	76.32±0.24	79.58±0.51	97.75±0.26
9c	58.28±0.24	68.48±0.44	62.21±0.63	126.03±0.62
10a	57.24±0.41	60.61±0.79	63.34±0.32	33.03±0.24
10b	64.27±0.12	66.73±0.75	67.96±0.78	40.79±0.49
10c	53.46±0.52	55.45±0.23	58.49±0.57	67.70±0.63
Ascorbic acid	74.89±0.68	76.73±0.71	78.38±0.82	33.38±0.84
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TABLE 2. Antioxidant activity of the compounds **8b** and **9b** at 10 min time intervals by DPPH Scavenging method

Compound	10 min	20 min	30 min
8b	84.43	81.62	81.96
9b	79.58	79.69	79.93

SYNTHESIS AND SPECTRA DATA

General Procedure for the Synthesis of Heteroarylazolyl Benzothiazine Carboxamides (5-13)

Benzothiazine carboxylate (**4**) (1 mmol), 4-aryloxazol-2-amine (**5**) / 4-arylthiazol-2-amine (**6**) / 4-aryl-1H-imidazol-2-amine (**7**) amine (**5-7**) (1 mmol) and 5 mol % sodium methoxide (5 ml) in toluene was taken and sonicated at a frequency 35 kHz for 4-5 hrs. The solvent was removed on a rotary evaporator and the resultant solid was recrystallized from ethanol.

4-Methoxy-2-methyl-N-(4-phenyloxazol-2-yl)-2H-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (8a)

mp 135-137 °C. IR (KBr): 3362 (NH), 1713 (C=O), 1662 (C=C), 1565 (C=N), 1327-1131 (SO_2) (cm^{-1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 2.56 (s, 3H, N-CH_3), 3.44 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 7.28-7.56 (m, 10H, Ar-H, & C_5'-H), 0.68 (bs, 1H, CONH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 38.0 (N-CH_3), 55.2 (O-CH_3), 106.1 (C_3), 143.1 (C_4), 150.3 (C_2'), 166.1 (C=O), 122.3, 124.6, 125.2, 126.0, 127.3, 129.5 131.1, 132.7, 133.4, 135.3, 136.9, 138.7 Aromatic carbons, C_4' & C_5') ppm. HRMS (*m/z*): 434.4213 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{17}N_3O_5S$: C, 58.30; H, 20; N, 10.12; Found: C, 58.39; H, 4.16; N, 10.21%.

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4-Methoxy-2-methyl-N-(4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)-2H-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (8b)

mp 142-144 °C. IR (KBr): 3370 (NH), 1720 (C=O), 1673 (C=C), 1577 (C=N), 1338-1136 (SO_2) (cm^{-1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 2.42 (s, 3H, N-CH_3), 3.37 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 7.31-7.62 (m, 10H, Ar-H, & C_5'-H), 11.72 (bs, 1H, CONH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 36.1 (N-CH_3), 51.6 (O-CH_3), 105.6 (C_5'), 107.2 (C_3), 141.4 (C_4), 163.3 (C_2'), 168.5 (C=O), 121.4, 122.6, 123.2, 125.0, 126.3, 127.5, 129.1, 130.4, 132.0, 134.5, 135.8 (Aromatic carbons, C_4') ppm. HRMS (*m/z*): 450.4835 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{17}N_3O_4S_2$: C, 56.25; H, 4.05; N, 9.91; Found: C, 56.19; H, 4.01; N, 9.83 %.

4-Methoxy-2-methyl-N-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-2H-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (8c)

mp 147-149 °C. IR (KBr): 3385 (NH), 1738 (C=O), 1681 (C=C), 1583 (C=N), 1342-1139 (SO_2) (cm^{-1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 2.47 (s, 3H, N-CH_3), 3.45 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 7.27-7.61 (m, 10H, Ar-H, & C_5'-H), 11.26 (bs, 1H, CONH), 12.61 (bs, 1H, Imidazole NH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 37.5 (N-CH_3), 53.8 (O-CH_3), 108.3 (C_4), 107.2 (C_5'), 139.4 (C_4), 153.7 (C_2'), 165.9 (C=O), 119.2, 121.6, 123.0, 124.9, 126.3, 127.1, 128.8, 129.5, 132.0, 135.7, 136.2 (Aromatic carbons, C_4') ppm. HRMS (*m/z*): 433.4330 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{18}N_4O_4S$: C, 58.42; H, 4.37; N, 13.74; Found: C, 58.53; H, 4.42; N, 13.65 %.

4-Methoxy-2-methyl-N-(4-(p-tolyl)oxazol-2-yl)-2H-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (9a)

mp 138-140 °C. IR (KBr): 3359 (NH), 1692 (C=O), 1639 (C=C), 1563 (C=N), 1325-1130 (SO_2) (cm^{-1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 2.36 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.49 (s, 3H, N-CH_3), 3.39 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 7.21-7.66 (m, 10H, Ar-H, & C_5'-H), 10.62 (bs, 1H, CONH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 22.5 (CH_3), 38.0 (N-CH_3), 54.3 (O-CH_3), 105.8 (C_3), 142.5 (C_4), 149.0 (C_2'), 165.6 (C=O), 123.4, 124.7, 125.5, 126.0, 127.8, 129.1, 132.3, 135.4, 136.2, 138.9 (Aromatic carbons, C_4' & C_5') ppm. HRMS (*m/z*): 448.4482 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{19}N_3O_5S$: C, 59.37; H, 4.46; N, 10.01; Found: C, 59.28; H, 4.50; N, 9.88 %.

4-Methoxy-2-methyl-N-(4-(p-tolyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2H-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (9b)

mp 146-148 °C. IR (KBr): 3368 (NH), 1740 (C=O), 1641 (C=C), 1572 (C=N), 1336-1134 (SO_2) (cm^{-1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 2.20 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.40 (s, 3H, N-CH_3), 3.32 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 7.296-7.55 (m, 10H, Ar-H, & C_5'-H), 11.69 (bs, 1H, CONH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 21.9 (CH_3), 37.4 (N-CH_3), 50.5 (O-CH_3), 104.3 (C_5'), 106.8 (C_3), 141.4 (C_4), 152.6 (C_4'), 161.1 (C_2'), 166.0 (C=O), 121.2, 123.5, 124.0, 125.6, 127.8, 129.9, 131.4, 133.5, 134.7, 136.1 (Aromatic carbons, C_4') ppm. HRMS (*m/z*): 464.5106 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{19}N_3O_4S_2$: C, 57.21; H, 4.40; N, 9.46; Found: C, 57.13; H, 4.34; N, 9.52 %.

4-Methoxy-2-methyl-N-(4-(p-tolyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-2H-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (9c)

mp 150-152 °C. IR (KBr): 3376 (NH), 1725 (C=O), 1674 (C=C), 1579 (C=N), 1339-1135 (SO_2) (cm^{-1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 2.31 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.55 (s, 3H, N-CH_3), 3.62 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 7.31-7.65 (m, 10H, Ar-H, & C_5'-H), 11.35 (bs, 1H, CONH), 12.32 (bs, 1H, Imidazole NH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 23.4 (CH_3), 38.1 (N-CH_3), 54.6 (O-CH_3), 107.5 (C_3), 140.6 (C_4'), 142.5 (C_3), 152.3 (C_2'), 164.0 (C=O), 121.2, 122.0, 123.7, 125.4, 127.6, 128.5, 132.7, 134.3, 137.1 (Aromatic carbons and C_5') ppm. HRMS (*m/z*): 447.4655 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{20}N_4O_4S$: C, 59.50; H, 4.79; N, 13.11; Found: C, 59.42; H, 4.75; N, 13.20 %.

N-(4-(4-Chlorophenyl)oxazol-2-yl)-4-methoxy-2-methyl-2H-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide-1,1-dioxide (10a)

mp 164-166 °C. IR (KBr): 3356 (NH), 1674 (C=O), 1626 (C=C), 1562 (C=N), 1322-1128 (SO_2) (cm^{-1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 2.56 (s, 3H, N-CH_3), 3.52 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 7.33-7.71 (m, 10H, Ar-H, & C_5'-H), 10.71 (bs, 1H, CONH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 39.2 (N-CH_3), 54.5 (O-CH_3), 107.4 (C_3), 143.7 (C_4), 151.0 (C_2'), 167.3 (C=O), 121.8, 123.2, 125.1, 126.7, 128.5, 131.0, 132.9, 133.6, 135.3, 137.2, 138.0, 139.4 (Aromatic carbons, C_4' & C_5') ppm. HRMS (*m/z*): 468.8631 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{16}ClN_3O_5S$: C, 54.02; H, 3.67; N, 9.51; Found: C, 53.88; H, 3.62; N, 9.42 %.

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N-(4-(4-Chlorophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-4-methoxy-2-methyl-2H-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide (10b)

mp 156-158 °C. IR (KBr): 3362 (NH), 1698 (C=O), 1658 (C=C), 1569 (C=N), 1330-1132 (SO_2) (cm^{-1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 2.39 (s, 3H, N-CH_3), 3.32 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 7.27-7.59 (m, 10H, Ar-H, & C_5'-H), 11.53 (bs, 1H, CONH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 35.1 (N-CH_3), 50.3 (O-CH_3), 104.1 (C_4'), 106.5 (C_3), 141.2 (C_3), 148.0 (C_4'), 162.2 (C_2'), 169.4 (C=O), 121.2,6, 124.2, 126.5, 127.7, 129.1, 130.0, 132.3, 134.5, 135.9, 136.6 (Aromatic carbons) ppm. HRMS (*m/z*): 484.9255 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{16}ClN_3O_4S_2$: C, 52.11; H, 3.45; N, 9.16; Found: C, 52.00; H, 3.49; N, 9.10 %.

N-(4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-4-methoxy-2-methyl-2H-benzo[e][1,2]thiazine-3-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide (10c)

mp 147-149 °C. IR (KBr): 3369 (NH), 1711 (C=O), 1668 (C=C), 1573 (C=N), 1335-1138 (SO_2) (cm^{-1}); ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) : δ 2.55 (s, 3H, N-CH_3), 3.40 (s, 3H, O-CH_3), 7.32-7.81 (m, 10H, Ar-H, & C_5'-H), 11.34 (bs, 1H, CONH), 12.73 (bs, 1H, Imidazole NH) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 38.3 (N-CH_3), 54.6 (O-CH_3), 107.0 (C_4), 139.4 (C_4), 153.7 (C_2'), 167.2 (C=O), 120.3, 122.0, 123.6, 124.8, 126.9, 127.1, 129.7, 133.2, 136.1, 137.5, 138.3, 139.4 (Aromatic carbons, C_4' & C_5') ppm. HRMS (*m/z*): 467.8805 $[M+Na]^+$; Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{17}ClN_4O_4S$: C, 54.07; H, 3.82; N, 12.65; Found: C, 54.00; H, 3.85; N, 12.59 %.

CONCLUSION

A variety of azolyl benzothiazine carboxamides were prepared from benzothiazine carboxylate and azolyl amines in the presence of NaOMe under ultrasonication and tested for their antioxidant activity. Further methyl-substituted oxazolyl benzothiazine carboxamide (**8b**) thiazolyl benzothiazine carboxamide (**9b**) exhibited antioxidant activity greater than Ascorbic acid.

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G. Lakshmi Teja, T. Rekha, G. Sravya, and V. Padmavathi

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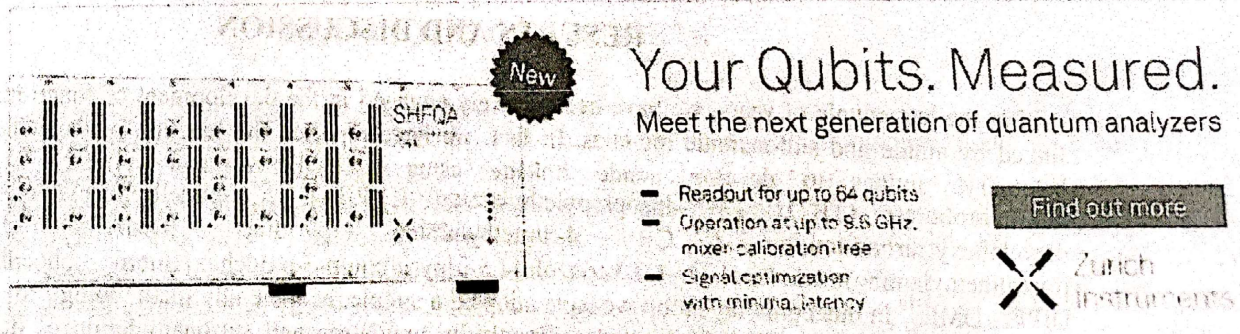

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Synthesis of Carboxamide and Sulfonyl Carboxamide Linked Azoles under Green Conditions

G. Lakshmi Teja,[1, a)] T. Rekha,[1, b)] G. Sravya,[2, c)] and V. Padmavathi[1,d)]

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Abstract. Direct coupling of heteroaldehydes with heteroaryl amines/sulfonylamines is performed under green conditions using PEG-400 in the presence of oxidant CCl_3CN/H_2O_2. The presence of electron-withdrawing substituents on heteroaldehydes increased the yield. Further heteroaryl amines favor the reaction when compared with heteroaryl sulfonylamines.

INTRODUCTION

Amide moiety represents a privileged structural motif and it plays an important role in the composition of polymers, proteins, natural products, and pharmaceuticals.[1,2] Various approaches were explored for the efficient construction of this significant skeleton.[3,4] The most common synthetic route relies on the reactions of activated carboxylic acids and their derivatives with amines.[5-7] However, this method has innate drawbacks, for instance, a large number of by-products are generated leading to lower yields. As a result, alternative methods for amide synthesis have been developed *viz.*, Beckmann rearrangement[8], azide based modified Staudinger-Vilarrasa reaction[9], amidation of aryl halides[10], oxidative amidation of aldehydes[11] or alcohols[12] and amidation of alkynyl bromide with amines[13]. Most of these reactions require relatively harsh conditions such as light, expensive oxidant, strong bases, transition-metal complexes *viz.*, Cu, Zn, Zr, Ru, Pd, Hg[14], high temperature, *etc*. As such, there is a quest for efficient and economically viable methods to construct an amide bond. In continuation of our interest in green-reaction conditions for organic transformations,[15] we herein report a simple and efficient protocol for the synthesis of carboxamide and sulfonyl carboxamide linked heterocycles using PEG-400 in the presence of an oxidant CCl_3CN/H_2O_2 as eco-friendly and recyclable medium.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For the last couple of years, we have been actively engaged in the development of functionalized heterocycles linked by amide and sulfonamide moieties. In fact, we have reported the reaction between heteroaryl acids and heteroaryl amines to develop amide linkage using 2-(1*H*-benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethylaminium tetrafluoroborate (TBTU)/ *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA)/ *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF)[16], *N,N'*-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC)/ 4-dimethylamino pyridine (DMAP)/ Dioxane[17,18], 1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1*H*-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-*b*]pyridinium-3-oxidehexafluoro phosphate (HATU) / DIPEA/DMF.[19] In this communication we have adopted a simple, eco-friendly methodology for the development of amide and sulfonamide linked heterocycles directly by amidation and sulfonamidation of heteroaldehydes with

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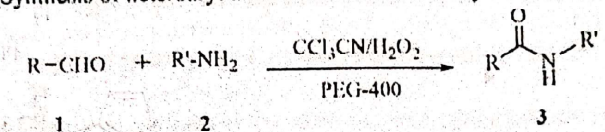
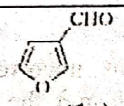
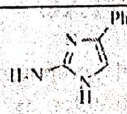
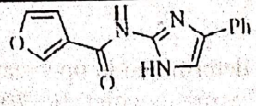
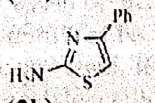
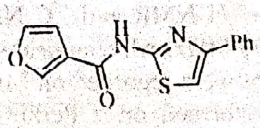
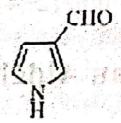
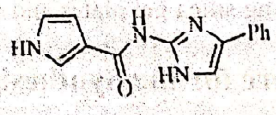
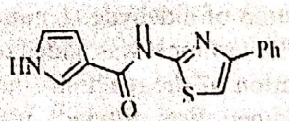
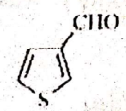
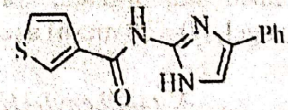
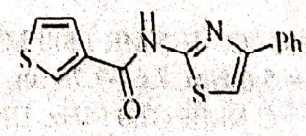
heteroaryl amines and sulfonylamines. Furan-2-carbaldehyde (**1a**), 1*H*-pyrrole-2-carbaldehyde (**1b**) and thiophene-2-carbaldehyde (**1c**) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as such. 4-Phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-amine (**2a**) was obtained by the treatment of phenacyl bromide with acetyl guanidine in DMF followed by hydrolysis in the presence of dil. H_2SO_4.[17] 4-Phenylthiazol-2-amine (**2b**) was prepared by the reaction of phenacyl bromide with thiourea in methanol.[17] *N*-(5-(Aminosulfonyl)-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)benzamide (**4**) was prepared by the reaction of 4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-amine with benzoyl chloride followed by chlorosulfonylation with sulfuryl chloride under ultrasonication in DMF at 0 °C. The resultant *N*-(5-(chlorosulfonyl)-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)benzamide on further treatment with 25% NH_4OH gave **4**.[21] Initially, in our attempt to develop amide linkage directly from aldehydes and amines, we have chosen **1a** and **2a** to carry out the pilot reaction in the presence of different oxidants *viz.*, *m*-CPBA in dichloromethane, H_2O_2 in dimethyl carbonate (DMC) and CCl_3CN/H_2O_2 in dichloromethane. It was found that CCl_3CN/H_2O_2 is the best oxidant resulting in the formation of product in 64%. In recent years, the use of green reaction solvents such as ionic liquids and polyethylene glycol (PEG-400) has gained importance.[20-22] Since PEG-400 is inexpensive, easy to handle, thermally stable, non-toxic and recyclable. In order to increase the yield, the reaction between **1a** and **2a** was carried out using PEG-400 in the presence of CCl_3CN/H_2O_2 in PEG-400 and found that this is the most favorable reaction conditions for direct amidation of aldehydes with amines. The scope and generality of this reaction were subsequently examined using different heteroaldehydes and heteroaryl amines and the products were obtained in excellent yield (Table 1).

TABLE 1. Synthesis of heteroaryl amides from heteroaldehydes and heteroaryl amines



1 2 3

Entry	Aldehyde	Amine	Product	Yield (%)
1	 (**1a**)	 (**2a**)		84 (**3a**)
2	**1a**	 (**2b**)		82 (**3b**)
3	 (**1b**)	**2a**		85 (**3c**)
4	**1b**	**2b**		84 (**3d**)
5	 (**1c**)	**2a**		83 (**3e**)
6	**1c**	**2b**		82 (**3f**)

This methodology was extended to prepare sulfonyl carboxamide linked heterocycles by the reaction of heteroaldehydes with heteroaryl sulfonylamines (Table 2). Based on the obtained yield of the products it was noticed that heteroaryl amines favor the reaction with the formation of products in high yield when compared with heteroaryl sulfonylamines. This may be due to the electron-withdrawing effect of the sulfonyl group.

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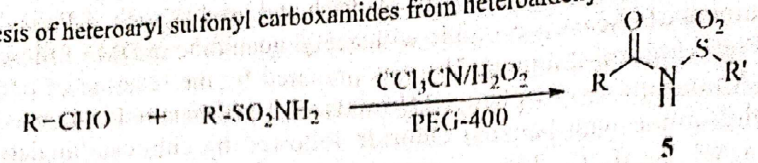
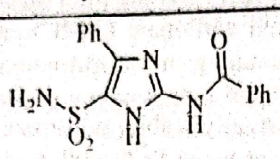
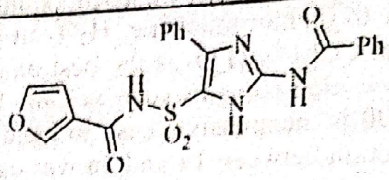
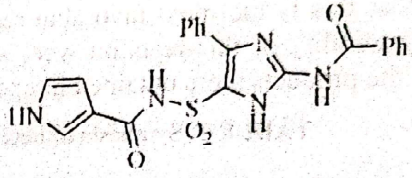
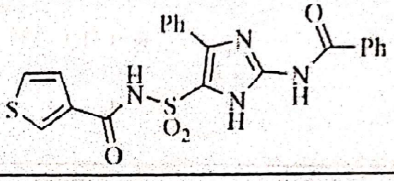
TABLE 2. Synthesis of heteroaryl sulfonyl carboxamides from heteroaldehydes and heteroaryl sulfonylamines



1 4 5

Entry	Aldehydes	Sulfonylamines	Products	Yield (%)
1	1a	 (4)		69 (5a)
2	1b	4		68 (5b)
3	1c	4		67 (5c)

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 wavenumbers were mentioned in cm^{-1}. The ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in DMSO-d_6 on a Jeol JNM spectrometer operating at 400 and 100 MHz. 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 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 the Synthesis of Amide by the Reaction of an Aldehyde with Amine

To a stirred solution of aldehyde (1 mmol), amine (1 mmol), CCl_3CN (2 mmol) in PEG-400 (5mL) at 0 °C, a solution of H_2O_2 (30%) (3mmol) was added dropwise. Then the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 8-12 h. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), the reaction mixture was poured into ice water (50 mL). The solid obtained was filtered, washed with water and the crude product was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 60-120 mesh) using hexane/ethyl acetate (6:4) as eluent.

N-(4-Phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)furan-3-carboxamide (3a)

M.p.: 233-235 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 7.27 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J= 5.6 Hz), 7.12 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 7.32 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J = 5.6 Hz), 7.69-7.78 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 8.67 (s, 1H, C_2-H), 8.99 (bs, 1H, O=C-NH), 12.51 (bs, 1H, NH-imidazole) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 110.4 (C-4), 111.3 (C-3), 119.1 (C-5'), 124.5, 125.8, 127.4, 132.1 (aromatic carbons), 137.4 (C-4'), 139.1 (C-5), 144.1 (C-2'), 145.9 (C-2), 156.1 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 276.0764 $[M+Na]^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{11}N_3O_2$: C, 66.40; H, 4.38; N, 16.59. Found: C, 66.44; H, 4.39; N, 16.62.

N-(4-Phenylthiazol-2-yl)furan-3-carboxamide (3b)

M.p.: 222-224 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 7.18 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J = 5.2 Hz), 7.20 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J = 5.2 Hz), 7.23 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 7.48-7.91 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 8.52 (s, 1H, C_2-H), 10.31 (bs, 1H, CONH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100

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MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 109.1 (C-5'), 110.2 (C-4), 114.2 (C-3), 124.1, 126.2, 131.5, 132.6 (aromatic carbons), 141.4 (C-5), 146.1 (C-2), 149.9 (C-4'), 155.7 (C-2'), 158.4 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 293.0369 $[M+Na]^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_2S$: C, 62.21; H, 3.73; N, 10.36. Found: C, 62.31; H, 3.66; N, 10.46.

N-(4-Phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (3c)

M.p.: 211-213 °C. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 6.28 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J= 4.8 Hz), 6.92 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J= 4.8 Hz), 6.99 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 7.05 (s, 1H, C_2-H), 7.48-7.61 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 9.69 (bs, 1H, CONH), 11.11 (bs, 1H, NH-pyrrole), 12.39 (bs, 1H, NH-imidazole) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 106.2 (C-4), 109.6 (C-3), 118.9 (C-5'), 120.4 (C-5), 124.1 (C-2), 125.4, 126.3, 128.4, 131.6 (aromatic carbons), 139.9 (C-4'), 148.2 (C-2'), 156.9 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 275.0923 $[M+Na]^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{12}N_4O$: C, 66.65; H, 4.79; N, 22.21. Found: C, 66.60; H, 4.74; N, 22.31.

N-(4-Phenylthiazol-2-yl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (3d)

M.p.: 216-218 °C. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 6.34 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J= 5.4 Hz), 6.89 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 6.94 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J= 5.4 Hz), 7.01 (s, 1H, C_2-H), 7.52-7.80 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 11.15 (bs, 1H, NH-pyrrole), 13.15 (bs, 1H, CONH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 107.2 (C-5'), 111.5 (C-4), 113.4 (C-3), 126.6 (C-5), 127.9 (C-2), 129.1, 130.2, 132.4, 135.4 (aromatic carbons), 149.1 (C-4'), 153.5 (C-2'), 156.8 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 292.0525 $[M+Na]^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{11}N_3OS$: C, 62.44; H, 4.12; N, 15.60. Found: C, 62.38; H, 4.06; N, 15.71.

N-(4-Phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)thiophene-3-carboxamide (3e)

M.p.: 215-217 °C. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 7.09 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 7.43 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J= 4.2 Hz), 7.49-7.61 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.82 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J = 4.2 Hz), 8.64 (s, 1H, C_2-H), 9.11 (bs, 1H, CONH), 12.46 (bs, 1H, NH-imidazole) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 120.1 (C-5'), 125.4, 126.7, 128.1, 129.9, 130.1, 131.2, 134.6 (aromatic carbons, C-4, C-5, C-3), 138.5 (C-2), 141.5 (C-4'), 144.9 (C-2'), 155.8 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 292.0529 $[M+Na]^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{11}N_3OS$: C, 62.44; H, 4.12; N, 15.60. Found: C, 62.35; H, 4.18; N, 15.69.

N-(4-Phenylthiazol-2-yl)thiophene-3-carboxamide (3f)

M.p.: 227-229 °C. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 7.32 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 7.51 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J= 5.0 Hz), 7.54-7.68 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.88 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J= 5.0 Hz), 8.71 (s, 1H, C_2-H), 10.18 (bs, 1H, CONH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 120.1 (C-5'), 127.8, 126.5, 129.7, 130.6, 131.9, 133.0, 134.1 (aromatic carbons, C-4, C-5, C-3), 141.5 (C-2), 142.8 (C-4'), 147.4 (C-2'), 156.9 (C=O) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 309.0119 $[M+Na]^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{14}H_{10}N_2OS_2$: C, 58.72; H, 3.52; N, 9.78. Found: C, 58.79; H, 3.55; N, 9.70.

N-((2-Benzamido-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)sulfonyl)furan-3-carboxamide (5a)

M.p.: 239-240 °C. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 7.35 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J= 4.4 Hz), 7.32-7.49 (m, 10H, Ar-H), 7.53 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J= 4.4 Hz), 8.78 (s, 1H, C_2-H), 11.20 (bs, 1H, CONH), 11.39 (bs, 1H, $NHSO_2$), 12.61 (bs, 1H, NH-imidazole) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 111.4 (C-4), 115.6 (C-3), 121.4, 126.9, 127.5, 128.4, 130.9, 131.9, 132.4, 133.9, 134.6 (aromatic carbons, C-5'), 139.1 (C-4'), 140.1 (C-5), 148.8 (C-2), 151.7 (C-2'), 158.9 (CONH), 160.5 ($CONHSO_2$) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 459.0729 $[M+Na]^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{16}N_4O_5S$: C, 57.79; H, 3.70; N, 12.84. Found: C, 57.81; H, 3.78; N, 12.89.

N-((2-Benzamido-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)sulfonyl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxamide (5b)

M.p.: 244-246 °C. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 6.41 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J = 5.6 Hz), 6.99 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J = 5.6 Hz), 7.11 (s, 1H, C_5-H), 7.25-7.83 (m, 10H, Ar-H), 11.24 (bs, 1H, NH-pyrrole), 11.34 (bs, 1H, CONH), 12.09 (bs, 1H, $NHSO_2$), 12.42 (bs, 1H, NH-imidazole) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 111.4 (C-4), 113.4 (C-3), 121.8 (C-5), 125.7 (C-2), 126.2, 127.4, 128.2, 129.3, 130.1, 131.9, 132.4, 132.6, 133.5 (aromatic carbons, C-5'),

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136.7 (C-4'), 151.4 (C-2'), 161.9 (CONH), 163.2 ($CONHSO_2$) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 458.0892 $[M+Na]^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{17}N_5O_4S$: C, 57.92; H, 3.94; N, 16.08. Found: C, 57.96; H, 4.01; N, 16.11.

N-((2-Benzamido-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)sulfonyl)thiophene-3-carboxamide (5c)

M.p.: 235-237 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 7.54 (d, 1H, C_4-H, J = 4.6 Hz), 7.53-7.74 (m, 10H, Ar-H), 7.91 (d, 1H, C_5-H, J = 4.6 Hz), 8.76 (s, 1H, C_2-H), 11.01 (bs, 1H, CONH), 11.18 (bs, 1H, $NHSO_2$), 12.34 (bs, 1H, NH-imidazole) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 123.4 (C-3), 125.6, 126.2, 127.4, 128.2, 129.9, 130.0, 131.2, 131.9, 133.1, 133.9, 134.8 (aromatic carbons, C-4, C-5, C-5'), 136.4 (C-4'), 143.4 (C-2), 151.4 (C-2'), 156.6 (CONH), 160.7 ($CONHSO_2$) ppm. HRMS: (*m/z*) 475.0521 $[M+Na]^+$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{21}H_{16}N_4O_4S_2$: C, 55.74; H, 3.56; N, 12.38. Found: C, 55.70; H, 3.60; N, 12.40.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have reported a green protocol for direction amidation of heteroaldehydes with heteroaryl amines/sulfonylamines in the presence of oxidant CCl_3CN/H_2O_2 in PEG-400. The presence of electron-withdrawing substituents on heteroaldehydes increased the yield. Further heteroaryl amines favor the reaction when compared with heteroaryl sulfonylamines.

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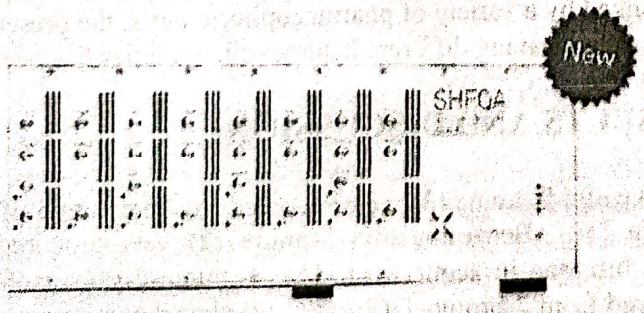

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Synthesis of Heteroaryl Urea Derivatives as Antimicrobial Agents

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Abstract. Azoles are prominent scaffolds in the pharmaceutical arena. In fact, medicinal properties of azole and benzazole containing compounds include anticancer, antimicrobial and antioxidant. Some of the drugs Inthomycin C, Oxaprozin, Tiazofurin, Dacarbazine, Tipifarnib, Albendazole, Febendazole, Omeprazole possess azole / benzazole moiety. Realizing the importance of azoles and benzazoles, it is planned to conjugate these two ligands as heteroaryl substituted urea derivatives and to study their antimicrobial activity. The results pertaining to these aspects will be discussed.

INTRODUCTION

Azole and benzazole moieties are significant heterocyclic scaffolds that are encountered in a number of natural products of medicinal importance. Benzoxazole containing bicyclic systems- calcimycin and carboxamycin are used as drugs. Frentizole [1], bentaluron and ethoxazolamide [2] are some of the drugs having benzothiazole moiety. Benzimidazole-based entities albendazole and fenbendazole are currently under usage as antimicrobial and anthelmentic drugs [3-5]. Oxazoles occur as subunits in numerous natural products [6] such as Leucamide A and its analogues which function as anticancer reagents. Thiazoles are useful in the treatment of allergies [7], hypertension [8], inflammation [9, 10], microbial [11, 12] and HIV infections [13]. Imidazole nucleus is a privileged scaffold in histidine, Vit-B_{12}, a component of DNA base structure, histamine, and biotin. In continuation of our studies towards the development of potential heterocycles linked by a variety of pharmacophoric units, the present work synthesis of heteroaryl urea derivatives as antimicrobial agents having different heterocyclic moieties has been taken.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Benzoxazolyl-2-amine (**1**) and benzimidazolyl-2-amine (**3**) were prepared by the reaction of 2-aminophenol / *o*-phenylenediamine with cyanogen bromide [14]. Benzothiazolyl-2-amine (**2**) was procured from aniline and ammonium thiocyanate in the presence of bromine in acetic acid [15]. 4-(Furan-2-yl)oxazol-2-amine (**7**) and 4-(Furan-2-yl)thiazol-2-amine (**8**) were prepared from 2-bromo-1-(Furan-2-yl)ethan-1-one on treatment with urea and thiourea [16]. 4-(Furan-2-yl)-1H-imidazol-2-amine (**9**) was obtained by the reaction of 2-bromo-1-(furan-2-yl)ethan-1-one with guanidine hydrochloride followed by hydrolysis [17]. *N*-substituted esters of **1/2/3**, methyl

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User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society



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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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MESSAGE

I am delighted to note that the Central Library, S.V.A. Government College, Srikalahasti, Chittoor (Dt), A.P. India is organizing ICSSR Sponsored a Two day National Seminar on "User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society" on 28th and 29th of February, 2020. As a matter of fact, the Under Graduate and Post Graduate Institutions are dissipating quality education and research in the present Digital and Multimedia world. Well defined infrastructure facilities, committed, accountable and erudite teaching staff and digitally well equipped Library forms the crux of educational institutions. It is an established fact that students learns through teacher, peer wards and beyond doubt, it is the Library where the students ultimately metamorphose themselves into complete scholars.

Libraries play a decisive role in learning and success of any educational institution as a whole. Despite financial crunches, lack of staff, lack of infrastructure still withstanding the oddity, dissipating the information to the end users. In the present digitally based advancement scenario there is a dire need for the libraries and librarians to update and fine tune to cope up with the prevailing situation. In this direction Dr.N.Maddaiah set off to organize the two day seminar with the theme on the User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society. The deliberations and interactions with professionally erudite personalities in the field of Library and Information Science and Digital streams may lead to a strategic plan to upgrade and update the librarians as a whole.

Finally, I wish that this seminar to come out with flying colours and all the best to Dr.Maddaiah, Librarian.

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9. Use of Social Media for Academic Purposes by The Post Graduate Students and Research Scholars in Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati: A Study
Dr. S. Ranganadham and Dr. K. Surendra Babu 91

10. Usage of Social Networking Tools by the Students of St.Peter's Engineering College(spec). Hyderabad. Telangana.
B.Mnallikarjuna Rao and Dr.Y.Ch. Venkateswarlu 106

11. Digital Pedagogy in LIS Education
Dr.M.Prasantha Kumari and B.Prasada Rao 115

12. User Satisfaction about Physical Facilities available in S.V. Engineering College Library: a Survey
Dr. Kothapati Kumaraswamy Reddy, Mr. K. Ramesh and G. Anupama 120

13. Awareness and Use of SWAYAM Courses Among LIS Professionals - A Study
Dr. Y.Sudha Rani and K.Nagaraju 129

14. Emerging ICT Applications in Library and Information Centers in Digital Era
A.Duragaprasad and M.Raju 136

15. Digitization Process in IGM Library, University of Hyderabad: An Overview
M.Muniya Naik and Dr. S.Yadagiri 144

16. Measuring The Social Impact of Highly Cited Articles : Analyzing The Top 10 Altmetric Articles of 2019
A. Muthuraj, Dr.G.M. Gowri Lakshmi and T. Ramachandra Naidu 153

17. Impact of Social Media On Library Professional Services in The Current Generation
Dr.Annavarapu Mallikarjuna And Dr.Ch.Narayana Reddy 161

18. Awareness and Usage of Digital Information Resources Among The Faculty Members of IIIT Ongole, Rgukt-A.P : A Study
Dr. P. Suneetha and Dr. C. Chinnabalu 168

19. Marketing of Library and Information Products and Services: An Overview
Sharadamma C A and Dr.P.Girinaidu 176

20. Role of Open Educational Resources in Empowering The Teaching Faculty in Government Degree Colleges in Telangana
Dr. Ravi Kumar Chegoni 183

21. User Attitude and Approaches Towards E- Resources in Certain College Libraries in Anantapuram
Dr.P.Keshalu and M.V.L.Narasimham 193

22. Importance of Open Education Resources
Dr. A.Dharini 200

23. Web Designing Tools and Techniques For Library Professionals
Dr. O.Seshaiah and Mr. V. Sreenu 206

24. MOOCS: An Opportunity for Development and its Impact on Higher Education
Dr. B. Haritha 213

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

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

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

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

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

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Digital Pedagogy in LIS Education

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Abstract *- Digital Pedagogy is the use and application of tools and techniques of Information and Communication Technologies which include Social media, Multimedia applications, cloud computing, Web 2.0, Web 3.0 tools to make over teacher's daily classroom teaching innovative and effective. The teachers need to acquire skills related to technology and should be implemented in their teaching. Teacher's role is very crucial in motivating, transmitting and promoting student's life and makes them as the best students. Library and Information Science education in India is now flourishing day by day with a multidisciplinary approach by including computer applications, Statistics, Information Science, Management studies. In India in LIS schools and departments have started to teach web-based learning for students and researchers. There are many challenges in implementing digital pedagogy in classroom teaching. Teachers try to overcome those barriers and try to acquire ICT skills to make their teaching more creative and innovative.*

Keywords: Teachers, Digital Pedagogy, ICT, Web 2.0 tools, LIS Education

INTRODUCTION

Gone are the days where the classroom teaching is done with the help of simply blackboard, piece of chalk and some papers. In this technological era, tremendous changes have taken place in Indian Classrooms whether they are at the school, college and university

(14)

45

Synthesis, characterization and antioxidant activity of heteroaryl activated olefins

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S. Jyothi, K. Narendra Babu, G. Sravya, Grigory V. Zyryanov, and A. Padmaja

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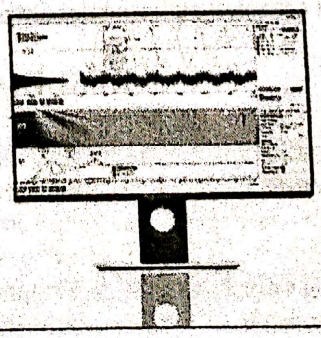

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Synthesis, Characterization and Antioxidant Activity of Heteroaryl Activated Olefins

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Abstract. α, β-Unsaturated compounds have been used as important synthons in synthetic organic chemistry. These are valuable intermediates in a variety of synthetic transformations and use as building blocks to develop not only biologically active cycloalkanes but also heterocycles. The exploitation of simple molecules with different functionalities for the development of five-membered heterocycles is one of the major challenges in the heterocyclic arena. In this perspective, the synthesis of differently substituted α, β-unsaturated compounds having a variety of pharmacophore compounds adopting the green methodology. The results pertaining to these aspects will be discussed.

INTRODUCTION

The activated olefins are valuable intermediates in a variety of synthetic transformations and use as building blocks in the synthesis of carbocyclic and heterocyclic compounds [1]. The α, β-unsaturated olefins possess many biological properties such as anticancer [2], antimalarial [3], anti-inflammatory [4], antioxidant [5], antibacterial [6], anti-HIV [7] and antifungal [8]. They are also excellent leading skeletons for the modification of drug design and development. In fact, we have exploited differently activated olefins to develop various five-membered heterocycles and studied their bioassay [9]. The recently ultrasound-assisted method employed as a non-conventional method to promote organic reactions. It was reported that shorter reaction times and higher yields are the unique advantages under this method when compared with the conventional method [10, 11]. Encouraged by their pharmacological significance and increasing importance in organic synthesis, herein we report the synthesis of a new class of Michael acceptors - heteroaryl activated olefins under ultrasonication and their bioassay.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4-Aryloxazol-2-amine (**1**) and 4-arylthiazol-2-amine (**2**) were prepared by the reaction of phenacyl bromide with urea and thiourea in methanol [12], whereas 4-aryl-1*H*-imidazol-2-amine (**3**) was obtained by reaction of phenacyl bromide with acetyl guanidine followed by hydrolysis of resulted intermediate *N*-(4-aryl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)acetamide. 2-(Cinnamamido)acetic acid (**4**) was obtained by the reaction of cinnamoyl chloride with glycine in the presence of sodium hydroxide [13]. The reaction of **1** with **4** in the presence of DCC and DMAP in dioxane under ultrasonication resulted in *N*-(2-oxo-2-((4-phenyloxazol-2-yl)amino)ethyl)cinnamamide (**5**). Adopting simila

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Ultrasound promoted synthesis of pyrazolyl/isoxazolyl oxadiazoles as antimicrobials

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G. Yamini, G. Sravya, Grigory V. Zyryanov, and A. Padmaja

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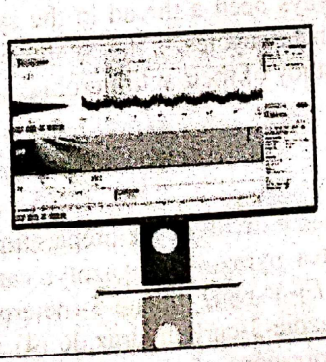

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Ultrasound Promoted Synthesis of Pyrazolyl / Isoxazolyl Oxadiazoles as Antimicrobials

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Abstract. Azoles are the principal core structures present in natural products and acquired significance due to a wide range of biological properties associated with them. Amongst different azoles, oxadiazole and their derivatives have gained importance as they constitute the structural features of many bioactive compounds. 1,3,4-Oxadiazoles exhibit antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anticancer and anticonvulsant properties. In fact, the combination of different heterocyclic units in a molecule may alter the biopotency which can accommodate multiple biological targets. In continuation of our interest in the synthesis of bioactive heterocyclic compounds, we focused our attention to develop some new oxadiazoles under ultrasonication. The work related to these aspects will be presented.

INTRODUCTION

Heterocycles are well known for their wide range of biological properties. Pyrazole and isoxazole derivatives show a wide range of activities including anti-inflammatory[1], anticancer[2], antibacterial[3] antiviral[4], antidiabetic[5], and antimicrobial[6]. Besides, isoxazole analogs of curcuminoids exhibit antioxidant activity[7]. They are also attractive building blocks for pharmaceutical research e.g., Celebrex, Viagra, Acomplia, Valdecoxib, Celecoxib. The 2,5-disubstituted 1,3,4-oxadiazole motif is of considerable importance in different areas of chemistry viz., medicinal, pesticide, polymer, and material science[8]. In drug discovery and development, the compounds containing oxadiazole moiety are in late-stage clinical trials, including zibotentan as an anticancer agent[9] and ataluren used for the treatment of cystic fibrosis[10]. Raltegravir is an oxadiazole containing antiretroviral drugs used for the treatment of HIV infection. Therefore, the interest in developing new, versatile and efficient methods for the synthesis of heterocycles has always been a thread in the synthetic community[11]. As part of our continued interest to develop biologically active heterocycles[12], the synthesis of a new class of pyrazolyl and isoxazolyl oxadiazoles under ultrasonication and study of their antimicrobial activity has been taken up.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The synthetic scheme involves the preparation of a new class of pyrazolyl/isoxazolyl 1,3,4-oxadiazoles from the synthetic intermediates pyrazolyl/isoxazolyl carbohydrazides adopting ultrasonication methodology (Scheme 1). The Schiff's bases, (*E*)-*N*'-benzylidene-5-(heteroaryl)-1*H*-pyrazole-3-carbohydrazide (**3**) and (*E*)-*N*'-benzylidene-5-(heteroaryl)-1*H*-isoxazole-3-carbohydrazide (**4**) were synthesized by the reaction of acid hydrazides **1** and **2** with benzaldehyde in the presence of acetic acid in ethanol. The ^{1}H NMR spectra of **3a** and **4a** displayed a singlet at δ

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Ultrasound-assisted PSA catalyzed one-pot green synthesis of pyrazolyl pyrrole derivatives

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G. Mohan, N. Saichaitanya, S. Murali, N. Bakthavatchala Reddy, Grigory V. Zyryanov, and C. Suresh Reddy

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Ultrasound-Assisted PSA Catalyzed One-Pot Green Synthesis of Pyrazolyl Pyrrole Derivatives

G. Mohan,[1, 2, a)] N. Saichaitanya,[1, b)] S. Murali,[1, c)] N. Bakthavatchala Reddy,[3, d)] Grigory V Zyryanov,[3, 4, e)] and C. Suresh Reddy[1, f)]

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Abstract. A fast, efficient and environmentally benign synthesis of pyrazolyl pyrrole derivatives has been developed by the one-pot multicomponent reaction of an aldehyde, nitroalkane, amine, and enolizable reactant with active C-H group, using Phosphosulfonic acid (PSA) as reusable solid acid catalyst under mild, solvent-free, ultra-sonication conditions. In comparison to the existing conventional methods, this green and efficient protocol provides remarkable advantages such as good to excellent yields, lower reaction time, less cost, easy work-up and solvent-free.

INTRODUCTION

Small and simple heterocyclic moieties play a vital role in the formation of macromolecular targets in the living systems [1]. Five-membered *N*-heterocycles, such as pyrroles and pyrazoles are efficient building blocks for organic synthesis of important molecular skeletons existing as the main core structures of different pharmaceutically, physiologically, and industrially important compounds [2, 3].

Pyrroles and their derivatives are reported as 'well diverse scaffolds', due to their extensive use in drug design and development [4]. Many pyrrole derivatives have shown interesting biological properties such as cytotoxics [5], antimicrobial [6], anticoagulant activity [7], anti-tubercular [8], HIV-1 [9], anti-inflammatory [10], antioxidant activities [11], and ability to inhibit the cytokine-mediated diseases [12].

Pyrazoles are an important class of bioactive drug targets in the pharmaceutical industry as they form the core structure in numerous biologically active compounds [13]. These compounds are reported to possess significant anti-inflammatory [14], antidepressant [15], antiviral [16], antimalarial [17], antifungal [18] and antitumor [19] activities. 3-Methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-5(4*H*)-one, a versatile building block with highly nucleophilic enolic carbon at 4-position, has been recently used in several multicomponent reactions (MCRs) for the synthesis of a wide range of fused heterocycles [20, 21]. Due to aforementioned important properties of pyrazole and pyrrole, considerable attention has been focused on the development of eco-friendly methodologies for the synthesis of pyrazolyl pyrrole molecules.

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Green synthesis of 2-amino-3-cyano-4*H*-chromen-4-ylphosphonates

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Green Synthesis of 2-Amino-3-Cyano-4*H*-Chromen-4-ylphosphonates

G. Mohan,[1, 2, a)] S. Murali,[1, b)] S. Santhisudha,[1, c)] C. Sridevi,[3, d)]
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Abstract. A facile and highly efficient and green synthetic protocol is developed for the bioactive 2-amino-3-cyano-4*H*-chromen-4-ylphosphonates by the one-pot reaction of various salicylaldehydes, malononitrile, and diethyl phosphite using sulfamic acid as an efficient, reusable and heterogeneous solid acid catalyst. All the synthesized compounds were characterized by their ^{1}H-NMR, ^{13}C-NMR, ^{31}P-NMR, and Mass spectral studies.

INTRODUCTION

Organophosphorus compounds (OPCs) are always in demand due to their wide range of applications in the field of agriculture and pharmaceutical industries. They show in general a broad spectrum of biological properties such as enzyme inhibition [1] anticancer [2] anti-tubercular [3] antimicrobial, antioxidant [4] plant growth regulation, herbicidal and pesticidal activities [5-7]. On the other hand, 2-amino-4*H*-chromenes showed pronounced antimicrobial [8] anti-tubercular [9] anti-viral [10] anti-inflammatory [11] antimalarial [12] anticancer [13] anti-malarial [14] and anti-HIV activities [15].

Pharmacophore hybrid approach is one of the most effective methods in medicinal and pharmaceutical chemistry to yield new drugs [16, 17] It includes the incorporation of two or more pharmacophore groups in a single molecule to acquire synergetic effect. It also affords a modified selectivity profile with enhanced pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic limitations, reduces adverse side effects, imparts dual or many modes of action, and possesses less drug-drug interactions. This method has been successfully carried out in our earlier research by the incorporation of a phosphonate motif into various biologically potent acyclic, cyclic and heterocyclic moieties through C-P bond formation. It has produced very remarkable results in obtaining target compounds having multifactorial activities such as anticancer [18-20] antidiabetic [21] antimicrobial [22] anti-oxidant [23,24] pesticidal, and anticoagulant [25]. The success of this approach motivated us to conjoin the phosphonate and 2-

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Calcium bromide catalysed synthesis and anticoagulant activity of bis(α-aminophosphonates)

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S. Santhisudha, G. Mohan, C. Sridevi, N. Bakthavatchala Reddy, Grigory V. Zyryanov, and C. Suresh Reddy

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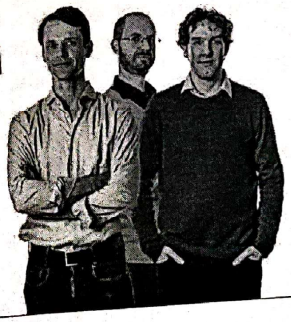

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Calcium Bromide Catalysed Synthesis and Anticoagulant Activity of Bis(α-aminophosphonates)

S. Santhisudha,[1, a)] G. Mohan,[1, 2, b)] C. Sridevi,[3, c)] N. Bakthavatchala Reddy,[4, d)] Grigory V Zyryanov,[4, 5, e)] and C. Suresh Reddy[1, f)]

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Abstract. A simple and efficient microwave irradiated synthesis of bis(α-aminophosphonates) has been developed by the reaction of 1,2-diphenylethane-1,2-diamine, aromatic aldehydes, and dimethyl phosphite in the presence of calcium bromide as catalyst under neat conditions at room temperature. All the title compounds were screened for their anticoagulant activity using blockasol as standard. The compounds containing thio group exhibited promising anticoagulant activity when compared to blockasol.

INTRODUCTION

Organophosphorus compounds have a wide range of applications in medicinal chemistry, agricultural and industrial on the grounds of their unique physical and biological properties. By the virtue, their potential bioactivity, low toxicity and the ease of substitution with conventional heterocyclic groups, phosphoryl compounds are perfect substrates for use in drug design. The molecular modifications involving the introduction of organophosphorus functionalities in simple synthons is a very promising route for the preparation of the new generation of biologically active phosphoryl compound. These days, α-aminophosphonates and related derivatives are in the focus due to their broad spectrum of biological activity [1]. They are important targets in bio [2], medicinal [3-6] and pesticidal chemistry [7-9]. One of the most common synthetic routes towards α-aminophos phonates and α-aminophosphine oxides is the Kabachnik-Fields reaction, involving the condensation of an amine, an oxo compound and a >P(O)H species, such as a dialkylphosphite or a secondary phosphine oxide [10-13]. The other main route is the Pudovik (aza-Pudovik) reaction of imines with >P(O)H reagents [14, 15]. The synthesis of these compounds has become an important challenge in present years due to the outstanding importance in pharmacological and biological activities.

The advancement of microwave-assisted reaction in organic synthesis has improved the speed, reduced cost, reduced energy spent making it a sustainable process and is commonly publicized as "green chemistry" process whose applications are encouraged to minimize the use of non-renewable resources as well as polluting solvent, to reduce generation of inferior products which are frequently toxic and to burn down the emission of harmful gases. In this paper, the solvent-free Kabachnik-Fields condensation by the MW-assisted synthesis of α-aminophosphonates

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COMBINATION THERAPY AGAINST MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE

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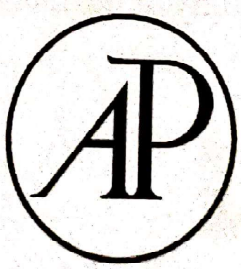

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Multidrug resistance and the prospects of combination therapy

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Abbreviations

ADCC	antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AST	antimicrobial susceptibility testing
BMI	body mass index
BOC	boceprevir
CART	classification and regression tree
cART	combination antiretroviral therapy
CD4	cluster of differentiation 4
Ch-MLNPs	chitosan-multilayered nanoparticles
CSF	cerebrospinal fluid
DM	diabetes mellitus
DOX	doxorubicin
EASL	European Association for the Study of the Liver
ER	estrogen receptor
HBV	hepatitis B
HCV	hepatitis C virus
HDACi	histone deacetylase inhibitor
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ITT	intention to treat
MDR	multidrug resistance

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NANO TECHNOLOGY IN SCIENCE

Dr. Sarva Santhisudha*, Dr. Gundluru Mohan, Prof. Cirandur Suresh Reddy*****

1. INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology is defined as research, development and application of science, engineering, and technology at the nanoscale (about 1 to 100 nanometers). Nanoscience and nanotechnology are included in the study and application of ultra-small things. The ultra-small has the ability to transform our planet dramatically. The business sectors, healthcare and production field undertakes a tremendous revolution due to Nanotechnology. It is defined by the capacity to change the core structures of materials at the nanoscale to attain specified qualities.

Science is a methodical process of generating and categorizing information in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the world, which attests to 'knowledge.'(Harper, 2014). The natural sciences, which examine nature in its broadest meaning, the social sciences, which study humans and societies, and the formal sciences, which deal with symbols governed by rules, are the three primary disciplines of modern science. Engineering and medicine are instances of applied sciences, whereby make use of current scientific knowledge to the practical.

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Disciplinary Practices (Effect on Behavior of Preschool Children)

About the Book: Parents and teachers play a significant role in socialization of children especially during formative years of pre-school age. Changes in family contexts and family structure in India has brought out considerable changes in parenting values and practices. Knowledge about Parenting Practices, values, attitudes and behaviors among parents is very limited and thus there is the need to understand child-rearing practices among parents in different cultures of Indian context and also in Andhra Pradesh with this background Present study was made an attempt to find the determinants of disciplinary practices adopted by parents and to explore its effect on behavior of pre-school children in different settings of preschools. This book is discussed about different types of disciplinary practices adopted by parents and it impact on child behavior and also discuss about determinants for disciplinary practices used by parents.



About Author: DR. B. SWAROOPA RANI, M.Sc. Ph.D., at present working as assistant Professor in Department of Home Science, S.V.University, Tirupati. She has expertise in Human Development aspects. She has published 22 articles in reputed Journals. She also published 1 book. She did one UGC MRP. She has attended 38 seminars and presented papers.

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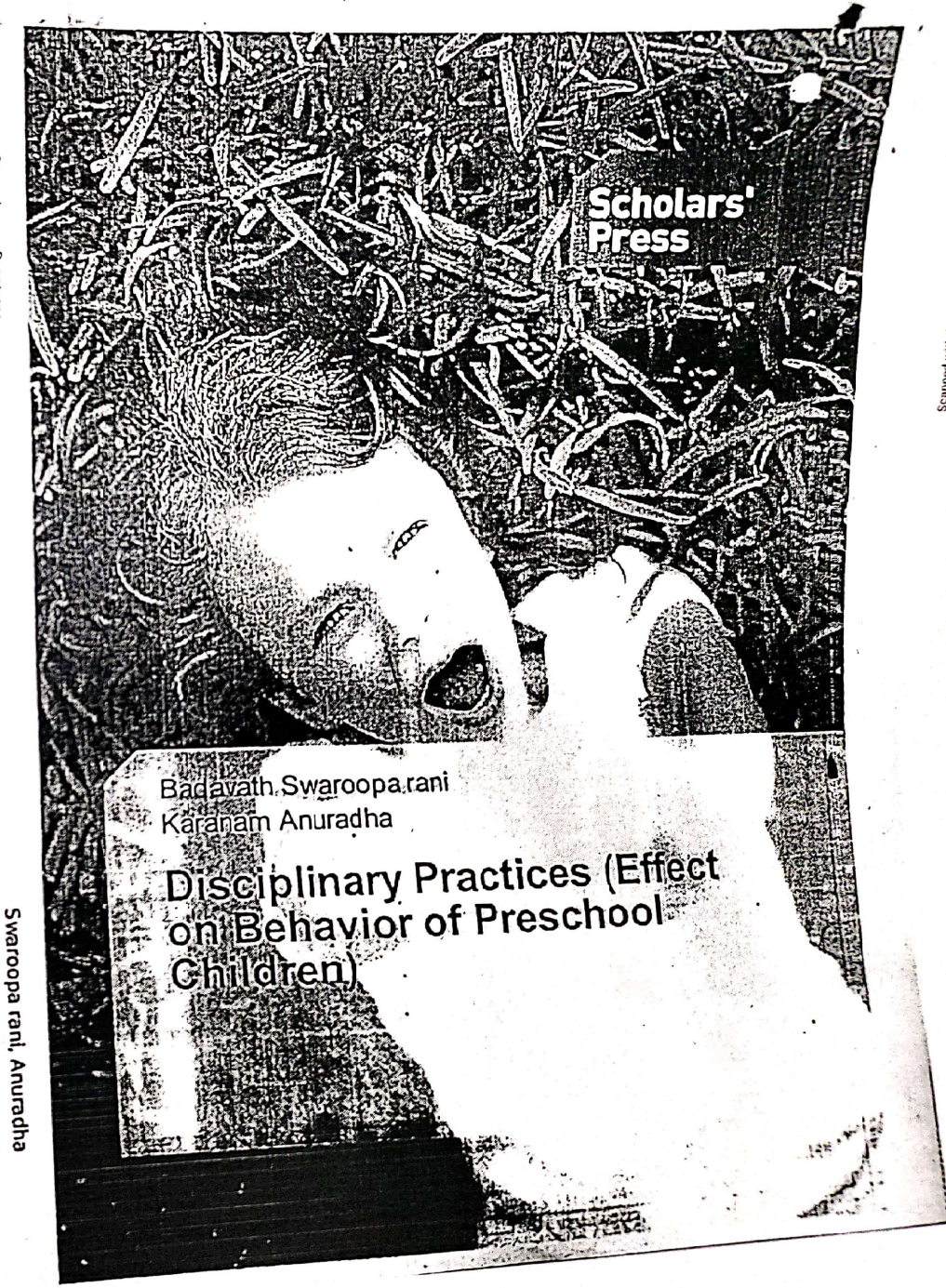

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HEALTH, LIFESTYLE & CONTEMPORARY INDIAN FAMILY: AN INTERFACE

A compilation of papers presented at the UGC National Seminar "Health, Lifestyle & Contemporary Indian Family: An Interface"

Editors:
Prof.K.Anuradha & Prof. I.V.Lalitha Kumari

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24

MOTHERS ATTITUDES TOWARDS THEIR CHILDHOOD UPBRINGING AND THEIR OWN PARENTING STYLES

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Assistant Professor, Department Of Home Science, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi.

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Introduction

Parents own experiences of discipline in their childhood can also shape the particular attribution style they adopt when parenting their children. Parental childhood upbringing that is experience of parents when they were children was found to be the strongest predictors of parental use of physical punishment (Bugaental and Happaney, 2002). Murphy and Stringer (1999), found that parents who have experienced physical punishment in childhood in working class families were found to use same with their children across the generations. However, the parental disciplinary strategies may be contradictory to their own childhood experiences. Studies have shown that parents who have experienced more physical punishment in their childhood were reported using lower levels with their own children (Park, 2011). Thus, parental experiences of discipline in their childhood also seem to be significant in determining the parental disciplinary strategies. To explore the relationship between attitudes of mothers towards their own childhood upbringing and their own parenting styles the present study was conducted with the following objectives.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the attitudes of sample mothers towards their childhood upbringing
2. To assess the parenting styles adopted by sample mothers towards their children
3. To assess whether sample mothers differ in their parenting style according their own childhood upbringing

Methodology

The following tools specially developed for the research purpose were used for the study

Tools: 1. Parental Attitude towards their Own Upbringing(PATUB) Scale

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19

LEARNING DISABILITY WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS - CURRENT SCENARIO AND COPING UP STRATEGIES

Dr.P.Neeraja

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Introduction

A learning disability (LD) is a neurological disorder that affects the brain's ability to receive, process, store, and respond to information. "LD" does not stand for a single disorder. It is a term that refers to a group of disorders.

Learning disability generally includes the presence of: • A significantly reduced ability to understand new or complex information, to learn new skills (impaired intelligence), A reduced ability to cope independently (impaired social functioning) and Which started before adulthood, with a lasting effect on development.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), mental health is defined as a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community.

People with learning disabilities are at increased risk of mental health problems. People with learning disabilities can develop mental health problems for the same reasons as people without learning disabilities. Learning disability is often confused with mental health problems. Evidence suggest that mental health problems may be higher in people with a learning disability than in those without a learning disability. Mental health problems are commonly overlooked in people with learning disabilities.

A learning disability is a permanent condition developing at the latest in early childhood, whereas mental illness (or a mental health problem) can develop at any time, and is not necessarily permanent. People can get better and resolve mental health problems with help and treatment.

Generally child and youth mental health problems can be classified into two broad categories: *internalizing problems*, which include symptoms like withdrawal, anxiety, fearfulness, and depressed moods; and *externalizing problems*, which are characterized by such behaviours as aggression, defiance, rule-breaking, and destructive behaviour (Achenbach, 1991).

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INTER-RELIGIOUS HARMONY

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The whole universe is interlinked. There is only one consciousness working behind the entire Universe. We have to expand our individual consciousness to the extent of developing an understanding that we should find ourselves in the rest of the existence. In other words, *satya* and *ahimsa* which are the core concepts of both philosophy (social philosophy) and yoga are to be practiced. *Satya* is not only Truth but also the one existence that is God who parvades all and *Ahimsa* is not only non-violence but also the love towards all living beings. Love is a kind of feeling of oneness. Hence Truth and Non-Violence are inter-related as social philosophy and yoga are. If we practice this there will be harmony everywhere.

- Prof. Basavaraj Siddhashrama

"The truth is that Mind cannot be separated from God (Nature); Mind follows the Nature as its shadow in all its evolutionary processes. We identify such divine processes as omniscient consciousness. Hence, there is nothing in the universe without consciousness, which works as order of function in everything, everywhere and in every motion."

- Prof. Alagar Ramanujam

Social Philosophy and Yoga for Environmental Harmony

Social Philosophy and Yoga for Environmental Harmony

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

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23

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Editorial

The conflict between man and environment has assumed [illegible] proportions especially in the present century. UNO and World bodies have highlighted extensively the visible dangers of imbalance between man and nature through many deliberations of its Paris Summit. Besides many environmental philosophers, thinkers and scientists have been cautioning the International Community and World citizens on the need for harmony between the ecological factors and human destiny.

An important event to be noted is that our P.M Shri. Narendra Modi Ji was awarded Champions of Earth Award last Year in recognition of the Indian Culture and values in respect of environment which have always placed the emphasis on living in harmony with Mother Nature. The award was given to our P. M by United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres & Erik Solheim, the Executive Director of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for his eminent leadership role in mitigating climate change in India and at the Global level while many World leaders shied away.

Our PM's Clarion call in this connection is very significant : "That the World needs to shift to a paradigm of Environmental Philosophy that is anchored in environmental consciousness rather than nearly in Government regulations". Therefore, Philosophy of Science and Social Philosophers are aware of the catastrophic consequences of the environmental imbalance now and in future. Therefore it is paramount importance for social philosophers and yogic scientists to address the issues pertaining to the reasons for imbalance between man and environment. Yoga as a science is super qualified to establish a harmonious relationship between man and mother-nature. Indian social philosophers have always insisted on the need for establishing a harmonious relationship with the environment. The present Joint Conference has addressed all the

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24

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20

Social Philosophy and Yoga for Environmental Harmony



Editors

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Prof. Dr. K. Puttaraju

Dr. P. Raghavendra

Siddhaprakashana, Dharwad

JANUARY 2020

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CONTENTS

Editorial 1

1. General President's Address : Dr. Alagar Ramanujam
   Yoga and Meditation : A Path way to Love and Service 7
2. Key-Note Address : Dr. K. Puttaraju 11
3. Presidential Address : Prof. Basavaraj Siddhashrama

Plenary Session

4. Social Philosophy, Yoga and Environmental Harmony
   - Ashok Kumar Singh 17
5. Counselling Philosophy in Bhagavadgeetha
   - Dr. Anand Handigol 24
6. Patanjali views on Philosophy of Yoga
   - Prof. P. Chinnaiah 27
7. Yoga, one Religion, one World and one God
   - Prof. Lalit Kachhadiya 35
8. Protection of Environment Through Indigenous Naturopathy Medical Practices
   - Dr. S. Ramaratnam 44
9. Indian Philosophical Percepts for Ecological Concern
   - Dr. P. Raghavendra 59
10. Ecosophy and Well-being of Humanity
    - Dr. Nandini Mishra 68

Special Lecturers

11. Environmental Harmony by Kundalaini Yoga
    - Professor Dr. M.Srinivasan 77
12. Cosmology according to Vethathrium, Saiva Sidhantam and Sceince
    - G. Krishnamurthy 84
13. Vethantha and Vethathirian concept of the Beginning : A comparative study
    - Swaminathan S. 87
14. Vethathiri Maharishi's contributions for Environmental Harmony
    - D. Padma Priya 14
15. Philosophical Foundations of Gravitation
    - Dr. AlagarRamanujam and M.K.Vedhachalam 100

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6. Patanjali views on Philosophy of Yoga

Prof. P. Chinnaiah
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Patanjali is a great Yoga philosopher in the world. Patanjali explained yoga philosophy in his yoga Sutras. According to Patanjali Yoga is the restraint of fluctuations in the consciousness. Patanjali says, *"Yoga is the cessation of movements in the consciousness."*[1] Patanjali says that the seer dwells in his own true splendor. At other times, the seer identifies with the fluctuating consciousness. The movements of consciousness are fivefold. They may be cognizable or non-cognizable, painful or non-painful. They are caused by correct knowledge, illusion, delusion, sleep and memory. Right knowledge is direct, inferred and proven as factual. Illusion or erroneous knowledge is false is based on non-fact or the non-real. Delusion is imagination and verbal knowledge. Verbal Knowledge devoid of substance is fancy. Fancy is following after word-knowledge empty of substance. Sleep is the non-deliberate absence of thought waves or knowledge. Memory is the unmodified recollection of words and experiences. Patanjali says, *"Practice and detachment are the means to still the movements of consciousness"*[2] Practice is the effort to secure steadiness. This practice becomes well-grounded when continued with reverent devotion and without interruption over a long period of time. Desirelessness towards the seen and the unseen gives the consciousness of mastery. Renunciation is the Practice of detachment from desires. The ultimate renunciation is when one transcends the qualities of nature and perceives the soul. Cognitive meditation is accompanied by reasoning, discrimination, bliss and the sense of 'I am.' There is another meditation which is attained by the practice of alert mental suspension until only subtle impressions remain.

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CONTENTS

Administrative Challenges in Higher Education During Covid-19 — 1
Dr. Nikam V. B.

Education of Youth and Adolescents in India — 7
Dr. Niraj Kumar Singh

ESG Investing–A Conceptual Analysis — 16
Dr. Kirit Chauhan

Changing Face of English Language Teaching Scenario — 22
Dr. R. Gowrishankar

Advantages and Disadvantages of Computer Assisted Learning: A Brief Review — 24
Rupal A. Patel

Study the Romantic Poetry of Wordsworth and Keats — 27
Kumari Shubhra Rani Sil

Distinctive Features of Indian English as One of the 'New Englishes' — 33
Dr. Umar Farooque

Affirmative Action: Equality or Reverse Discrimination? — 37
Dr. Wijeesh Ronit Saimon

A Study of Employment and Economic Condition of Inter-State Migrant Laborers' of Construction Industry During Covid-19 Pandemic in a Special Reference to Ahmedabad City — 47
Mitalbahen Mukesh Kumar Shah

An Overview on GST and Trade in India — 57
Dr. Anil Matkar

A Study of Pre-Service Primary Teacher's Knowledge and Attitude Towards Right to Education (RTE) in the State of Maharashtra — 70
Dr. Usha A. Borkar

Qualitative Phytochemical Analysis of Some Medicinal Plants of Lakhandur Tahsil of Bhandara District of Maharashtra — 84
A.G. Godghate, S.M. Maskey and R.S. Sawant

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Nyaya Theory of [illegible]

Dr. B. Sreenivasulu Naik*

According to Nyāya is the direct and immediate cognition produced by the interaction between the object and the sense organs. The self, mind (manas), sense organs, objects, and contacts between them are necessary for perception. Thus, unless the self is in contact with the manas and the manas with the sense organs, there can be no sense-object contacts and hence no perception. Like the Vaisesika, Nyaya holds that each of the sense organs derives from the respective element. The pramāna of Pratyaksa is the most fundamental pramāna for the Nyāya School. The word Pratyaksa etymologically consists of the two elements 'prati' (to before, near) and 'aksa' (sense- organ), or prati and aksi (eye)" so, usually perception can be defined as direct and immediate knowledge. Gautama, the author of Nyāya sutras, defined perception as cognition produced by the sense-object contact which is unnamable (avyapadesya), uncontradicted (avyabicarin) and define or determinate. Regarding this definition there are many different interpretations which are modified by modern Nyāya School. Hence according to the old definition perception is said to be that knowledge which is produced by the contact of the sense which the object.

Again Vātsyāyana in this Nyāya Bhasya elucidates the old definition of perception. He said that the contact of the sense with the object implies the other contacts, contact between the soul and the mind, and the mind with the sense organs. Thus the old school of Nyāya defined perception in terms of sense-object contact (indriyārtha sannikaras). Accordingly sense-object contact is a necessary condition for the perceptual process. The etymological meanings of the word perception (pratyaksa) show that it is conditioned by the senses. Almost all the āstika philosophers accept the importance of the sense-object contact in perceptual process in the vaisesika school perception is defined as knowledge which is conditioned by senses. Perception is defined only in terms of sense stimulation by the Sāmkhya-yoga system. The Mīmāmsa School also accepts this view. Though the Nyāya School finds with other definitions but yet they admit the sense-object contact in the perceptual process. The modern school of Nyāyayikas criticised the old definition of perception. Gangesa. the father of modern Nyāyayika, rejected the old definition on several grounds, because when we defined perception as sense-object contact, it includes inference and memory as from of perception. In inference we have the contact between the mind and object of inference. Likewise in memory also there is sense object contact, mind comes into contact with the object that is remembered. Thus the thinkers like Advaita vedantins, modern Nyāya, the prabhakara schoolof Mīmāmsa objected to the old definition of perception as too wide, because it includes inference and memory where there is also sense object contact.

Again when we define perception in terms of sense object contact we will enter into a cyclic argument because in the first instance, we must know what the sense is. If we say that sense is the cause of a perception then we have to define what perception is. Accordingly the sense can be defined only in terms of perception and perception should be in terms of sense. So we will enter into a cyclic argument. To avoid these difficulties the perception must be redefined. Hence the modern Naiyāyikas defined perception as immediate knowledge. That means the object is known immediately and directly in pratyaksa pramāna. The naiyāyikas also defined perception as "knowledge which is not brought about by the instrumentality of any antecedent knowledge. According to this definition all

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objects to perceive. In the case of internal perception there is no necessity for the external senses to perceive. Soul gets consciousness only accidentally due to its relation to body. For the Nyāya, soul is in itself an unconscious substance, and all souls are unlimited and all pervading substances. Thus the Nyāya holds a realistic view of soul that intelligence is an essential and inseparable attribute to soul. The perceptual process soul is related to objects through the medium of the mind and the senses. The Nyāya hold the view that perception is immediate and sense object contact is essential for the process of perception.

According to the Nyāya-Vaiśesikas manas or mind is an internal sense organ like the other senses of touch, taste, smell. While these latter are external sense organs, mind is internal sense organ located in the heart. The sāmkhya and Mimamsa schools also viewed, mind as internal sense organ. Mind is an eternal substance, which is different from physical substance. It is not constituted by any physical elements of earth, water, ect. It is not possessed of any attributes like the external senses. It is not also limited to perception of one particular class of objects like the external sensations.

Minds hols all knowledge in different ways mind is atomic for the Naiyāyikas. It is always connected with the soul. Through inference we can know the existence of mind. We do not directly perceive it as we can perceive the external sense organs. External perception depends on the mind and the external senses, while the internal perception depends on the internal sense namely (mind) manas alone. For perception of external objects sense object contact is essential. There are five senses organs each possesses distinct functions. In the case of external perception, these sense organs exercise their respective function, but, subjective feelings such as desire, pain, and pleasure are perceived by internal sense organs, masans. Hence there is internal sense organ to perceive internal perceptions. The mind is also a condition for external perception. The external senses contact with the mind, so they can perceive the object. In the case of absent mindedness we do not perceive the objects, through the sense organs are in contact with the objects.

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28

Parent's And Teachers' Perception Towards Problems Of Children

Parents' and Teachers' Perception towards Problems of Children with Learning Disability

Introduction

The middle childhood which extends from six to eleven years is crucial stage in children's life during which children enter elementary school. As other of life span is middle childhood period also is marked by basic biological and cognitive changes, as well as changes in the social surroundings. Children grasp the concepts of space and time in more logical, practical ways. They gain a better understanding of cause and effect, and of calendar time. At this stage, children are eager to learn and accomplish more complex skills like reading, writing, telling timeetc.

Learning disability, an unexplained difficulty experienced by children of at least average intelligehee in acquiring basic academic skills is usually identified during elementary school age.

People with learning disabilities have trouble taking in information through their senses and processing that information accurately to the brain. Usually they will receive scrambling information like a distorted radio signal or fuzzy television picture.

Learning disabilities generally used as 'LD' is a general term that refers to a heterogeneousgroup of disorders manifested by significant difficulties in the acquisition and use of listening, speaking, reading, writing, reasoning, or mathematical abilities.

Characteristics of Children with Learning Disabilities

Lerner (2000) identified nine learning and behavioral characteristics ofindividuals with learning disabilities:

Psycho-motor abilities.

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Learning disabilities usually fall under these categories:

Classification of Learning Disabilities

Learning Disabilities can be classified as follows

Dyslexia: It is a condition where child has difficulty in reading, writing, spelling, speaking etc. Dyscalculia: The child has problem in doing maths problems, understanding time, using money Dysgraphia: Dysgraphia child will have problems with handwriting, spelling, organizing ideas Dyspraxia (Sensory Integration Disorder): The child has Problem with eye--hand coordination, balance, manual dexterity etc., Dysphasia/Aphasia: In this condition the child has Problem with understanding spoken language, poor reading comprehension , Auditory Processing Disorder: The child has difficulty with hearing differences between sounds and also problem with reading, comprehension, language , Visual Processing Disorder: In this condition the child has difficulty in interpreting visual information, like maps, charts, symbols, pictures.

Role of Parents and Teachers while Handling Children with Learning Disability

Parents and teachers play an important role in management of problems related LD. Parenting children with learning disabilities presents special challenges, not only with the child's everyday problems, but also the associated social and emotional problems of school failure. Better coping strategies and parent groups can provide both skill training and emotional support for parents of children with learning disabilities.

Teaching children that many people have overcome difficulties to become successful is another valuable parenting strategy. One way to do this is to read or play tapes of biographies in which children or adults have had to struggle to achieve their goals - adventures where the characters got lost or had to fight sharks or other beasts; stories of achieving despite illness or disability; or stories of fighting prejudice or unfairness. Children enjoy and benefit from discussing these kinds of challenges.

The teacher plays many roles in the classroom. An important role is the recognition of pupils with learning difficulties. The teacher must be able to appraise the situation and decide on a course of action. One course of action may result in identifying a child with a possible learning disability. Understanding the process and protocol of identifying a learning disabled child may help the teacher in understanding this important role.

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J. V. Lalithakumari
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Chapter 16

Recent developments in detection and diagnosis of plant viruses

M. Hema[a] and Naga Charan Konakalla[b]

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1 Introduction

Plant viruses cause serious economic losses to several agricultural and horticultural crops around the world. The losses caused by plant viruses are estimated to be more than several billion dollars per year worldwide and are therefore a major threat to global crop production and food security (Hull, 2002; Jones and Naidu, 2019). Plant viruses depend on the cellular machinery and resources of their host plant cells to reproduce, thereby resulting in alteration of normal physiological functions of the plant, which leads to stunted growth, inferior quality, and reduced yield of the plant products (Gergerich and Dolja, 2006). Globalization of agricultural trade and adverse climatic changes facilitated increased movement of the viruses and their vectors through human beings, seed, and other propagative materials. Unlike other plant pathogens, there are no direct methods available to control plant viruses, and current management practices are based on indirect measures such as eradicating the sources of infection (rouging of infected plants, elimination of alternative hosts and vectors), managing cultural practices, and vector control using virus-free planting material, production of virus-resistant plants, and quarantine practices (Jones and Naidu, 2019). Detection is the process of identifying the presence of the virus, and diagnosis is the distinctive characterization in terms of a species, genus, and family. Plant virus infections are often unmanaged or managed incorrectly due to the difficulties in diagnosis. Hence, rapid detection and diagnostic tools are required to limit the spread of the virus diseases to other plants and minimize crop losses. Diagnostic procedures are also of greater importance to check germplasm at quarantine centers to ensure its safe movement across the countries and for production of healthy plant material (Hesketh et al., 2019). Biological, physical, serological, and molecular properties of the viruses are used to develop various methods for the detection and diagnosis of plant virus diseases (see Table 1).

Conventional diagnostic methods based on biological and physical properties of virus such as symptomatology, bioassay on indicator plants, vector relations, and virus particle morphology by electron microscopy are cumbersome, time-consuming, and expensive. The recognition of a disease based on the symptoms expressed by virus-affected plants remains the primary diagnostic approach in many cases. But it is often confusing because symptom expression is variable and depends on the stage of infection, plant age, co-infection with other pathogens, and environmental conditions. In addition, plants (especially in vitro plantlets) can have asymptomatic infections at certain stages (Jeong et al., 2014; Abd El-Aziz, 2019; Lava Kumar et al., 2019). Therefore, several sensitive and effective technologies/methods have been developed during the last four decades based on virus protein (e.g., immunosorbent electron microscopy [ISEM], enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA]) and nucleic acid (e.g., nucleic acid hybridization, isothermal and thermostable PCRs) for plant virus detection, each with its own advantages and disadvantages (reviewed in Martin et al., 2000; Naidu and Hughes, 2001; Boonham et al., 2014; Fang and Ramasamy, 2015; Yadav and Khurana, 2016; Biswas et al., 2016; Jeong et al., 2014; Pallás et al., 2018; Rajamanickam et al., 2019). Among the several protein-based techniques, ELISA has revolutionized plant pathogen diagnosis with its improved sensitivity and specificity, which is especially useful for testing a large number of samples (Clark and Adams, 1977; Torrance and Jones, 1981), but it is constrained by limited availability of antibodies. The use of ELISA has been well-documented and proved for the detection of several plant viruses in plant material, insect vectors, seeds, and vegetative propagules (covered in Naidu and Hughes, 2001; Jeong et al., 2014; Boonham et al., 2014; Abd El-Aziz, 2019).

Nucleic acid-based techniques are found to be very sensitive, accurate, and effective when compared with serological methods for plant virus detection, especially for

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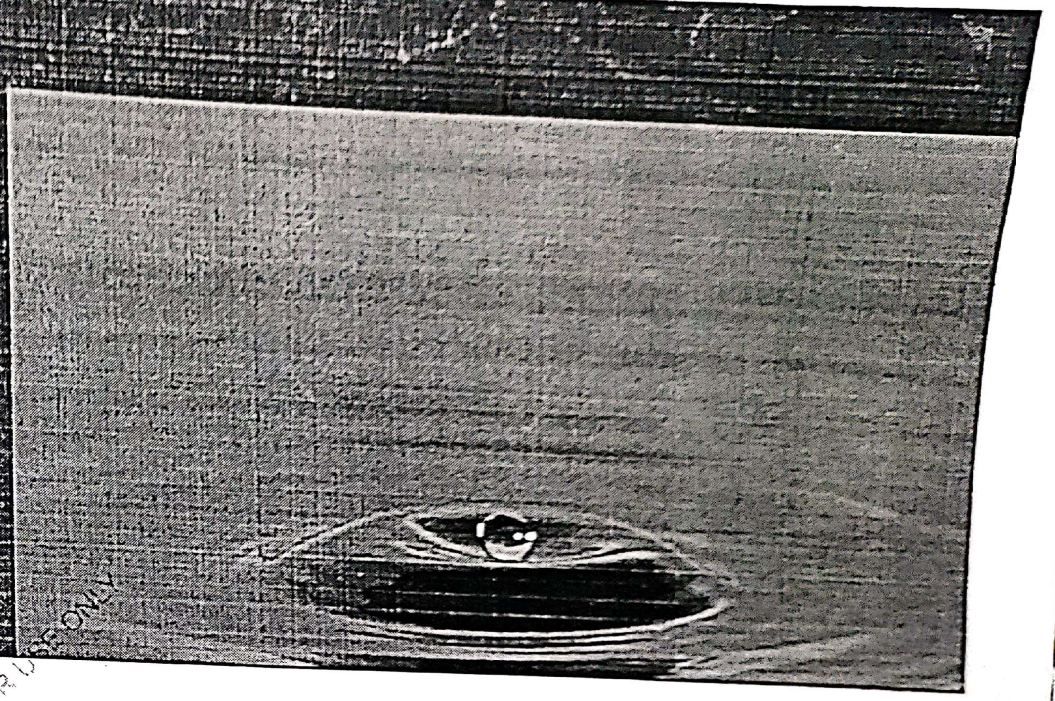
In the theory of Jordan Generalized Reverse Derivations and Left Generalized Derivations in rings, the study of associative rings has evoked great interest and assumed importance. In particular, the study of derivations in prime and semiprime rings has yielded many interesting results. The notion of rings with derivations plays a significant role in the integration of analysis, algebraic geometry and algebra. The theory of derivations plays an important role in quantum Physics.



Sivakameshwara Kumar Avacharam
Jaya Subba Reddy Chennupalli

Jordan Generalized Reverse Derivations and Left Generalized Derivations

In Rings



Dr.C.Jaya Subba Reddy, Associate Professor, Dept.of Mathematics, S.V.University, Tirupati. He is guided 12 Ph.D.'s and 10 M.Phil degrees. I have organized Two International and Two National Conferences. I have published 103 Research papers in various reputed National and International Journals and attended the 92 National and International Conferences.

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User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society

User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society

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User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society

About the Editors

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CONTENT

	Title & Author	Page No
1.	Awareness and use of Digital Library Resources by Faculty Members of Engineering Colleges in Chittoor District, A.P.: A Study *Dr.E.Sudhakar and E. Kiran Kumar*	1
2.	User Expectations and Information Seeking Behavior in Digital Information Society: A Study in Government Degree Colleges in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. *K. Eswaramma and Dr.Nayakanti Maddaiah*	12
3.	Awareness and Use of Institutional Repositories by Research Scholars in Sri Venkateswara University – A study *M.Swarnalatha and Dr.B.Veena Kumari*	31
4.	Digital Library Services At Koneru Lakshmaiah University: A Case Study *Dr. M. Panduranga Swamy and Dr. Avineni Kishore*	41
5.	Library and Information Science Programmes (LIS) Through SWAYAM : A Novel Opportunity For Young Aspiring LIS Professionals *Dr. Mothukuri Anjaiah*	49
6.	Academic Libraries in Support of E-Learning: The Case Study of IGM Library, University of Hyderabad *Dr. P. Srinivasulu*	63
7.	Impact of E-Resources in Oil Technological and Pharmaceutical Research Institute (OTPRI), Anantapuramu: A Case Study *Dr. P. Keshalu*	72
8.	Users' Satisfaction With Library Print Resources: A Survey on NAAC Accredited Degree Colleges in Vijayawada City *K. Kusuma Kumari and Dr. M. Doraswamy*	79

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- Das, K. C., and Partha Sarathi Patra. "Information Seeking and Usage of E-resources by Faculty Members of Management Institutions of Orissa: Expectations and Suggestions." Information Age, vol. 5, no. 2, 2011, pp. 3-7.
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Awareness and Use of Institutional Repositories by Research Scholars in Sri Venkateswara University – A study

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Abstract - This article deals with user awareness and use of Institutional Repositories in Sri Venkateswara University. The main objectives of this study is to investigate the awareness and usefulness of IRs in an academic institution and different aspects associated with it, such as software use, sources for users awareness, motivation for contribution of IRs, demand of the users in changing paradigms from traditional to digital environment. This article also describes the potential role of institutional repositories and its easiness and simplicity of use are attracting more patrons in the use of institutional repositories. Entirely this article is based on a critical study, which measures the utility of institutional repositories in users point of view.

Key words: Institutional Repositories, Softwares, University, Awareness, Usefulness, Research Scholars, Open Access.

INTRODUCTION

An Institutional Repository is a set of services offered by a university or group of universities to members of its community for the management and dissemination of scholarly materials in digital format created by the institution and its community members, such as e-prints, technical reports, theses and dissertations, data sets and teaching materials. Stewardship of such materials entails their organization in a cumulative, openly accessible database and a commitment to long-term preservation when appropriate. Some institutional repositories

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are also used as electronic presses to publish e-journals and e-books. An institutional repository is distinguished from a subject-based repository by its institutionally defined scope. Institutional repositories are part of a growing effort to reform scholarly communication and break the monopoly of journal publishers by reasserting institutional control over the results of scholarship. An IR may also serve as an indicator of the scope and extent of the university's research activities. Permanence, policy of granting agencies and publishers, timeliness, registration are the reasons for using a digital repository. The most popular IR software platforms are D-Space, E-prints, and Fedora.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Literature Review relating to IRs has investigated the attitudes of research scholars of the University towards awareness of IRs and the usefulness for their needs of an extension of the scholarly communication system by Institutional Repositories. Kumar et al. (2010) have discussed the use of collections and services at IIT Delhi Library. They aim to find out the use of information resources by IIT library users. Also demonstrates and illustrates various aspects of the study use of collections and services; purpose of visiting the library; adequacy of information center hours, library infrastructure facilities; use of library collection on internet. Authors have identified the levels of use of various services provided; access of online databases services; database search techniques; and user awareness about different types of library network. Highlights satisfactions with overall functions of the library; collections and services of the academic community of Institutes of India.

Negahban and others (2011) conducted a study reporting empirical findings on the user adequacy and services of library collections among research scholars of university of Mysore. A total of 68 research scholars pursuing their Ph.D degree in various social and biological sciences were randomly selected of which 57 were male research scholars and 11 were female research scholars. A pre-determined structured questionnaire on user adequacy and services of library collection was administered to the selected respondents. The data analysis was done using chi-square. Results revealed that in the case of library collections majority opined that only newspapers and magazines were adequate. Reference books, text books, journals, thesis and dissertations were found to be moderately adequate as perceived by research scholars. Maps, atlases and charts, and electronic resources were found to be

inadequate by the research scholars. In the case of library services, reference services, referral services, newspaper clippings, reprographic services and internet services were found to be good. Selective dissemination of information current awareness service, indexing and abstracting services were found to be poor.

OBJECTIVES:

- To know the user's awareness and use of Institutional Repositories.
- To find out the user willingness of contribute to IR.
- To know which type of file formats IR support.
- To know which type of documents users would like to contribute to IR.
- To identify the major problems users face in contribution to in IR.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on survey method. The data was collected from the university research scholars through questionnaire to know the awareness and use of institutional repositories. The survey was conducted on 200 research scholars. Overall response was 148 out of 200. The overall response rate is 74 per cent. The simple random sample method has been followed for sample selection.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected from the questionnaire followed and returned from the research scholars. A database was created with data collected and it, exposed to the statistical analysis. The computer statistical package was used to formulate the data for interpretation.

Gender wise distribution

It indicates the gender wise distribution of data. Table-1 shows the distribution of users according to gender. Composition of populations for a study is crucial to determine or identify an issue or solution.

Table: 1 Gender wise distribution

S.No.	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Male	91	61.48
2.	Female	57	38.52
Total		148	100.00

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User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society

About the Editors



Dr. K. Padmini, is presently working as Principal, S.V.U. College of Arts, S. V. University, Tirupati. She has a rich experience of more than 30 years in teaching and research. She guided 20 Ph.D.s and 7 M.Phils. She participated in good number of national and international conferences and presented papers. She was invited as resource person by many institutions. She is the Principal Investigator for a UGC-Major Research Project. She is a life member in 7 professional associations. She held positions like, Head of the Department, Chair-person BOS, Coordinator- NAAC, Academic Senate Member in S.V. University. Sri Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University honoured her with 'Keerthi Puraskara' in the field of Library and Information Science for the year 2017.



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 levels. He did 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.



Dr. M.R. Murali Prasad is UK Commonwealth Fellow, enlisted person in US Marquis Who's Who in the world 2018-19, Country Representative for HIPA 2015-2019, UK Network, and a member in BOS, DLIS, Osmania University since 2018. He is currently working as a Librarian in Centre for Economic and Social Studies - an ICSSR Institution, Hyderabad. He has 18+ years of experience in library and information services as a Librarian. He published 2 Books and more than 60 articles/papers/chapters in various international and national journals and also in books. Under his supervision 8 M.Phils were awarded and 5 Ph.D. scholars are pursuing their research at present. He is Managing Editor for DLIS, and Editor for PEARL Journal which is listed in UGC. He is also a reviewer for IFLA Journal, SAGE OPEN and many journals. He is also associating with many universities like Osmania, Dr. BRAOU, IGNOU, etc. as a resource person. His areas on interest are Information Literacy, Lib 2.0, ICT Applications in Library services, Digital Library and Knowledge Management. He is life member of IBA, IASLIC, AILSD, etc. He can be contacted at: mrmp2k8@yahoo.com.



Dr.C.Malliarjuna PhD in LISc from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Master Degree in Library and Information Science and an MBA in Human Resources Management from Sri Venkateswara University and IGNOU respectively. Starting his career as a Librarian from Little flower degree college, Secunderabad in the year 1999. He served as Academic Librarian 20 years in different academic libraries in Bengaluru and Hyderabad. Before becoming a Deputy Librarian in IIT Hyderabad, he worked IISc, Secretariat Library (Karnataka), ISEC, National Gallery for Modern Art, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Technology, Bengaluru. He is Resources Person for the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University, IGNOU, and University of Hyderabad. His areas of interested are Open Sources Tools/Softwares Applicable in libraries (e.g. Koha, DSpace, Eprints, Vivo, WordPress, Drupal, etc.), Knowledge Management, and eLearning. Publications: He has published several articles, conference papers and one Book on UGC-NET.

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Role of district consumer forums in consumer protection

An attempt has been made in this book to present conceptual aspects of consumerism, historical perspective of consumer movement in India, enactments for consumer protection, schemes for strengthening consumer forums, components of consumers forum network, objectives of consumer forums working in Chittoor District, functioning of consumer disputes and redressal agencies, performance of Chittoor district with selective indicators like cases filed, disposed and pending at national, state and district level, perceptions of selected consumer-respondents towards DCFs, problems and challenges faced by consumers and DCFs.



Dr. G. S. Veena Kumari is lecturer in commerce, Sri Srinivas Degree College, Madanapalli, Chittoor Dist, she has published 4 articles and attended 12 seminar. Dr. P. V. Narasaiah is Professor and Head of the Dept. He has to his credit 96 articles & participated in more than 116 in various seminars. He guided 14 Ph.Ds successfully.

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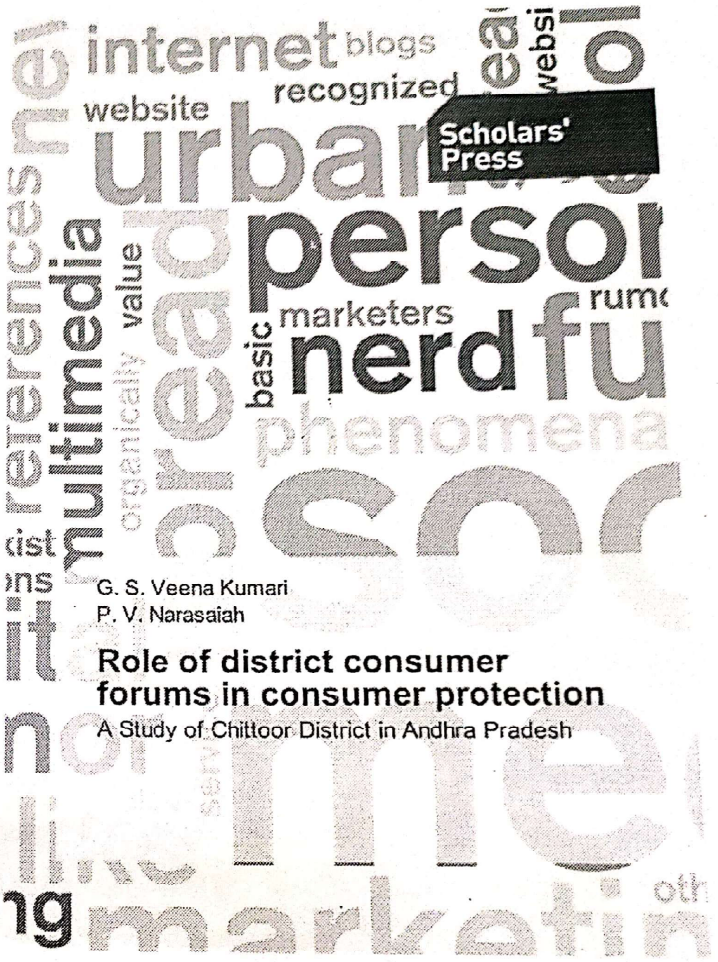

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Role of district consumer forums in consumer protection

A Study of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh

Kumari, Narasaiah

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Performance Evaluation of Agricultural Regulated Markets

An attempt has been made in this book to evaluate the performance of agricultural regulated markets by analyzing the operational efficiency of Agricultural Market Committees, the significance of agricultural sector, importance of foreign trade, agricultural situation in India, current trends in agricultural marketing, concepts of regulated markets, growth and development of agricultural regulated markets, organization and constitution of market committees, the demographic profile of chittoor district, marketing scenario in chittoor district prior to establishment of regulated markets, origin of regulated markets, AMCs in chittoor district, income and expenditure, physical performance and financial performance of AMCs in chittoor district and financial needs and sources of AMCs, the market practices such as business hours, method of sale, weighing of produce, settlement of business transactions, financial efficacy and trends in market arrivals and their implications.



Dr.B.Reddeppa is lecturer in commerce, Govt Jr.College, Kalikiri, Chittoor Dist. He has published 2 articles and attended 1 seminar. He is the recipient of Best Teacher Award 2017. **Dr.P.V.Narasaiah** is Professor & Head of the Dept. He has to his credit 96 articles & participated in more than 118 in various seminars. He guided 14 Ph.Ds successfully.

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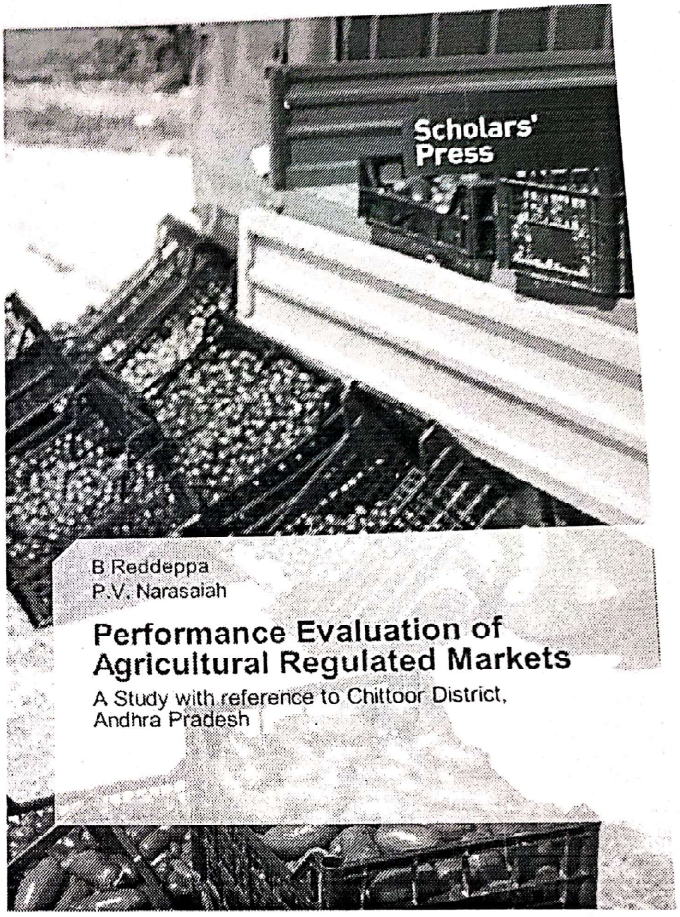
AGRICULTURAL REGULATED MARKETS

Reddeppa, Narasaiah



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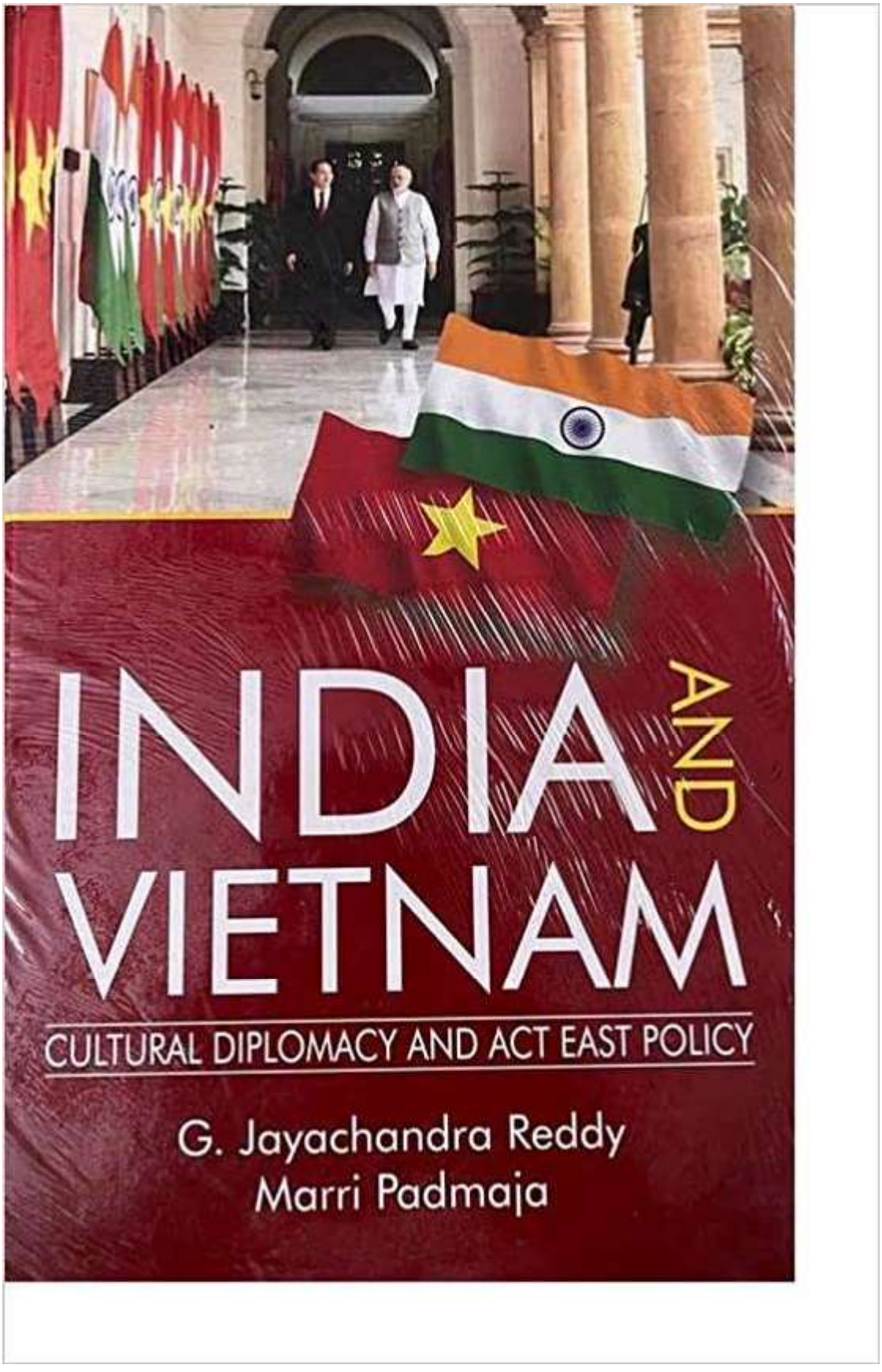

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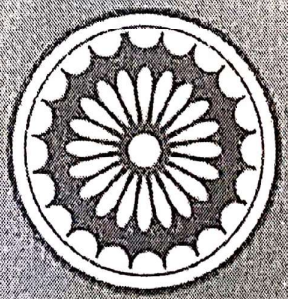

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Sectional President's Address - Cultural History Section Terracotta Tradition in Early Cultures of Andhrades

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SECTIONAL PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS - CULTURAL HISTORY SECTION

TERRACOTTA TRADITION IN EARLY CULTURES OF ANDHRADESA

Prof. P. Bhaskar Reddy

Mr. President and Fellow Delegates, I am grateful to the members of the executive committee of the South Indian History Congress for selecting me President of the Cultural History Section of its 40th annual session. Of all the academic honours that one could aspire for, nothing can be compared to the recognition of this kind coming from one's own co-workers. I would like to take this opportunity given to me to present before you my views and understanding of Terracotta Tradition in Early Cultures of Andhradesa.

Clay is the most easily pliable and versatile medium for preparing utilitarian objects such as pots and pans, as well as religious and aesthetic art objects. Man has experimented with the soft, plastic earthly material as medium of decoration or expression since hundreds of thousands years ago. However, the recorded usage of clay in potting varies between eight to ten thousand years in different parts of the world. Their utility and beauty of shapes go hand in hand and occupies a unique position by its distribution and characteristic features in different areas and periods. Thus pottery provides a rich data for understanding the past Cultures and studies on it attracted the attention of the Archaeologists.

In fine art, the world Terracotta (baked earth) is most commonly used to describe a type of sculpture, unglazed ceramic art, or decorative architecture, made from coarse, porous clay, which is noted for its versatility, cheapness and durability[1]. Terracotta objects have been prepared and used by human beings from ancient time of human history in the form of household objects, ritual objects, aesthetic objects and sculptures along with pottery. The pottery and votive figurines found from Egypt and Mesopotamia are claimed to be among the earliest findings of terracotta. Terracotta art was prevalent in ancient Greece as early as 7th century BCE and throughout the Roman Empire[2]. Terracotta antiquities represent unique repositories of information for archaeologists and art historians; they are excellent indicators of cross-cultural exchange because they reflect the technical proficiency of artisans and the taste, trends, and orientations.

India too has a long antiquity of terracotta assemblages, reported from a large number of Pre-historic and Early Historic sites. The earliest evidence of clay modeling tradition of Indian sub-continent dates back to the ceramic Neolithic period of Mehrgarh in Baluchistan. Five unbaked clay figurines representing human and animal forms have been recovered from period I of Mehrgarh dated to end of 7th Millennium BCE[3]. The evidence of baked clay animal figurines occurs for the first time in the Indian subcontinent from Period III of Mehrgarh dated to c.4000 BCE. Terracotta or baked clay human figurines occur from Period IV onwards[4]. The stylistic evolution of these terracotta figurines has been noticed between Period IV and VII. The terracotta tradition was continued in good measures during the urban phase of Harappan civilization which flourished between 2700 BCE to 1750 BCE. The Indus valley sites at Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Chanhudaro, Lothal, Kalibangan, Banawali and others have yielded a vast range of terracotta objects-toys of birds, animals, wheeled carts, men and women, cult figures, especially mother goddess, beside other utilitarian potteries in great abundance. After the Harappan Civilization several regional copper using agrarian cultures emerged in the Indian sub-continent. During the early historic period various forms of terracotta figurines were found in different parts of India. The tradition of making terracotta figures came to south India almost at the same time as it did in north India. The clay figurines of each period of India's long history share the characteristic feature of the art style prevailing in a particular period, but at the same time they are marked by regional distinctions both in style and type. Andhradesa is one of such states where rich terracotta tradition was found. A Systematic study of the clay figurines made on regional basis is likely to prove a fruitful source of crafts, Art tradition and Cultural History.

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20 (35)

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- Tumu Vijay Kumar
14. GAJAPRISHTAKARA IN THE TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE OF RAYALASEEMA 66
- P. Nagesh
15. వరంగల్‌లో జైనమత క్షేత్రం - పద్మాక్షి, అగ్గలేయ గుట్టలు :: ఒక పరిశీలన 66
- డా॥ ఎ.రఘువేందర్
16. "SALABHANJIKAA DECORATIVE MOTIF DEPICTED IN THE TEMPLE ART OF ANDHRA DESA" - A SCULPTURAL STUDY 66
- Dr. G. Surendra
17. కృష్ణానదీ తీర దర్శనీయ క్షేత్రాలు (నాగర్ కర్నూల్ జిల్లా) - ఒక పరిశీలన 66
- జి. నాగరాజు
18. గుత్తికోట చరిత్ర 66
- జి.బి. ఇమ్మానేయేలు

SECTION - II : MEDIEVAL ANDHRA HISTORY

Presidential Address
LOOKING AT THE VIJAYANAGAR PERIOD WITH A FOCUS ON WOMEN (15th and 16th Century) 67
- Rekha Pande

1. TRADE AND COMMERCE UNDER SRI KRISHNADEVA RAYA 7
- Dr. Aravind Kumar
2. నెల్లూరు జిల్లా గ్రామ దేవతల చరిత్రలు - ప్రజల విశ్వాసాలు 8
- డా॥ జె.కృష్ణప్రసాద్ బాబు
3. TELUGU INSCRIPTIONS OF SRIRANGARAYA III FROM KARNATAKA - A CASE STUDY
- M. Indira, Dr.S.Veerabhadra
4. THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN DURING MEDIVAL PERIOD (1000-1300) IN ANDHRA DESA
- Dr H. Kiran Kumar Gowd
5. NAVAGRAHA IMAGES IN THE ASI MUSEUM, CHANDRAGIRI
- Prof. D. Kiran Kranth Choudary, Dr. P. Hema
6. THE STUDY OF GENERICS OF PERSONAL NAMES IN THE INSCRIPTIONS OF ANANTAPUR DISTRICT
- Dr.E.SREEDHAR
7. ISLAMIC MYSTICISM IN DECCAN: A STUDY OF REGIONAL SUFI CULTS OF RAYALASEEMA
- Meer Abul Hussain
8. UNIQUE SIVA-KESAVA CULT NOTICED AT CHADIPIRALLA VILLAGE, KAMALAPURAM TALUK OF KADAPA DISTRICT
- Dr. U. Krishna Mohan
9. తెలంగాణ శ్రీరంగ (శ్రీరంగాపురం) దేవాలయం - ఒక పరిశీలన
- వి. బాలకృష్ణ గౌడ్ యు. భానుప్రకాష్
10. కొండనాగుల ప్రాంత చరిత్ర (నాగర్‌కర్నూల్ జిల్లా) ఒక పరీశీలన

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NAVAGRAHA IMAGES IN THE ASI MUSEUM, CHANDRAGIRI

Prof. D. Kiran Kranth Choudary

Dr. P. Hema
Tirupati

The Navagraha images are kept ...rved in the Archaeological Museum, ...ragiri, by the Archaeological Survey of ... These images were brought from the ...hesvara temple from Yaganti, in the ...apalli Mandal, Kurnool district of ... Pradesh. The temple is 14 km away from ...palli and 89 km from the Kurnool city. ...ple might have been constructed during ...e of the 16th century of the Vijayanagara ... The nine planets namely Surya, Candra, ... Budha, Brihaspati, Sukra, Sani, Rahu ... images look beautiful in appearance. ... temple complex is under ASI control ...ges seem to be shifted from the temple ...seum at Chandragiri. These images are ...ra study in this paper since no attempt ... made so far. The iconography and ...y of these images will be studied in ...der.

...modern times much importance is ... planets by the people, since they ...ted with both astronomy and ... It is believed that these planets ... destinies of all human beings. ... belief that the destiny and future of ... depends on the position of the ... time of birth of each person. Thus ... of planets became popular even ...ages are generally found placed in ...mandapa in almost all the Saiva ...th India. Though the 6th century ...mihita of Varahamihira describes ... the early temples depict only eight ... It seems the astottari system was ... Ketu was omitted. The ... like Svrnajalesvar, Parasurame ...tesvar at Bhuvanesvar contain ... in some instance with inscribed labels. The later temples like Tirthesvar, Gauri and Muktesvar of Bhuvanesvar contain navagraha lintels[1]. In the early period there is no representation of navagrahas in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka. However the representation of Surya was there in all these areas since early times since the sun is the soul of movable and immovable things'. (*Surya atma jagatastasthusasca*)[2] In the medieval period the planet sculptures came into existence. In the Kerala temples the pyramidal *namaskara-mandapa*, invariably contain repeated navagraha ceiling.[3] The navagraha slab with Surya shown prominently in two tiers with lotus motif on top was introduced by Rajendra Chola[4]. "Stone slabs with the figures of these '*grahas*', usually standing and rarely seated, were used as architectural pieces in mediaeval temples of different parts of India. The mediaeval convention did undoubtedly serve as a prophylactic measure for the safety of the temples.[5] From the late medieval period onwards the worship of the navagrahas became very popular and it resulted in their installation in the temples of South India.

The *navagraha* images from the Umamahesvara temple of Yanganti, preserved in the ASI, Museum is discussed below in detail. These images can be dated to the first quarter of the 17th century. These are produced from the yellow sand stone, not too soft in nature, which is available in Yerramalai range in Kurnool region. All the images are of 20 inches in height and 12 inches in width.

Surya:

Surya worship in Andhra Pradesh was prevalent since early period. Here the four handed sun god is shown standing in *samabhanga* posture on a stellate *pitha*, in three recesses. (Acc.

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INDIAN JOURNAL OF WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

(Peer Reviewed Journal)

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. D. Krishnamoorthy

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SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY
TIRUPATI-517 502
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37

Empowerment of Women Through MGNREGA: Issues and Challenges

P. Suneetha

ABSTRACT

Empowerment is a process aimed at changing the nature and direction of systematic forces, which marginalize women and other disadvantaged sections in a given context. Gender is the inevitable push factor for growth and development of a nation like India. In India women constitute a major share of chronically poor population. A large segment of Indian womanhood still suffers deprivation and discriminatory attitudes. It is necessary to mobilize the vast women power, if the country has to progress in all sphere of development. Empowerment of women is a long and difficult process. In spite of the draw backs in the implementation of the legislation, Government has framed different programmes/schemes to uplift the women from poverty and vulnerability of life. One such women friendly Programme is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) which was enacted in 2005. This paper presents issues and challenges in the way of women participation in MGNREGS and suggestions for making MGNREGS more effective for women.

Keywords: Empowerment, Women Participation, Employment Programs, and MGNREGA.

Introduction

Active participation of any community in the development process is recognized as a tool for its empowerment. In Indian social set up, the participation of women in the development process has to be ensured through tangible measures taken at various levels for their overall development. The government has taken a conscious view to make adequate provisions in its policies and programmes, through which it is to be ensured that the women of the country are not only empowered but also become active participants in the development process in the country. Various programmes of the

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"Government Initiation to Promote Education among Drown Trodden Women and Girls in India"- A Study

V. Jagadeeswari

38

ABSTRACT

Women represent half of the population in the world. But women are considered as secondary, due to the differences in every field including education. Literacy gap based on gender make it clear. Apart from gender there are other sources for low literacy among women such as caste, region, low income, etc. Women also contribute for the development of the country. Since the country's development depends on its human resources, it is essential to increase the female literacy from primary education to higher education. The governments are trying to increase the same through many programmes. The present paper describes about the government initiation to promote education among women especially drown trodden.

Key words: Education, Development, Drown trodden, Human Resources, Initiation, Gender.

Introduction

Education acts as the means through which the aims and habits of a group of people sustain from one generation to the next. Generally, it occurs through any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts. Education is the formal process by which society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills, customs and values from one generation to another (www.wikipedia.org). Education not only moulds the new generation, but reflects a society's fundamental assumptions about itself and the individuals which compose it.

The real difficulty is that people have no idea of what education truly is. We assess the value of education in the same manner as we assess

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A Study on the Knowledge of Family Planning Methods among Women in Tirupati

K.Srilatha Kishori

39

ABSTRACT

Population and environment are interdependent on each other. Over population leads to environmental degradation. Soreduction in population would benefit the environment. Fewer births willbenefit women, enabling them to be more efficient in enacting their role as environmental managers. The practice of family planning by women can make a significant contribution in the reduction of population growth rate. For women, the availability of family planning methods is a boon as this gives them the right to choose the size of their families.

No doubt the practice of family planning methods is the most important investments, to balance the over population. The same was included in Amsterdam Declaration which proclaims the pressing needs and issues in the field of population, recognize that women are the centre of the development process and that the improvement of their stabs and the extent to which they are free to make decisions affecting their lives and that of their families will be crucial in determining future population growth rates. Since women represent half of the global population, they must be aware of family planning methods.

With this backdrop the present paper discusses about theknowledge of family planning methods among women.

Keywords: Family Planning Methods, Population, Environment.

Introduction

Population pressure is a key factor in environmental degradation; it is to be assumed that a reduction in population would benefit the environment. Fewer births willbenefit women,

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A Study on Economic Empowerment of Women through Self Help Groups

40

D.Raja Rajeswari

ABSTRACT

Mahatma Gandhi states that the position of women in the society is an index of its civilization. Further he said that "Train a man and you train an individual, Train a woman and you build a nation". The SHGs (Self Help Groups) are the major resource of inspiration for women's welfare. For uplifting the women's position, the government has initiated Women Welfare Programmes through development centers, rural agencies, banks, NABARD etc. Self-help groups objectives are to inculcate the habit of saving and banking habits among the rural women; to build up trust and confidence between the rural women and the bankers; to develop group activity so that various welfare and developmental programmes can be implemented in a better way with the participation of these women groups; and to achieve women and child welfare programme goals by actively involving these women groups in Universal Immunization Programme, small family norm, Universal Elementary Education, etc.Self-help groups (SHGs) is as an instrument to change the conditions of women socially and economically.With this back ground the present paper describes about the role of SHGs in economic empowerment of women.

Key Words: Civilization, Self Help Groups, Rural agencies, Saving and Banking.

Introduction

The movement of Self-help groups (SHGs) as the most effective tools for financial inclusion was started some decades back. This has evolved into a national movement with the proactive role of the state governments gaining recognition from all the major

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Impact of Climate Resilience on Gender and Livelihood

D.Ramana

ABSTRACT

Gender is a central organizing factor in societies, and it can significantly affect the processes of production, consumption and distribution. In fact, the influence of gender onpeople's lives and livelihoods is substantial. Gender is mostly handled in a men-versus-women dichotomy, in this patriarchal society men have more access to utilize the natural resources and choice to select livelihood practices to get more earnings to sustain their family and reach the role assigned by the society. Little attention has been paid to social and political relations for women. Multiple social, economic, and cultural characteristics interact with gender in influencing power inequities and explaining how and why people face and manage climate change in external stresses and disturbances as a result of social, political, and environmental change in different ways. Climate change affects rural women and men's ability to secure their livelihoods. Climate change is likely to exacerbate inequalities between women and men if efforts to integrate gender concerns in climate change responses are neglected. In view of the increased climate variability, there is a pressing need to adopt gender-sensitive approaches in order to achieve food security and poverty reduction.

In this context, the present paper focuseson Gender, Livelihood and Climate Resilience, and discusses how and why women and men are differently affected by climate change and the need for addressing gender inequality in a gender sensitized society.

Keywords: Climate resilience, Environmental stress, Gender Climate change.

Introduction

Across societies the of climate change impacts women and men differently. Women are often responsible for gathering and producing food, collecting water and sourcing fuel for heating and cooking. With climate change, these tasks are becoming more

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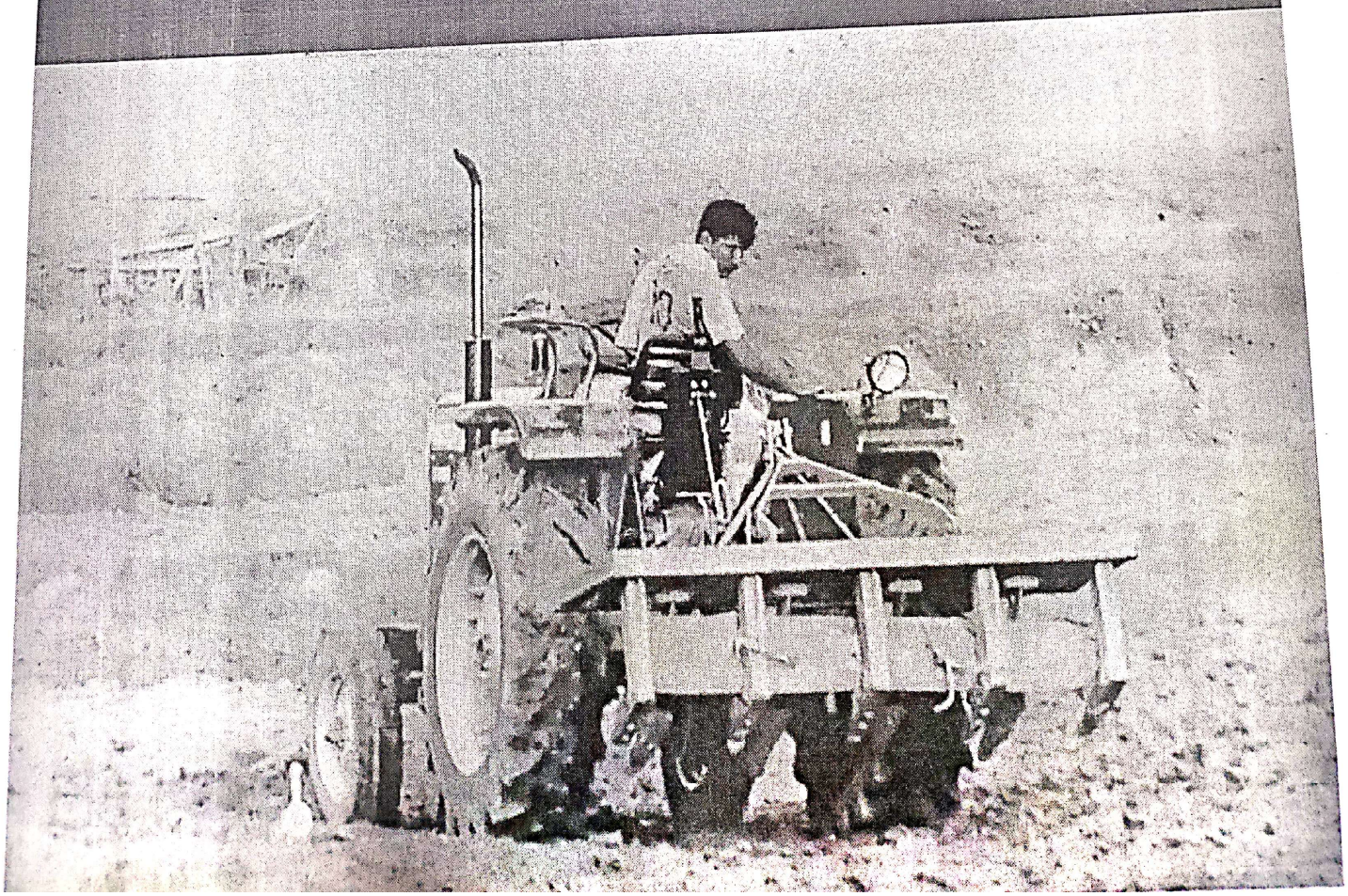

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Issues and Challenges

(With Special Reference to North-East India)

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15

Agriculture Development Problems in India

Regional Experiences and Policies

Subramanyam, Yuvaraju and Devarajulu

Indian agricultural sector is unresponsive to stimuli or unstable in nature, which may substantially impede steady growth of the economy. The government is cautious about providing strength to agricultural sector and has made several provisions in the eleventh plan for this purpose, and the performance in the twelfth plan is now being awaited. Agriculture forms a basic economic activity in rural economy of India. The revolutionary achievements in the Indian agriculture over the past four decades contributed significantly to achieving self-sufficiency in food sector as early as by the mid-1980s amidst widespread poverty and malnutrition. The Indian economy has undergone structural changes over time with the anticipated decline in the share of agriculture in the GDP. Despite a fall in its share from 55.1 per cent in 1950–1951 to 17.00 per cent in 2008–2009, the importance of agriculture has not diminished for two major reasons. First, the country achieved self-sufficiency in food production at the macro-level, but still is a food-deficit country facing massive challenges of high prevalence of malnourished children and high incidence of rural poverty. The pressure on agriculture to produce more and raise farmer's income is high. Second, the dependence of the rural workforce on agriculture for employment has not declined in proportion to the sectoral contribution to GDP. This has resulted in widening the income disparity between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors (Chand and Chauhan, 1999). The experiences of developed countries show that transfer of labour force took place from agriculture to non-agriculture; in particular to the manufacturing sector. This had brought enhanced productivity growth in agriculture and hence higher income (Gollin et al., 2002).

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Business Demography and Environmental Studies

Demography is the 'Scientific or statistical study of Human population concerning their size in a population, distribution and structure'. The book contains five units having with most of basic concepts of demography related to business. Unit- I: Introduction of Demography: Meaning, Definition, Need, Scope & Importance of Demography, Components of demography and its measures., Factors affecting fertility and mortality. Unit -II: Distribution of Population and Population Growth: Meaning, Physical and cultural factors affecting the distribution of population, Concepts of over, optimum and under population; Methods of calculation, Population growth in India since 1901. Unit- III: Population as Resource: Meaning of resource, types of resources, its importance to business, Concept of Literacy, Concept of Age & sex; Age & Sex Pyramid, Types, Classification of population-Urban and rural population, Population below poverty line, working, and dependent Population. Unit-IV: Urbanization: Meaning, definitions of urbanization, factors responsible for urbanization and problems of urbanization. Unit-V: Environment and Environmental Issues Related to Business and Industrialization and pollution.



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Business Demography and Environmental Studies

By

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S.No	CONTENTS	Page N o
	Acknowledgement	iv
1.	**Unit- I: Introduction of Demography** 1.1 Meaning, Definition, Need, Importance & need of Demography Studies for Business 1.2 Scope of demography, interdisciplinary approach of demography 1.3 Components of demography: Fertility, mortality and migration 1.4 Measures to calculate fertility and mortality rate 1.5 Factors affecting fertility and mortality	1-31
2.	**Unit -II: Distribution of Population and Population Growth** 2.1 Meaning of population distribution and population density. Physical and cultural factors affecting the distribution of population 2.2 Concepts of over, optimum and under population with suitable examples 2.3 Meaning and definition of population growth. Methods of calculating population growth 2.4 Population growth in India since 1901	32-42
3.	**Unit-III: Population as Resource** 3.1 Meaning of resource, types of resources 3.2 Importance of human resource in development and growth of business 3.3 Concept of Literacy: importance of literate population as a resource 3.4 Concept of sex ratio. Concept of Age & sex; Age & Sex Pyramid. Types of age and sex pyramid, age and sex pyramids of different countries 3.5 Classification of population - Urban and rural population 3.6 Population below poverty line, working population, dependent Population	43-64

T. Chandra Sekaravva

Principles of Population Studies

Basic Concepts

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Principles of Population Studies

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Sl. No	CONTENTS	Page No
1.	Acknowledgement	iii
2.	Unit-I: Definition, Nature and scope of population studies, Components of Population change. Population structure: Need for the study of Age and Sex structure, their determinants, population pyramid. Trends in size and growth of population of world, developed and developing Nations; Population Size, growth and age - sex structure in India.	1-10
3.	Unit-II: Definition of basic concepts fertility period and cohort, fecundity, sub fecundity, conception, pregnancy roaster, pregnancy rate, parity, order, parity progression ratio, birth interval open and closed birth intervals, live birth, still birth, menarche, sterility, menopause. Intrinsic birth and death rates, Stable population and Measures of Fertility	11-25
4.	Unit-III: Definition and basic concepts of Mortality Measures of Mortality: Crude Death Rate, Age and Sex specific Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate: Child Mortality Rate, Cause Specific Mortality Rate . Maternal Mortality Rate and Factors affecting Mortality	26-31
5.	Unit-IV: Concept of Mobility and Migration: Sources and quality of data; Types of migration; Types of migration in India	32-42
6.	UNIT-V: Measures of Internal Migration: Methods of estimation and Theories of migration	43-58
7.	Bibliography	60-61

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Indira Jala Prabha Programme:

The development of small as well as medium size Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers is a major issue in present era, because they constitute a substantial proportion of Indian population and leading life with low standard of living. Therefore, present study is focusing on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with respect to implementation of Indira Jala Prabha Programme through NABARD and MGNREGA programmes, aiming at improving quality food and enhancing living standards. The study aims to know about what are the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes farmers in study area and whether the programme of Indira Jala Prabha Programme empowering Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through its functioning and to know how the Indira Jala Prabha programmes effectively implemented in the study area. With this programme functioning to realize in which and at what extent the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries are not benefited and improved their living standards.



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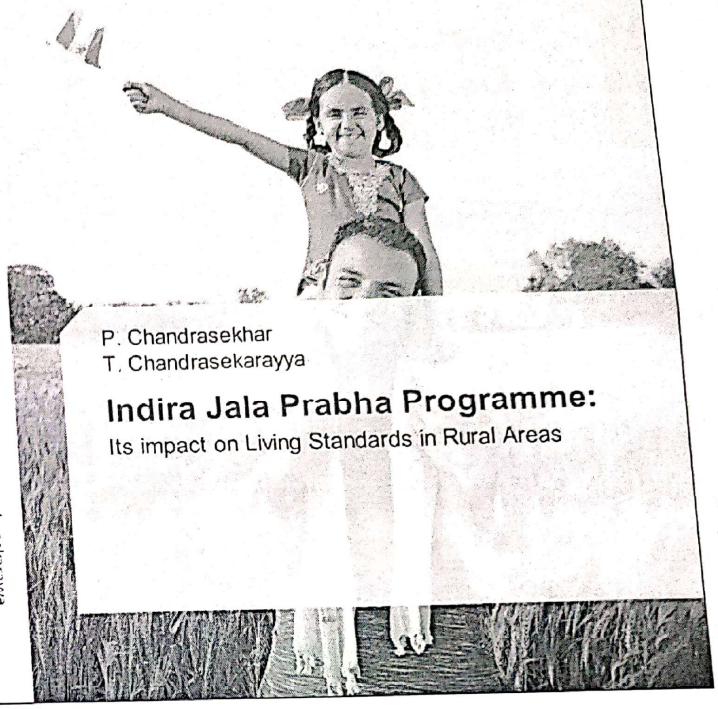

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Indira Jala Prabha Programme:

Its impact on Living Standards in Rural Areas

45

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Indira Jala Prabha Programme: Its impact on Living Standards in Rural Areas

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Sl. No	CONTENTS	Page No
1	Acknowledgement	iii
2	List of Tables	iv-v
3	Abbreviations	vi
4	Chapter-I : Introduction	1-20
5	Chapter-II: Review of Literature	21-54
6	Chapter-III: Methodology	55-65
7	Chapter-IV: Background Characteristics of the Respondents	66-75
8	Chapter-V: Impact of Indira Jala Prabha Programme on Agriculture Development	76-97
9	Chapter-VI: Impact of Indira Jala Prabha Programme on Living Standards	98-120
9	Chapter-VII: Case Studies	121-142
10	Chapter-VIII: Summary and Implications	143-153
11	References	154-161
12	Interview Schedule	162-164
13	Publications	

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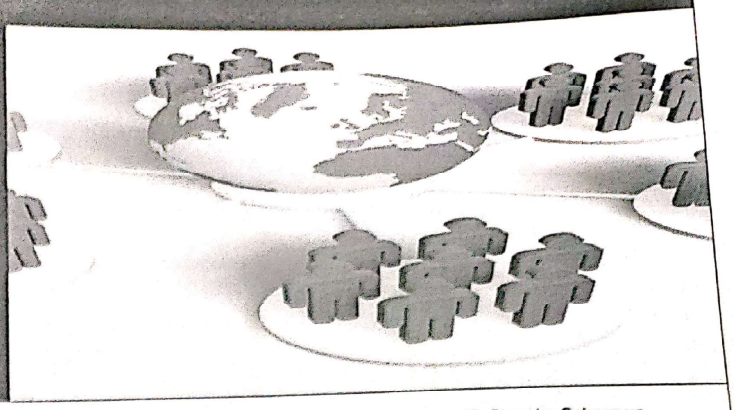
In order to have a better understanding and solution of individual or group problems the social worker must look at sociology. The book contains five units having with aspects of Sociology and Social Work. Unit-I contains with Definition and Scope, Sociology and other Social Sciences, Relation of Social Work to other Social Sciences, Applied Sociology: concept, definition, Difference between Academic and Applied Sociology. Society: Definition, Characteristics, Structure and Functions of society, Relationship between Individuals and society. Unit-II contains Socialization: Process and Mechanisms of Socialization, Social Institutions: Marriage, Family and Religion. Social groups: Definition, Characteristics and Classification of Social Groups. Primary, Secondary and Reference Groups. Unit-III contains Social Stratification: Social Stratification in India- Class and Caste stratification Social Deviance and Social Control: Definition, Process and Mechanisms of Social Control. Unit-IV Social change: Concept, Definition, Characteristics and Factors leading to Social Change, Globalization and Society. Unit-V contains Social problems: Suicide, Domestic Violence, Alcoholism, Prostitution.



T. Chandra Sekarayya

Sociology for Social Work



T.Chandra Sekarayya did M.A,PhD (Population Studies) from Sri Venkate swara University, Tirupati, India and M.S.W, B.Ed from Annamalai University, Chidambaram, TamilNadu. Currently Working as Assistant Professor, Dept. of Population Studies & Social Work, S.V.University, Tirupati, A.P, India. He has published four books and co-author for thee books

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Sociology for Social Work

Dr.T. Chandrasekarayya,
Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Population Studies,
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Sl. No	CONTENTS	Page No
1.	Acknowledgement	iii
2.	**Unit-I** i. Sociology: Definition and Scope, Sociology and other Social Sciences, Relation of Social Work to other Social Sciences. ii. Applied Sociology: concept, definition, Difference between Academic and Applied Sociology iii. Society: Definition, Characteristics, Structure and Functions of society, Relationship between Individuals and society	1-24
3.	**Unit-II** i. Socialization: Process and Mechanisms of Socializations ii. Social Institutions: Marriage, Family, Religion, iii. Social groups: Definition, Characteristics and Classification of Social Groups. Primary, Secondary and Reference Groups	25-42
4.	**Unit-III** i. Social Stratification: Social Stratification in India- Class and Caste stratification ii. Social Deviance and Social Control: Definition, Process and Mechanisms of Social Control	43-51
5.	**Unit-IV** Social Change: Concept, Definition, Characteristics and Factors leading to Social Change, Globalization and Society	52-60
6.	**Unit-V** Social Problems: Suicide, Domestic Violence, Alcoholism, Prostitution, Trafficking of Girl Children, Street Children and Juvenile Delinquency	61-75
7.	References	75

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The book contains Social Action and Social Legislations for Social Work Practice. It provides forms of Social Action like legislative, section and direct physical model. The book gives clarity on concepts and theoretical knowledge on various aspects of Social Action such as Characteristics, Principles, Techniques, Process and Steps and the several Social legislations for Social Work Practice. It will be useful for the students with the curriculum of social sciences especially Economics, Sociology, Social Work and Rural Development etc. In this book an attempt has been made to simply the concepts and theoretical aspects of Social Action and Legislations that are applying for Social Work Practice. To inculcate each micro aspect of the Social Action and Legislations, it is not possible to cumulative in a single book. Therefore, few of the important aspects of Social Action and Legislations have been included in the book. Wherever, necessary, some important concepts as well as aspects have been elaborated in detail. Thus, book is one of the important books in the field of Social Action and Legislation, which intend to serve as a textbook for graduate and post-graduate students.



T. Chandra Sekharayya

Social Action and Social Legislation for Social Work Practice



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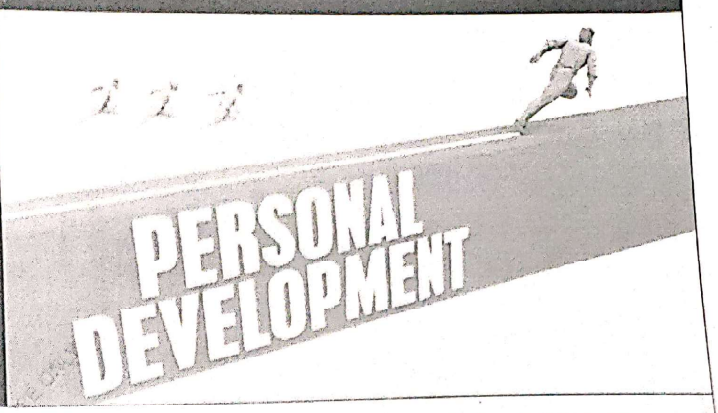
Knowledge on Human Growth and Personality Development provides solutions to socio-psychological issues that are the general factors that affect and damage personality of human beings. Therefore, for bringing changes to individuals or in a group regarding socio-psychological problems and improving the personality of individual or a group of the people, there is a need for Human Growth and Personality Development awareness. To understand Human Growth and Personality Development aspects effectively, requires clarity of concepts and theoretical knowledge on Human Growth and Personality Development. Therefore, the students at graduation and post-graduation level should be familiar with the aspects of Human Growth and Personality Development by considering this aspect, in this book an attempt has been made to simplify the concepts and theoretical aspects used while studying Human Growth and Personality Development. In this book, first unit contains Life-span Approach to Human Growth and Development- Principles of growth and Development in a life-span, Role of Heredity and Environment in Human Growth and Development etc.



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Human Growths And Personality Development

Psychology And Social Work

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HUMAN GROWTHS AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

By

Dr. T. CHANDRASEKARAYYA
Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Population Studies and Social Work
S.V. University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India.

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I would like to put few words for my wife, children and other family members. Thanks, for their patience because during the course of writing this book, the duties and responsibilities of as a family member was to some extent suffered.

I am also thankful to my senior faculty members for their valuable suggestions and guidance in preparing this book. I am also thankful to officials of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh for encouraging the faculty and providing facilities in preparing this book in successful.

Finally, the Human Growth and Personality Development mentioned here is only for creating awareness among the students of various disciplines, not for legal purpose.

Overall, this is an attempt.....let the reader decide destiny

-Dr.T.Chandra Sekarayya

Contents

Unit	Particular	Page No
-	Psychology And Social Work: The Relevance of Psychology to Social Work	1
Unit-I	Life-span Approach to Human Growth and Development: Principles of growth and Development in a life-span, Role of Heredity and Environment in Human Growth and Development	2-9
Unit-II	Motivation: Concept, Definition, Types of Motives, Theories of Motivation, Social Motives. Perception: Definition, Process of Perceptions, Factors Influencing Perception.	10-31
Unit-III	Learning: Meaning & Definition, Principles of Classical Conditioning, Operant Conditioning and Cognitive Learning	32-42
Unit-IV	Attitudes: Definitions, Formation of Attitudes and attitudes change in Individuals and Groups, and Measurement of attitudes. Personality development: Definition, Theories of Personality: Psychodynamic, and Behavior theories.	43-67
Unit-V	Adjustment: Concept of Adjustment and Maladjustment, Factors Influencing stress, coping with stress	68-74
Bibliography		74

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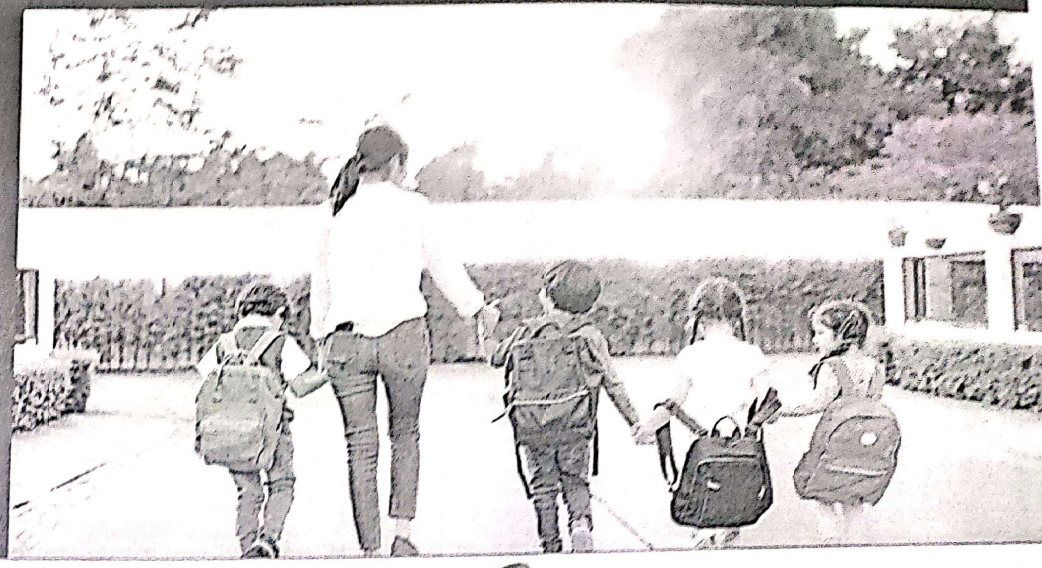
Education reduces poverty, decreases social inequalities, empowers women and helps each individual to reach their full potential. It also brings significant economic returns for a country and helps societies to achieve lasting peace and sustainable development. Education is key to achieving all other human rights. The Right to Education Act 2009, also known as the RTE Act 2009, was enacted by the Parliament of India on 4 August 2009. It describes modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children aged between 6-14 years in India under Article 21 (A) of the Constitution of India. This act came into effect on 1 April 2010 and made India one of the 135 countries to have made education a fundamental right for every child. It prescribes minimum norms for elementary schools, prohibits unrecognized schools from practice and advocates against donation fees and interviews of children at the time of admission.Educational challenges have been prevalent at both the centre and states for many years in India. The present study aims at studying the implementation RTE Act.





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Contents

Chapter	Particular	Page No
Introduction	Right to Education Act: Its importance	6-18
Chapter-I	Review of Literature	19-45
Chapter-II	Methodology	46-59
Chapter-III	Right to Education at International Context	60-75
Chapter-IV	Genesis and Development of Free and Compulsory Education in Indian Context	76-89
Chapter-V	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009	90-105
Chapter-VI	Implementation of Right to Education Act, 2009	106-139
Chapter-VII	Focus Group Discussions	140-149
Chapter-VIII	Summary and Conclusions	150-164
	References	165-173
	Interview Schedule	174-177

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PERFORMING ARTS & FINE ARTS : CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS TODAY

நிகழ்கலைகள் & நுண்கலைகள் இன்றைய சவால்களும் வாய்ப்புகளும்

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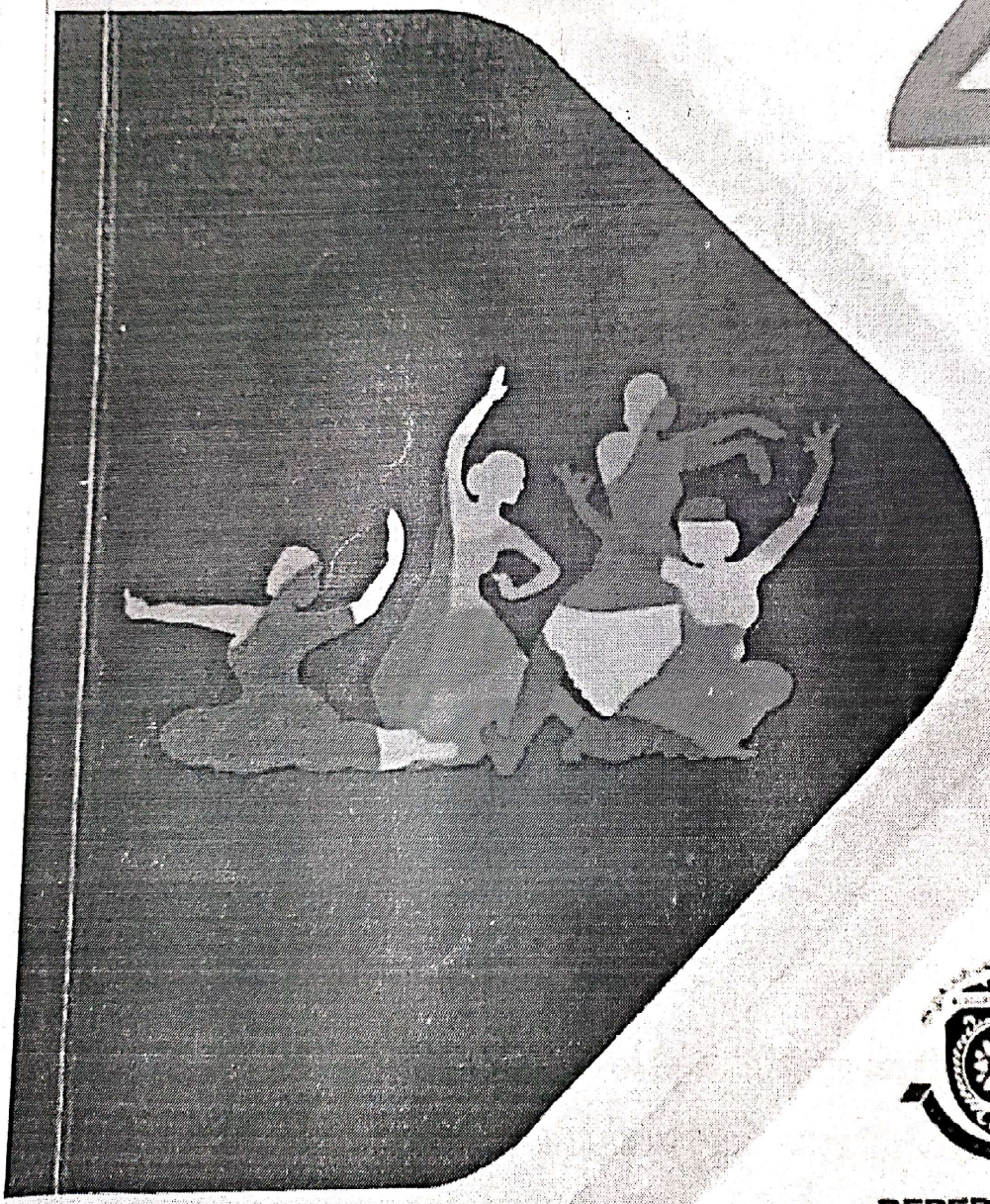

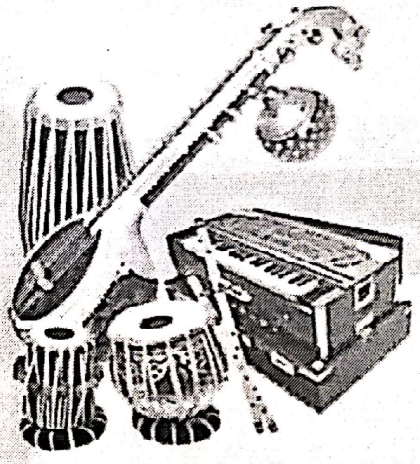

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Performing Arts & Fine Arts:

Challenges and Prospects Today

நிகழ்கலைகள் & நுண்கலைகள்

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உள்ளே...

1. Teaching and learning of performing arts the traditional learning Vs Usage of virtual technology.....1
2. பரதக் கலை கற்றலில் அறிவியலின் பயன்பாடு 8
3. ALARIPPU – A SIGNIFIER AND HEALER of TODAY'S LIFESTYLE 15
4. Ecocriticism Of Pancha Tattva an Ecological Challenging Choreography of Prof. C. V. Chandrasekar and Smt. Jaya Chandrasekar.....22
5. DIGITAL ERA: KIDS WITH DOWN SYNDROME LEARNING DANCE THROUGH TECHNOLOGY 28
6. மரபு இசைக்கருவிகளில் திருக்கைலாய வாத்தியங்களின் பயன்பாட்டில் இணையதளத்தின் பங்கு 38
7. Social Media and Music: A Pedagogic Approach 46
8. பரத நாட்டியம் – கற்றல் கற்பித்தலில் உள்ள சவால்கள் – சாதனைகள் 51
9. நடனத்தில் ஆண்கலைஞர்கள் சந்திக்கும் சாதனைகளும், சவால்களும்.....56
10. தமிழகக் கோயில்களில் நிகழ்த்தப்படும் கலைப்பண்பாடுகளில் திசை மற்றும் காலம் சார்ந்த புரிதல்கள்.....60
11. ROLE OF MEDIA IN SOUTH INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC 64
12. RESEARCH STUDIES IN MUSIC THE PAST, PRESENT SCENERIO AND THE FUTURE CHALLENGES.....76
13. கைவினை சிற்பக்கலைக்கு முப்பரிமான அச்சு விடுக்கும் சவால் 99
14. இசையில் "இணைய" பஞ்சதஸ தொழில் நுட்ப மார்க்கங்கள் 107
15. MUSIC, DANCE OR DRAMA THROUGH MASS MEDIA, SOCIAL MEDIA, MOBILE APPS.....118
16. MUSIC THROUGH MASS MEDIA, SOCIAL MEDIA, AND MOBILES APPLICATIONS MAIN.....122
17. EVOLUTION of ASHTAPADI into SRNGARA MAHA KAVYAM – CROSSING the HURDLES and CHALLENGES 129
18. EVOLUTION OF BHARATHANATYAM From Temple to a Transnational Art.....134
19. கலை உருவாக்கத்தில் கணினி தொழில்நுட்பத்தின் தாக்கம் – வளர்ச்சி ஒரு பார்வை 139
20. கலைகள் பற்றிய பண்பாடுச் சார்ந்த புரிதல் மற்றும் வளர்ச்சி 149
21. Impact of Virtualization on Teaching and Learning of Indian Classical Dance, with special reference to Bharatanāṭyam 156

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ROLE OF MEDIA IN SOUTH INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC

Dr.C.P.S.Madhuri,
Academic Consultant, Dept. of Performing Arts,
SV University, Tirupati.

Abstract

Music is an essential component in the world of Indian fine arts and stands as an influencing factor of Indian tradition and Culture. It can be considered to be older than the human race. Cultural development of various civilizations is conceived, sustained and developed in the lap of melodic conventions, explicitly, the traditional and classical ones. Music assumed a noteworthy position in moulding the way of life and development of man.

Introduction

Music in any form acts as an equalizer. Various faces of Art namely - Music and Dance, form a bridge between the value systems of ancient India and new generation, promoting the concept of oneness. At the outset, in this age of globalization and digitalization, use of media has made a rapid progress in various fields. Art of Music is not an exception and Indian Classical Music has undergone distinct stages of evolution and conversion. The present paper attempts to discuss how Indian Classical Music communicated among the masses through various media from ancient times to the present day.

Antiquity of Indian Classical Music

Music is a universal language that appeals to everyone irrespective of caste, creed, religion and that which has prevailed over every other constraint. There are other fine arts which beguile the sight, but it is music which touches the soul. Music facilitates us to affirm our elemental self and achieve transcendental rise. The mission of music

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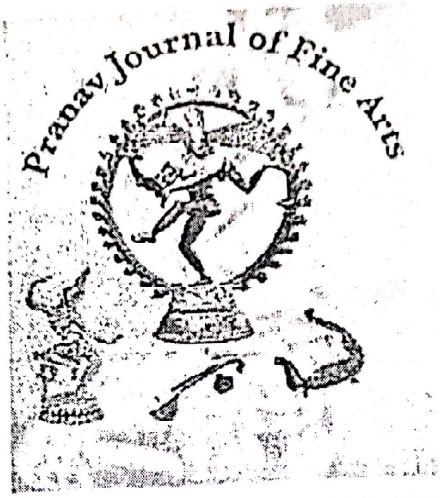

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Table of Contents

CONCEPT OF *GATI*
Dr. Sujatha Mohan | Pages 1-6

CLASSIFICATION VARIANTS OF JANYA RAGAS OF SANKARĀBHARANAM
J. Sankar Ganesh | Pages 7-13

LIFE AND CONTRIBUTION VAINIKA SIKHAMANI SRI VEENA SESHANNA
Dr. Shobana | Pages 14-26

REFERENCES TO MUSIC IN TRADITIONAL ANCIENT SANSKRIT TEXTS
Dr. C.P.S. Madhuri | Pages 27-33

A STUDY ON ŚIROBHEDA IN NĀTYA LAKŚANAGRANTĀS
Dr. Vijay Madhavan | Pages 34-41

PARALLELS IN THE CREATIVE PROCESS *'SANGRAHA'* SLOKA OF NĀTYAŚĀSTRA AND *'VILAKKURUPPU'* OF CILAPPATIKARAM

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REFERENCES TO MUSIC IN TRADITIONAL ANCIENT SANSKRIT TEXTS

Dr. C.P.S. MADHURI
Academic Consultant, Department of Performing Arts, SV University, Tirupati, India

Introduction

India is a country with unity in diversity. This unity transcends the innumerable diversities of blood, colour, language and sect.Among the factors that account for this unique type of unity is the use of Sanskrit as a cultural link language. We can find several references to Music in various ancient Sanskrit texts.The present paper is to highlight a few musical references available in some selected traditional ancient Sanskrit texts whichare helpful in identifying our cultural and traditional strengths and form the base in tracing the history and evolution of Indian Classical Music.

Music in Indian Context

India is a land of Spirituality and Philosophy. These two factors play a vital role in all aspects of human lives; culture and heritage not being an exception. Indian music has been characterized by religious flavour and spiritual fervor.In the Indian context, music was always considered a subject worthy of reverence. Indian music had tread on hitherto unsurpassed realms of the human and had tried to reach the Divine. It is a spiritual upliftment which takes us to the higher echelons of devotion. Indian music is not just about ragas and scales, it is also about path for god realization and to attain moksha.Nadopasana is the ideal path to achieve Moksha.

Gītigānēnayōgasyātyōgādēvaśivaikyatā
gītijñyōyadiyōgēnasayātiparamēśvaraṁ || (Suta Samhita)
Vīṇāvādanatatvajñyaśrutijātiviśārada
tāḷajñyaścāprayāsēnamōkṣamārgaṁsagacchati || (Yajnyavalkya Smriti)

One who is well versed in playing Vina with its principles understood well and who has expertise in sruti and jati with the knowledge of tala, can attain Moksha without much effort.

During the ancient period, music was sacred and religious in nature. It was used for religious worship and was associated with temple worship and rituals. Music was treated as an applied art and considered as most sacred in form.

Sanskrit and Music

Indian classical music has an unbroken and an accumulated heritage of centuries that has been traced back to the Vedic Sanskrit period. It is believed that Indian music has its Divine origin in the Vedas. Thus, ancient sacred Sanskrit scriptures like the four Vedas, the Samhitas, the Brahmanas, the Sikshas, the Pratisakhyas are all sources of Indian music with the Samaveda being the fountainhead from which music flowed.

Music in Traditional and Divine Perspective

References to music and dance are seen in the Vedas, the earliest Indian literature and also the earliest documents available to trace the history of Music and Dance in India.

Sāmavēdādidaṁgītaṁsaṁjagrāhapitaṁahaḥ (Sangita Ratnakara)

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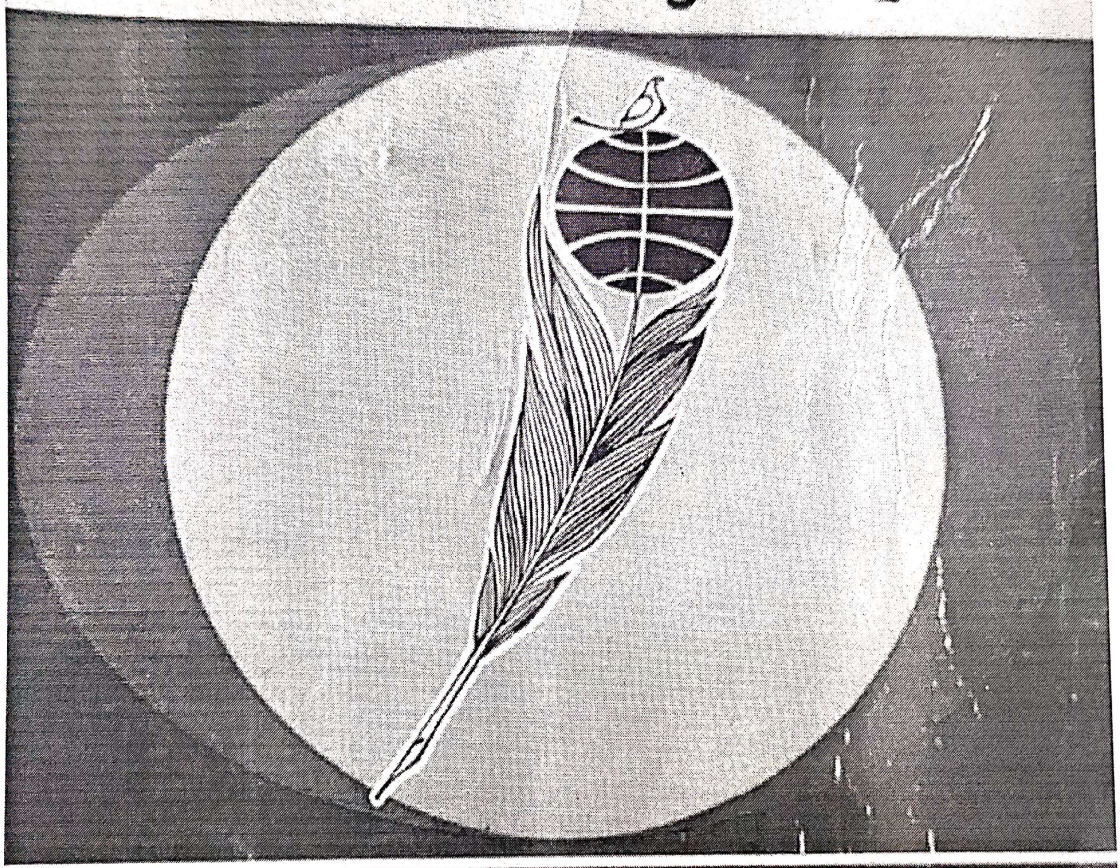

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పాఠ్య నిర్మాణ బృందం

రచయితల బృందం :

ఆచార్య కాత్యాయనీ విద్మహే (1)
ఆచార్య ని. మృణాళిని (7)
ఆచార్య బన్న ఐలయ్య (15)
ఆచార్య శివుని రాజేశ్వరి (4)
ఆచార్య మేచినల్లి రవికుమార్ (11)
డా. నంగనభట్ల నర్సయ్య (3)
డా. అద్దంకి శ్రీనివాస్ (9, 10)
డా. మోదుగుల రవికృష్ణ (6, 13)
డా. ఎన్. రము (14)
డా. జి. కిషన్ ప్రసాద్ (8)
డా. పి.ఎన్. మల్లీశ్వరి (2, 5, 12)

పాఠ్య నిర్మాణ బృందం:

ఆచార్య రాచపాళెం చంద్రశేఖరరెడ్డి
ఆచార్య కాత్యాయనీ విద్మహే
ఆచార్య ఎస్.వి. సత్యనారాయణ
ఆచార్య ని. మృణాళిని
ఆచార్య బన్న ఐలయ్య
డా. ని.హెచ్. లక్ష్మణ చక్రవర్తి
డా. ఎస్. రము
డా. ఎన్. రజని

సంపాదకులు:

ఆచార్య కాత్యాయని విద్మహే

సహ సంపాదకులు, సమన్వయకర్త:

డా. ఎన్. రజని

సమన్వయ సహకారం:

డా. వారణాని వెంకటేశ్వర్లు

ముఖచిత్రం: జి. వెంకటస్వామి

ముద్రణ: 2020

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ఈ పుస్తకంలోని అన్ని హక్కులు విశ్వవిద్యాలయానివి. ఈ పుస్తకంలోని ఏ భాగం అయినా ఉపయోగించుకోదలచుకుంటే విశ్వవిద్యాలయం అనుమతి పొందాలి.

ఈ పుస్తకం డా॥ బి.ఆర్. అంబేద్కర్ సార్వత్రిక విశ్వవిద్యాలయం పాఠ్య ప్రణాళికలో ఒక భాగం.

ప్రతులకు: డైరెక్టర్ (అకడమిక్) డా॥ బి.ఆర్. అంబేద్కర్ సార్వత్రిక విశ్వవిద్యాలయం, ప్రొ. జి. రాంరెడ్డి మార్గ్, No. 46, జూబ్లీహిల్స్, హైదరాబాద్ - 500 033.

ప్రచురణ. డా. బి.ఆర్. అంబేద్కర్ సార్వత్రిక విశ్వవిద్యాలయం తరపున ప్రచురితం.

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సాహిత్య చరిత్ర

ఖండం I 1

భాగం-1 : భాష, సాహిత్యం, చరిత్ర సంస్కృతి సంబంధాలు - అధ్యయనం 3-16

భాగం-2 : తెలుగు ప్రాంతాల భౌగోళిక స్వరూపం-భాష-పరిణామం 17-34

భాగం-3 : తెలుగు వారి సంస్కృతి, చరిత్ర 35-50

ఖండం II 51

భాగం-4 : ఆంధ్రం - తెనుగు - తెలుగు 53-65

భాగం-5 : కానన భాష 66-81

భాగం-6 : ప్రాఙ్నన్నయ యుగసాహిత్యం 82-98

ఖండం III 99

భాగం-7 : కవిత్రయం 101-115

భాగం-8 : శివకవులు 116-130

భాగం-9 : కావ్యకవులు 131-146

భాగం-10 : ప్రబంధ కవులు 147-167

ఖండం IV 169

భాగం-11 : యక్షగానాలు 171-183

భాగం-12 : వచన కావ్యాలు 184-197

భాగం-13 : పదకవిత్వం 198-214

ఖండం V 215

భాగం-14 : తెలుగు సాహిత్యం - ఆధునిక దశ 217-233

భాగం-15 : అస్తిత్వవాద ఉద్యమాలు 234-254

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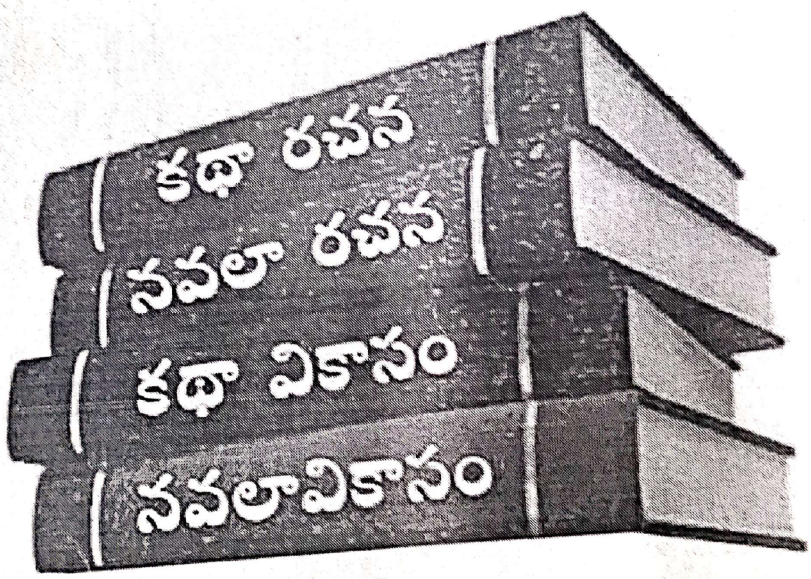
మూడవ సంవత్సరం సెమిస్టర్ - V

తెలుగు

డిసిప్లిన్ స్పెసిఫిక్ ఎలక్టివ్ కోర్సు-ఎ

కాల్పనిక సాహిత్యం



డా. బి.ఆర్. అంబేద్కర్ సార్వత్రిక విశ్వవిద్యాలయం
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రచయితల బృందం :

ఆచార్య కాత్యాయనీ విద్మహే (7)

ఆచార్య సి. మృణాళిని (11, 13)

ఆచార్య దార్ల వెంకటేశ్వర రావు (10)

ఆచార్య బన్న ఐలయ్య (9, 15)

ఆచార్య శివుని రాజేశ్వరి (4, 5)

డా. సి.హెచ్. లక్ష్మణ చక్రవర్తి (6)

డా. జే. నీరజ (1, 2)

డా. ఎన్. రజని (12, 14)

(3 పరిష్కరణ)

వంగా వనంతరెడ్డి (16)

గాదె రజని (8)

పాఠ్య నిర్మాణ బృందం:

ఆచార్య ఎస్.వి. సత్యనారాయణ

ఆచార్య కాత్యాయనీ విద్మహే

ఆచార్య రాచపాళెం చంద్రశేఖరరెడ్డి

ఆచార్య బన్న ఐలయ్య

ఆచార్య సి. మృణాళిని

డా॥ సి.హెచ్. లక్ష్మణ చక్రవర్తి

డా॥ ఎస్. రఘు

డా॥ ఎన్. రజని

సంపాదకులు:

ఆచార్య సి. మృణాళిని

సహ సంపాదకులు, సమన్వయకర్త:

డా॥ ఎన్. రజని

సమన్వయ సహకారం:

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మతి పొందాలి.

రాలు డా॥ బి.ఆర్. అంబేద్కర్ సార్వత్రిక విశ్వవిద్యాలయం పాఠ్య ప్రణాళికలో ఒక భాగం.

కు: డైరెక్టర్ (అకడమిక్) డా॥ బి.ఆర్. అంబేద్కర్ సార్వత్రిక విశ్వవిద్యాలయం, ప్రొ. జి. రాంరెడ్డి మా
o. 46, జూబ్లిహిల్స్, హైదరాబాద్ - 500 033.

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కొల్లాయి సాహిత్యం

ఖండం I		1
భాగం-1:	నవల-నిర్వచనం-లక్షణాలు	3-11
భాగం-2:	తెలుగు నవల విభాజనం - భేదాలు	12-32
భాగం-3:	నవల - నవలా శిల్పం	33-43
ఖండం II		45
భాగం-4:	కథ, నిర్వచనం, లక్షణాలు	47-59
భాగం-5:	తెలుగు కథా పరిణామం - భేదాలు	60-72
భాగం-6:	కథానిక అధ్యయనం	73-80
ఖండం III		81
భాగం-7:	నౌకాగమనం - ఇతివృత్త విశ్లేషణ	83-93
భాగం-8:	నౌకాగమనం - నేపథ్యం - పాత్ర చిత్రణ	94-111
భాగం-9:	ఐశ్వర్యం	112-172
భాగం-10:	అద్దంలో చందమామ	173-230
ఖండం IV		231
భాగం-11:	మాడంత మబ్బు	233-245
భాగం-12:	పీర్ల పండుగ	246-254
భాగం-13:	యాష్ ట్రే	255-267
ఖండం V		269
భాగం-14:	నమ్ముకున్న నేల	271-283
భాగం-15:	అంబోతు	284-296
భాగం-16:	జీవధార	297-321

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విషయ సూచిక

విభాగం	పాఠ్యాంశం	ఇతివృత్తం	కవి/రచయిత	పుట
1	భాషా వైశిష్ట్యం			
1.1	మేలుకొలుపు	గేయం	ఇంద్రగంటి హనుమచ్ఛాస్త్రి	1
1.2	స్వభాష	గద్యభాగం	పానుగంటి లక్ష్మీనరసింహారావు	7
1.3	టంగుటూరి ప్రకాశం పంతులు	ఉపవాచకం		13
1.4	వర్ణమాల	వ్యాకరణం		18
2	ప్రకృతి - పర్యావరణం			
2.1	జలగీతిక	పద్యభాగం	డాక్టర్. ఎన్. గోపి.	20
2.2	అర్రు కడిగిన ఎద్దు	గద్యభాగం	త్రిపురనేని గోపీచంద్	27
2.3	పరిశ్రమిస్తేనే పరిపూర్ణ వికాసం	ఉపవాచకం		33
2.4	పద విభాగం	వ్యాకరణం		36
3	మానవత్వం - వ్యక్తిత్వం			
3.1	బసవేశ్వర పరిణయం	పద్యభాగం	పాల్కురికి సోమనాథుడు	37
3.2	తిరుపతి గంగ జాతర	గద్యభాగం	ఆచార్య పేట శ్రీనివాసులరెడ్డి	43
3.3	చెలిమి	ఉపవాచకం		49
3.4	భాషాభాగాలు	వ్యాకరణం		53
4	శాస్త్రం - సాంకేతికం			
4.1	నగర గీతం	పద్యభాగం	అలిశెట్టి ప్రభాకర్	56
4.2	లలితాంబిక	గద్యభాగం	రచయితల బృందం	61
4.3	వనదేవత - వంగారి మాథాయ్	ఉపవాచకం		66
4.4	కాలాలు	వ్యాకరణం		70
5	విద్య			
5.1	చదువు	పద్యభాగం	కొఱవి గోపరాజు	72
5.2	సొంత పుస్తకం	గద్యభాగం	నార్ల వెంకటేశ్వరరావు	78
5.3	అతిలోభినెత్తిన చక్రం	ఉపవాచకం		84
5.4	సంధులు	వ్యాకరణం		87

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విభాగం 3

3.2. తిరుపతి గంగ జాతర

– ఆచార్య పేట శ్రీనివాసులరెడ్డి



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- ప్రాచీన కాలపు ఆచారాలను గుర్తించడం.



రచయిత పరిచయం

ఆచార్య పేట శ్రీనివాసులరెడ్డి 1959, జనవరి 10న తిరుపతిలో జన్మించారు. వీరి తల్లిదండ్రులు శ్రీమతి చెంగమ్మ, నారాయణరెడ్డి. వీరి విద్యాభ్యాసం అంతా తిరుపతిలోనే జరిగింది. జానపద సాహిత్యంలో వీరు చెప్పుకోదగిన రచనలు చేశారు. వీరు రాసిన "తిరుపతి గంగ జాతర" గ్రంథం "ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ జానపద సాహిత్య పరిషత్" వారి "రామరాజు జానపద విజ్ఞాన అవార్డు" ను పొందింది. గ్రామదేవతలు, కొండ కథలు, తిరు వీధులు, తెలుగు ఐతిహ్యాలు, తిరుపతి కథలు, తిరుమల కథలు, జానపద శృంగార గేయాలు వంటి చాలా రచనలు చేశారు. జానపద సాహిత్యంలో వీరు చేసిన కృషికి గాను "జానపద సాహితీరత్న" అవార్డును పొందారు. తెలుగు విశ్వవిద్యాలయం కీర్తి పురస్కారంతోను, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం ఉత్తమ ఉపాధ్యాయుడు పురస్కారంతోను వీరిని సత్కరించింది. శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం తెలుగు అధ్యయనశాఖలో ఆచార్యులుగా, శాఖాధ్యక్షులుగా, పీఠాధిపతిగా, పాఠ్య ప్రణాళికా అధ్యక్షులుగా పలు పదవులు నిర్వహించారు. వీరు "పేటశ్రీ" అను కలం పేరుతో రచనలు చేస్తున్నారు.

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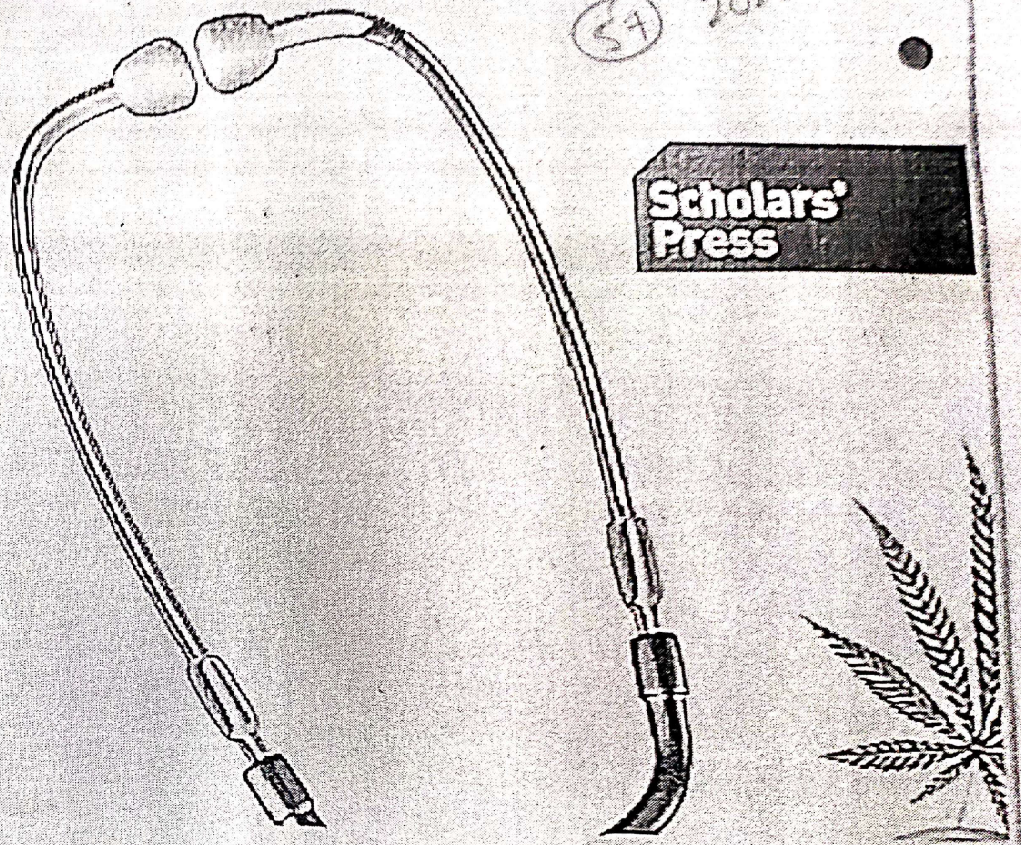

Scholars' Press

B.J. Divya
B. Suman
K. Thyagaraju

Bioactivity of *Mucuna pruriens* and *Allium sativum* on Cyclooxygenases

Biochemical Characterization of Herbal Formulation

Divya, Suman, Thyagaraju

Bioactivity of *Mucuna pruriens* and *Allium sativum* on Cyclooxygenases

Ayurveda has been the most acceptable traditional medicine and has built up a sophisticated system for treating several diseases/disorders. It is evident that several medicinal plants have been used in traditional Ayurvedic medicine for treatment and management of inflammation and nutritive stress. Garlic (*Allium sativum* L. fam. Alliaceae) is one of the most researched medicinal plants. In addition, *Mucuna pruriens* has also long been used in traditional Ayurvedic lotion medicine for diseases. *M. pruriens* and Garlic's properties result from a combination of variety (biologically) active substances which all together are responsible for their diseases cited. Yet, the scientific evidence, safety and efficacy of these potentials formulations have remained very abuse to be addressed for the representation of herbal drugs all over the world. Taking into consideration the above, this book provides a research report on the use of the herbal formulations of *M. pruriens* and Garlic's as anti-inflammatory, sedimentary, antisomatic and antimicrobial herbals. This book also describes the advanced analytical techniques for the identification of bioactive compounds possessing the botanical formulations.



Dr. B. J. Divya is Academic Consultant at Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India. She holds Ph.D in Biochemistry. She has carried out scientific researches in the field of medicinal plants and their clinical efficacy. She is author of several scientific publications.

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Plant Products of *Rhinacantus nasutus*

Obesity is a severe metabolic disorder characterized by increased energy intake and decreased energy output with respect to body weight and metabolism of glucose. About 600 million people worldwide are clinically obese due to lifestyle changes and this is a growing problem in modern society. Over-consumption of a high-fat diet promotes lipid metabolism, especially mitochondrial fatty acid β-oxidation, which also excites intracellular pathways, produces reactive oxygen species, and promotes oxidative stress. Many anti-obesity medications and synthetic antioxidants side effects have led scientists to search for safe and effective bioactive compounds that can tackle both anomalies. In fact, the dietary intake of single medicinal plants can provide a greater degree of safety and effectiveness than mixed medicinal plant preparations. In view of the above, the research conducted on the evaluation of *Rhinacantus nasutus* plant's antioxidant and antiobese activity, which is listed as having a high therapeutic value in indigenous ayurvedic medicine and is even now being used to treat various diseases, is presented here in this book.



Dr. Bukke Suman, M.Sc, Ph.D, M.B.A is currently Postdoctoral Fellow at Department of Biochemistry, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. His research includes treatment of obesity and its associated metabolic disorders with bioactive principles of medicinal plants. He is the author for several scientific research works.

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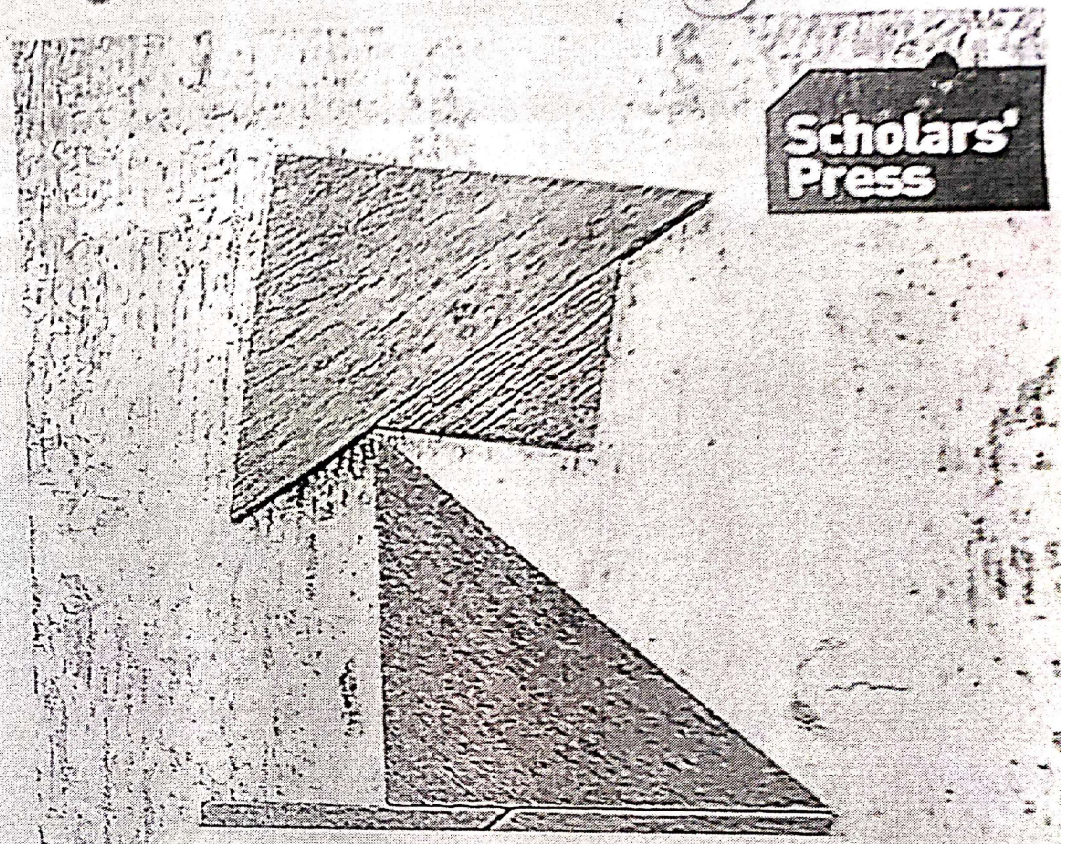
Plant Products of Rhinacanthus nasutus

Suman, Divya, Thyagaraju



Scholars' Press

Dr. B. Suman
Dr. B. J. Divya
Dr. K. Thyagaraju

Plant Products of *Rhinacantus nasutus*

Potentiality on Oxidative Stress Systems in Obese Rats

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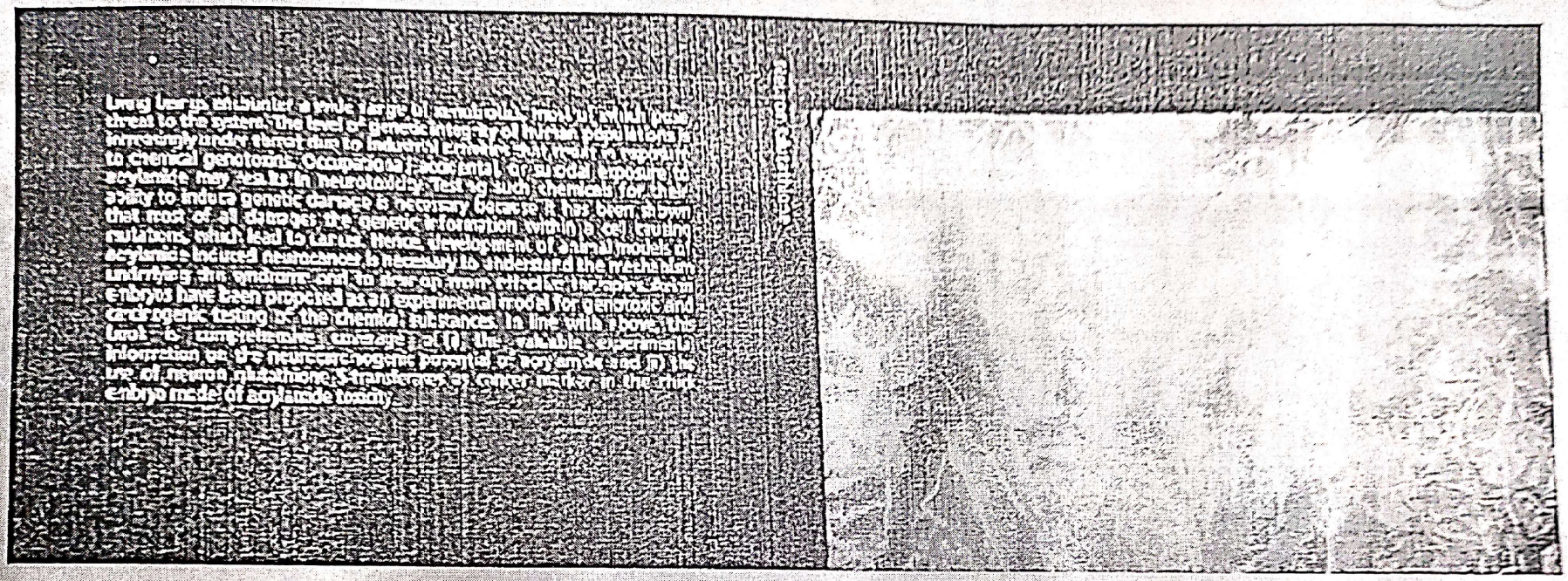

M. Venkateswamy
K. Thyagaraju

Neuron Glutathione S-Transferases as Cancer Marker

Chick Embryo Model of Acrylamide Neurotoxicity

Dr.M.Venkateswamy, Ph.D., is a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Department of Biochemistry at S.V. University, Tirupati, India. Dr.Swamy's area of research interest is finding of neuron glutathione s-transferases as a carcinogenic marker in chick embryo model of acrylamide neurotoxicity. He has several publications in national and international journals.

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Recent Advances in Drug Toxicology-Metosartan Effect on Male Fertility

Eswari Beeram[1*]

DOI: 10.9734/bpi/mono/978-93-90431-25-0

ABSTRACT

Metosartan has proved to be a effective drug against hypertension as it is a Angiotensin-Renin cascade receptor blocker and also the β-receptor blocker and induces vasodilation of blood vessels in heart through relaxation. Besides its positive effects the major disadvantage of the drug is its toxicity on male reproductive organ testes. Drug effects the chromatin folding in testes and sperm whether its effect is restricted to testes or globally is an interesting study now as it leads to genetic aberrations leading to cancer and inherited diseases in next generation.

Keywords: Drug toxicity; hypertension; Angiotensin; β-receptor blocker

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An Analysis of In Vitro Antioxidant and Anti-inflammatory Activities of *Mucuna pruriens* (Leaves) and *Allium sativum* (Bulbs)

Bysani Jagannatha Divya, Bukke Suman, Mallepogu Venkataswamy, Kalla Chandra Mouli, and Kedam Thyaga Raju

Abstract The anti-inflammatory steroidal and non-steroidal drugs are commonly used to treat inflammation. Be that as it may, with a number of side effects, these are disabled. We have therefore selected two plants, i.e., *Mucuna pruriens* and *Allium sativum*, which have various therapeutic agents used in traditional medicines and Ayurveda. The objective of this investigation was to test in vitro anti-inflammatory activities of *Mucuna pruriens* leaves and *Allium sativum* bulb extracts of both either alone or in combination by evaluating inhibition of cyclooxygenase and with determination of protein denaturation. The successive solvent extraction of shade dried leaves and peeled dry bulbs was performed for both plants with solvents of increased polarity. Then the two plants' in vitro antioxidant assay was evaluated by estimating DPPH, H_2O_2, NO, ABTS and ascorbic acid as standard at various concentrations. The methanol and combined methanol extracts from the two plants showed significant antioxidant activity on DPPH, H_2O_2, NO and ABTS among the four extracts. In addition, the cyclooxygenase inhibition (76.23%) and protein denaturation (65%) were also tested for anti-inflammatory activity, which revealed that these two plants had strong antioxidant and anti-inflammatory principles.

Keywords Non steroidal · Anti-inflammatory · Denaturation · Cyclooxygenase · Anti oxidant

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Heliotropium indicum known as Indian Heliotrope, is widely distributed in South eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh in India. Alkaloid rich fraction of *H.indicum* has shown significant anti hyperglycaemic activity in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats. Phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of steroids,alkaloids,triterpenes,saponins and tannins in *H.indicum* whole plant. The alkaloid rich fraction of *H.indicum* was able to improve the glycemic control through increase in insulin secretion and improvement in the stores of carbohydrate metabolizing enzymes. It has also ameliorated the changes in lipid metabolism and reduced the oxidative stress.

Md. Subhan Ali
Chippada Appa Rao

Anti diabetic activity of *Heliotropium indicum*

Biochemical studies on anti diabetic activity of *Heliotropium indicum*

FOR AUTHOR U

Prof. Ch. Appa Rao is working in Sri Venkateswara University,Tirupati,India.He has more than 30 years of experience in teaching and research.His field of research is Medicinal plants and diabetes mellitus.
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Ali, Appa Rao

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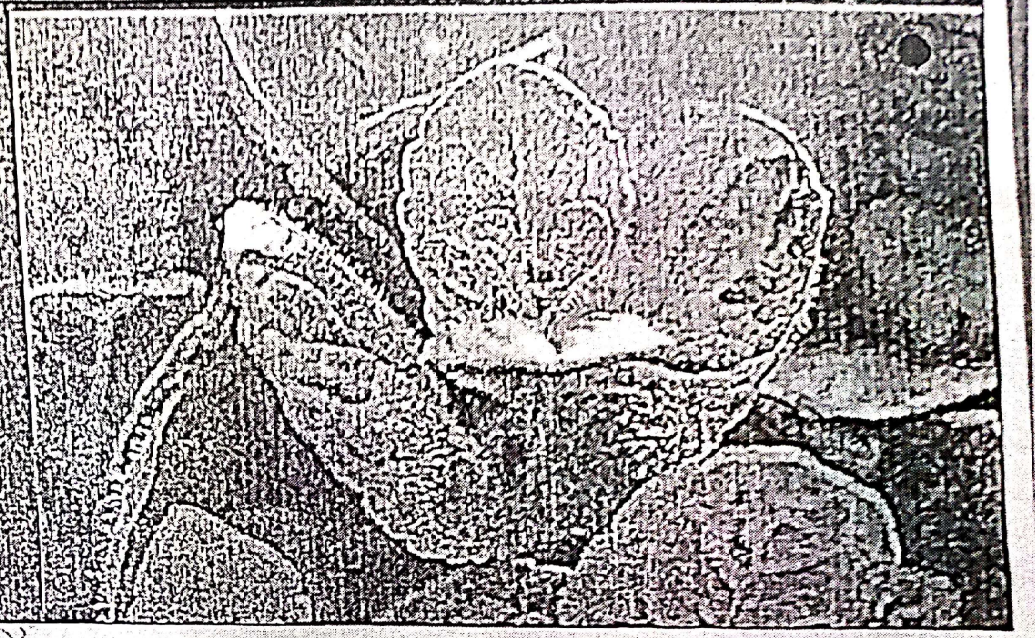
Boswellia ovalifoliolata Bal. & Henry belongs to the family Burseraceae. It is widely distributed in the South-Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, India. Aqueous extract of stem bark of *Boswellia ovalifoliolata* (AESBBO) possess significant antidiabetic activity. This antidiabetic activity could be due to its stimulatory effect on insulin secretion resulting in improvement in the expression of insulin dependent genes with associated changes in carbohydrate metabolizing enzymes activities, glycoproteins, lipid metabolism, oxidative stress and antioxidant defense systems. The observed effects of AESBBO on histological changes in diabetic treated rats were coinciding with its effects on insulin secretion, glycemic control, oxidative stress and antioxidant enzyme activities. Hence it is concluded that stem bark of *Boswellia ovalifoliolata* possess significant antidiabetic, antihyperlipidemic, antioxidative stress and antioxidant activities. The beneficial effects of AESBBO could be due to the presence of Flavonoids, Saponins and Tannins in the aqueous extract which could synergistically or independently show the antidiabetic action.



Y. K. Prabhakar
Ch. Appa Rao

Anti diabetic activity of *Boswellia ovalifoliolata* Bal. & Henry

Biochemical Studies on the Antidiabetic Activity of Stem Bark of *Boswellia ovalifoliolata* in STZ Induced Diabetic Rats

Professor Ch. Appa Rao is working in the Dept. of Biochemistry, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, India. He has more than 30 years of experience in teaching and research. His field of research is Medicinal plants and Diabetes mellitus.
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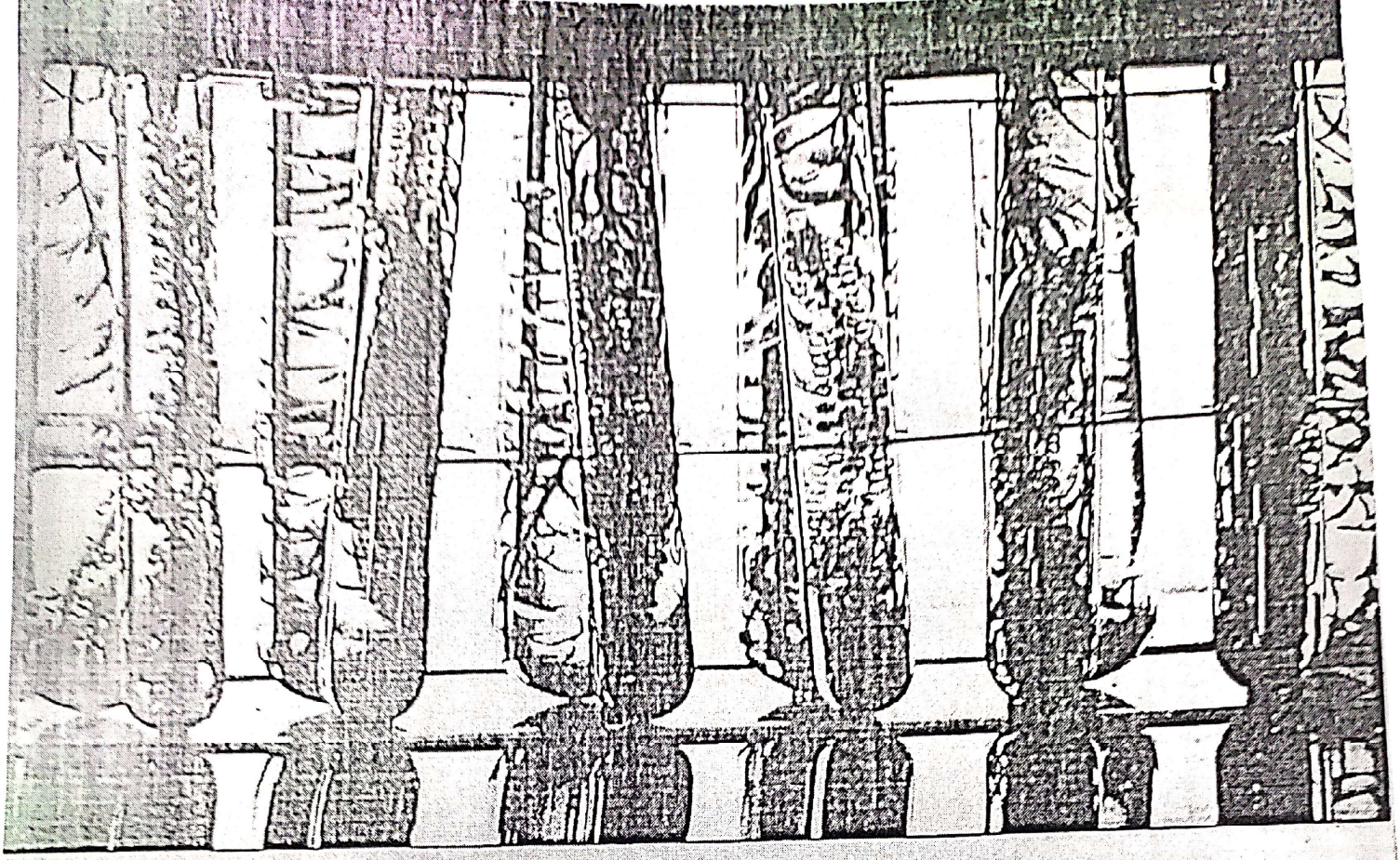

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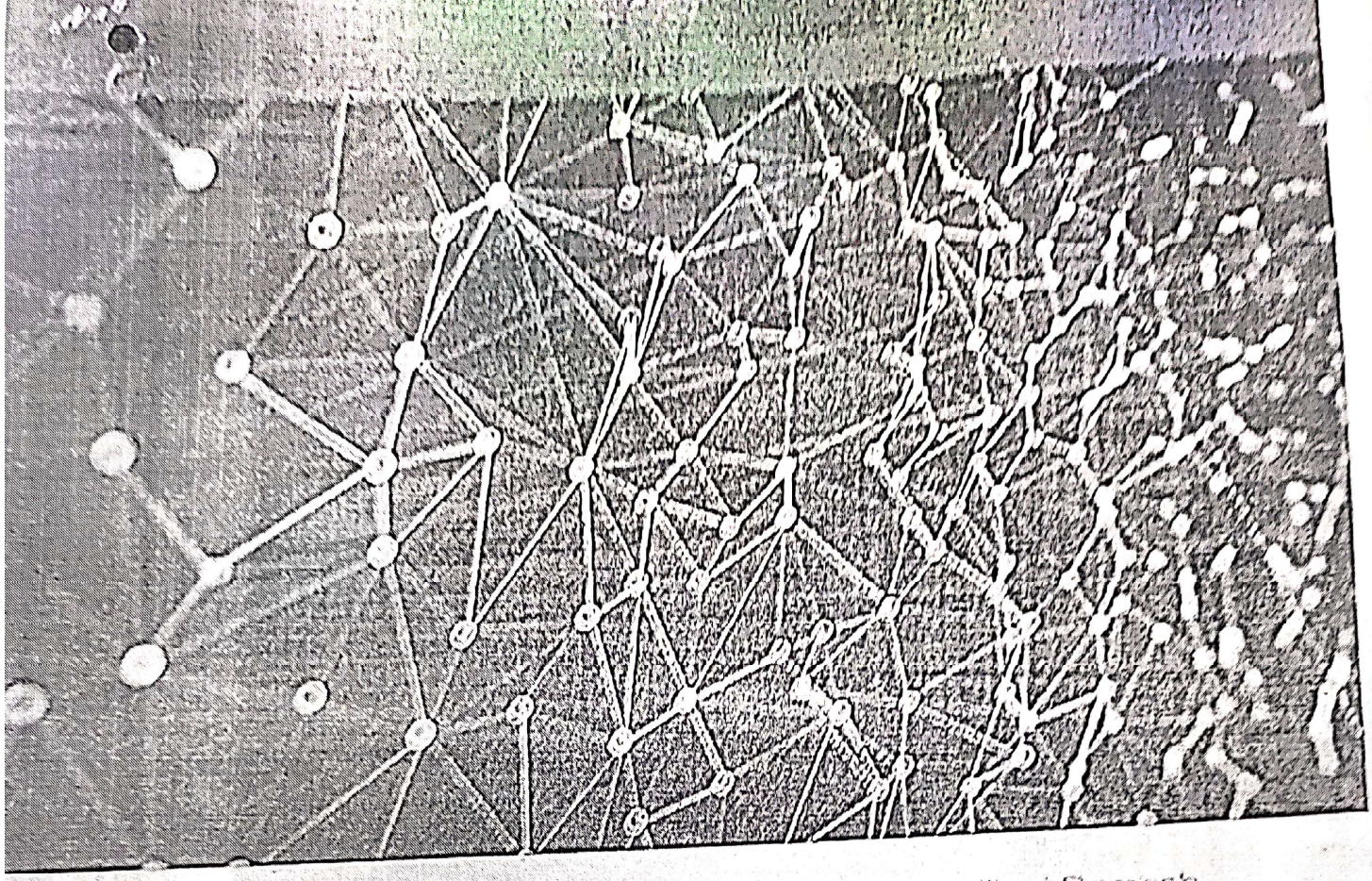

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PHARMACOGNOSY OF PARPATAKA DRUG FROM DIFFERENT BOTANICAL SOURCES

DR. B. JYOTHI
PROF. G. SUDARSANAM
DR. G. PENCHALA PRATAP



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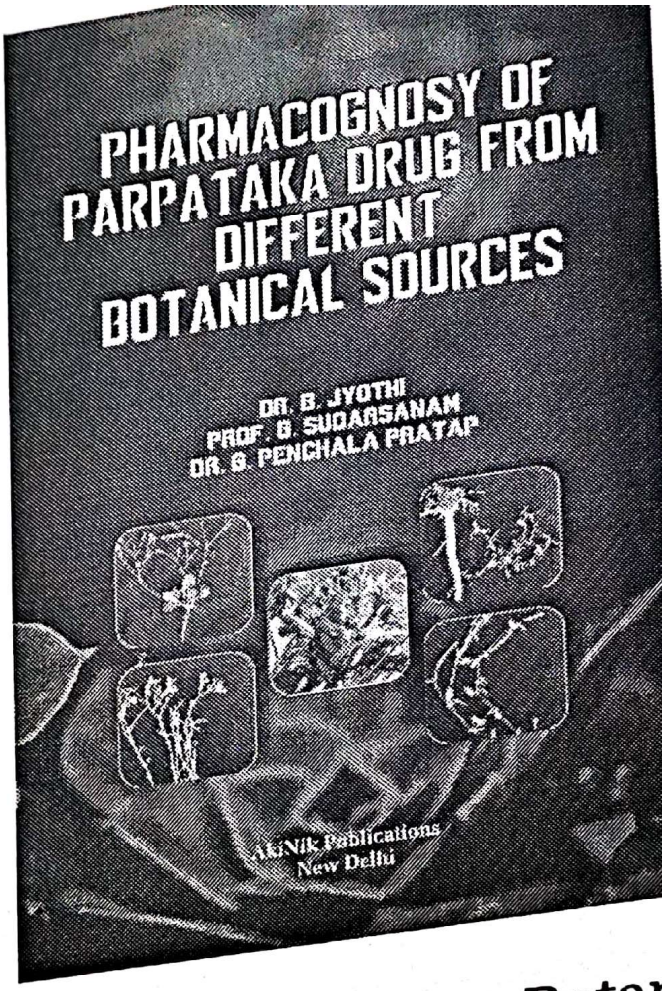

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Microbial Strategies for Techno-economic Biofuel Production pp 129–169

Microalgae as an Efficient Feedstock Biomass for Biofuel Production

Kishore Kumar Kadimpati, Sujatha Sanneboina, Narasimha Golla, Sridevi Ayla, Ramesh Kumpati & Wojciech Skarka

Chapter | First Online: 13 September 2020

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Abstract

Solar, biomass, and wind are the main renewable energy resources to fulfill the need of modern society. Biofuels include bio-diesel, bio-methane, bio-ethanol, bio-methanol, bio-ethers, and bio-hydrogen. The nonfood feedstocks such as agricultural wastes, municipal wastes, microalgae, and other microbial sources are most suitable to produce biofuels. Microalgae cultivation for biofuel production can utilize the wastewater as substrate, reduces the greenhouse effect (sequestration of CO_2), and also releases O_2. By utilizing this

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Microbial Strategies for Techno-economic Biofuel Production pp 171–206

Microalgae Potential Feedstock for the Production of Biohydrogen and Bioactive Compounds

Kishore Kumar Kadimpati, Sujatha Sanneboina, Narasimha Golla, Sridevi Ayla, Wojciech Skarka & Yoshiharu Mitoma

Chapter | First Online: 13 September 2020

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Part of the Clean Energy Production Technologies book series (CEPT)

Abstract

Urbanization and industrialization increase the energy demand, and fossil fuels are depleting drastically due to energy consumption by industrial and domestic purposes. There is a need to increase the production of energy by sustainable renewable sources. Marine microalgae are potential sources of biofuels and feedstock for the production of other bioactive compounds. Microalgae can be easily cultured in photobioreactors for the production of several types of biofuels. This chapter describes about the production of biohydrogen through

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Green Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles from Pterocarpus santalinus Leaf Broth and Their Antibacterial and Antioxidant Activities



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2020

Author

Vaishnavi, V.
Sadasivuni, Kishor Kumar
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Golla, N.

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Abstract

In this study, metallic silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) are synthesized through a simplistic, single-step method, which is a green and eco-friendly process, as it includes medicinal plant aqueous leaf extracts of Pterocarpus santalinus L. The formation of AgNPs in the filtrate is evaluated by its brown color and the peak appearance at 420 nm in the UV spectrophotometer. Peak formation in FTIR spectrum is an indication of the presence of functional groups and their role in the formation of nanoparticles from the aqueous leaf extract. Zeta potential studies are performed for determining the surface potential of AgNPs. The nanoparticles size (5-15 nm) and shape (spherical) are confirmed by transmission electron microscope. The AgNPs show good bactericidal and antioxidant activity against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. The results suggest that the AgNPs can be used as antimicrobial agents in current nanomedicine, and also to improve the antibacterial performance of their polymer composites.

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Recent Trends in Waste Water Treatment and Water Resource Management

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Utilization of Rice Husk Ash for Defluoridation of Water

C. M. Vivek Vardhan and M. Srimurali

Abstract Effective utilization and safe disposal of solid wastes is one of the major challenges placed before the modern-day scientist, in the wake of exploding population. Rice husk is a major agricultural waste being generated by an agricultural nation such as India, and therefore warrants proper utilization before disposal. On the other hand, fluorosis is a burning problem caused due to consumption of groundwater consisting of excessive fluoride, prevalent in several parts of the world. Therefore, in this study, Rice Husk Ash was impregnated with Lanthanum and investigated for defluoridation of water by adsorption. Batch adsorption experiments were conducted for fluoride removal using Lanthanum-Impregnated Riee Husk Ash (LIRHA) and tested for various parameters such as pH, time of agitation, influence of ions, and optimum dosage of sorbent. It was observed that LIRHA removed fluoride to less than the permissible limit in the naturally encountered pH of water. The optimum time and dosage of LIRHA were found to be 240 min and 6 g/L, respectively. The anions phosphates and chlorides were found to be detrimental for fluoride sorption probably due to competitive of those ions with fluoride on the active sorption sites on LIRHA. Thus, this study revealed that the agricultural waste, Rice husk can be effectively utilized for removal of fluoride from water and subsequently disposed off safely.

Keywords Adsorption · Defluoridation · Water · Low-cost · Lanthanum

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S. K. Ghosh et al. (eds.), *Recent Trends in Waste Water Treatment and Water*

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(72) 2020

Development of a Low-Cost Column Type Filter Based on Agricultural Waste for Removal of Fluoride from Water

C. M. Vivek Vardhan and M. Srimurali

Abstract Population explosion and subsequent increase in demand for food have resulted in adoption of modern methods of agriculture, thereby generating huge quantities of agricultural-wastes. India being an agricultural nation generates large amount of Rice Husk warranting proper utilization before disposal. Concomitantly, fluorosis caused due to consumption of excessive fluoride is posing a serious threat to mankind. Therefore, in this study, an attempt has been made to develop a low-cost column type filter based on Rice Husk for removal of fluoride from water. Lanthanum was used to enhance the fluoride removal capabilities of Rice Husk Ash. Continuous-flow column studies were conducted and investigated for its potential in removing fluoride from water. It was observed that 37.8 L of water of initial fluoride concentration 10 mg/L could be brought down to permissible limits in 1890 min and can be safely consumed. The developed low-cost filter utilizes an agricultural waste and protects people from fluorosis especially of rural and isolated communities.

Keywords Adsorption · Defluoridation · Water · Low-cost · Lanthanum

1 Introduction

Agricultural wastes are generated in huge quantities in agriculture-based nations such as India. It is estimated that the annual generation of Rice Husk in India is about 24 million tons (Pandey et al. 2012). Though a minor portion of it finds application in production of silica, cement and refractory bricks, majority of it is dumped and remains non-utilized. Therefore, an effective way of utilizing the same is required. On the other hand, contamination of groundwater with fluoride and the resulting fluorosis is a major threat faced by mankind. Fluoride has dual impacts on living organisms. In lower concentrations, fluoride is very beneficial as it assists in formation of bones

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Waste Management as Economic Industry Towards Circular Economy



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Physical, Chemical Analysis of Solid Waste and Energy Recovery from Combustible Waste of Institution—A Case Study of Sri Venkateswara University College of Arts

Pravallika Kadupula and Munilakshmi Nijagala

Abstract The characteristics of solid waste generated from Sri Venkateswara University College of Arts in Tirupati are presented in this paper. Quantity of solid waste generation, its physical components and chemical characteristics of solid waste and disposal practices are detailed. Further, energy recovery from solid waste of college of arts was found out and higher energy content offers energy recovery options from solid waste generated from the college.

Keywords Solid waste · Chemical characteristics · Institutions · Physical components and energy recovery

1 Introduction

Municipal solid waste management has become a serious problem because of rapid urbanization and improved economic activities. Increased attention has been given by the government in recent years to handle this problem in a safe and hygienic manner. The improper collection and inappropriate disposal of solid wastes represent a source of water, land and air pollution and pose risks to human health and environment (Tcbonoglous et al. 1993 and Bhide et al. 1983). Therefore, municipal solid waste management (MSWM) is one of the major environmental problems (Lakshmi Narayana Prasad et al. 2009). It involves activities associated with generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing and disposal of solid waste.

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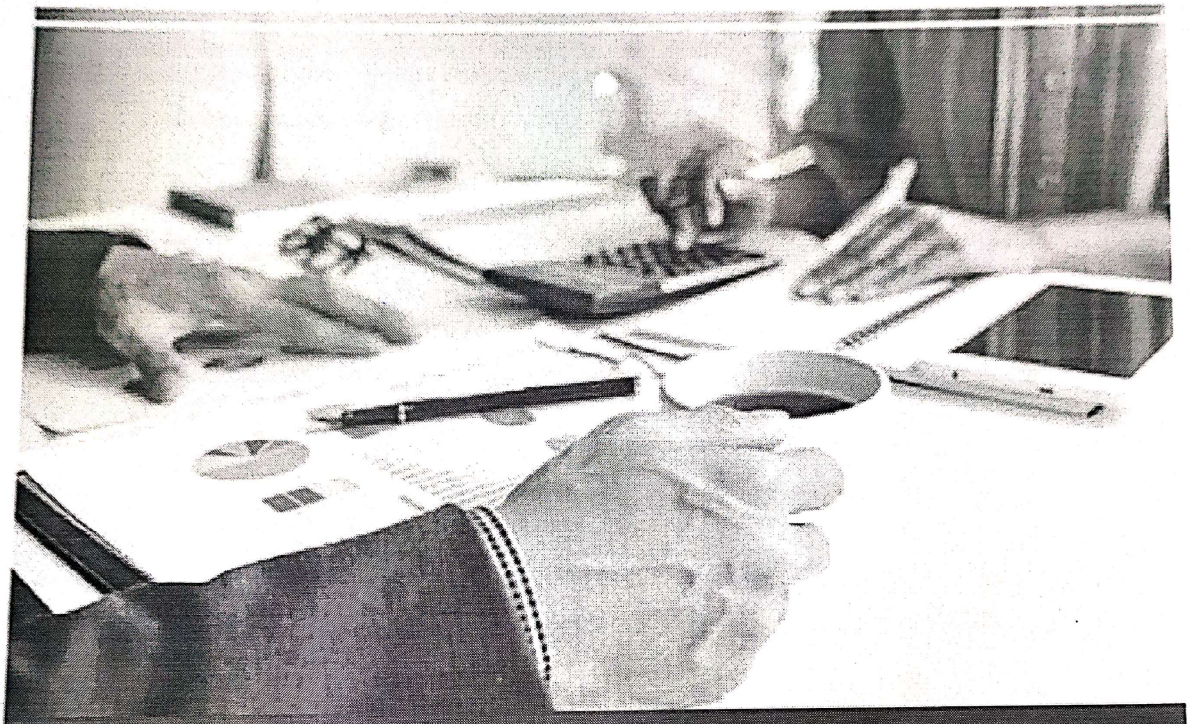

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Importancia de las normas de contabilidad y auditoria



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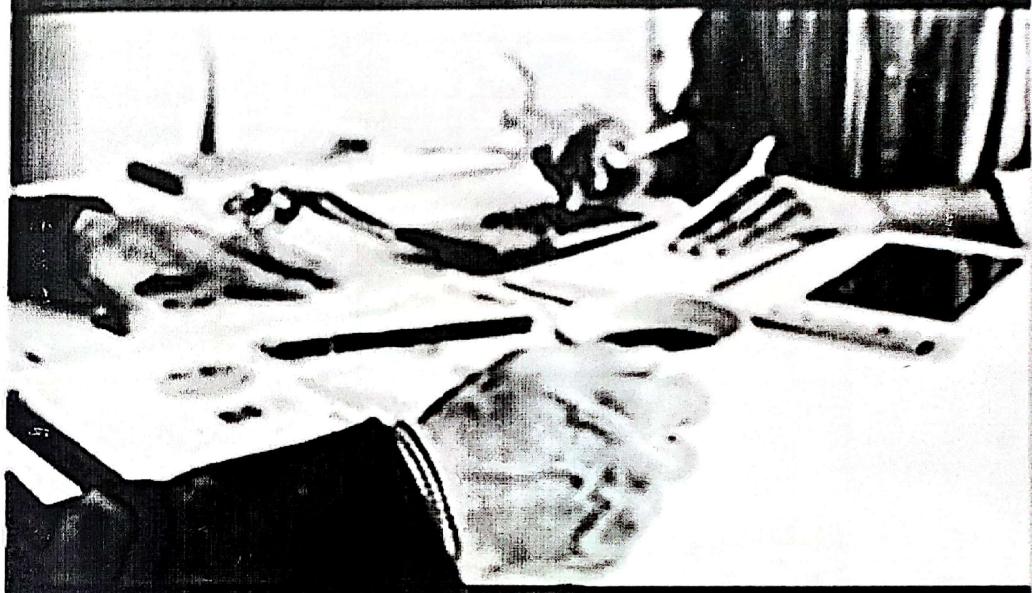

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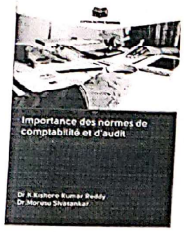

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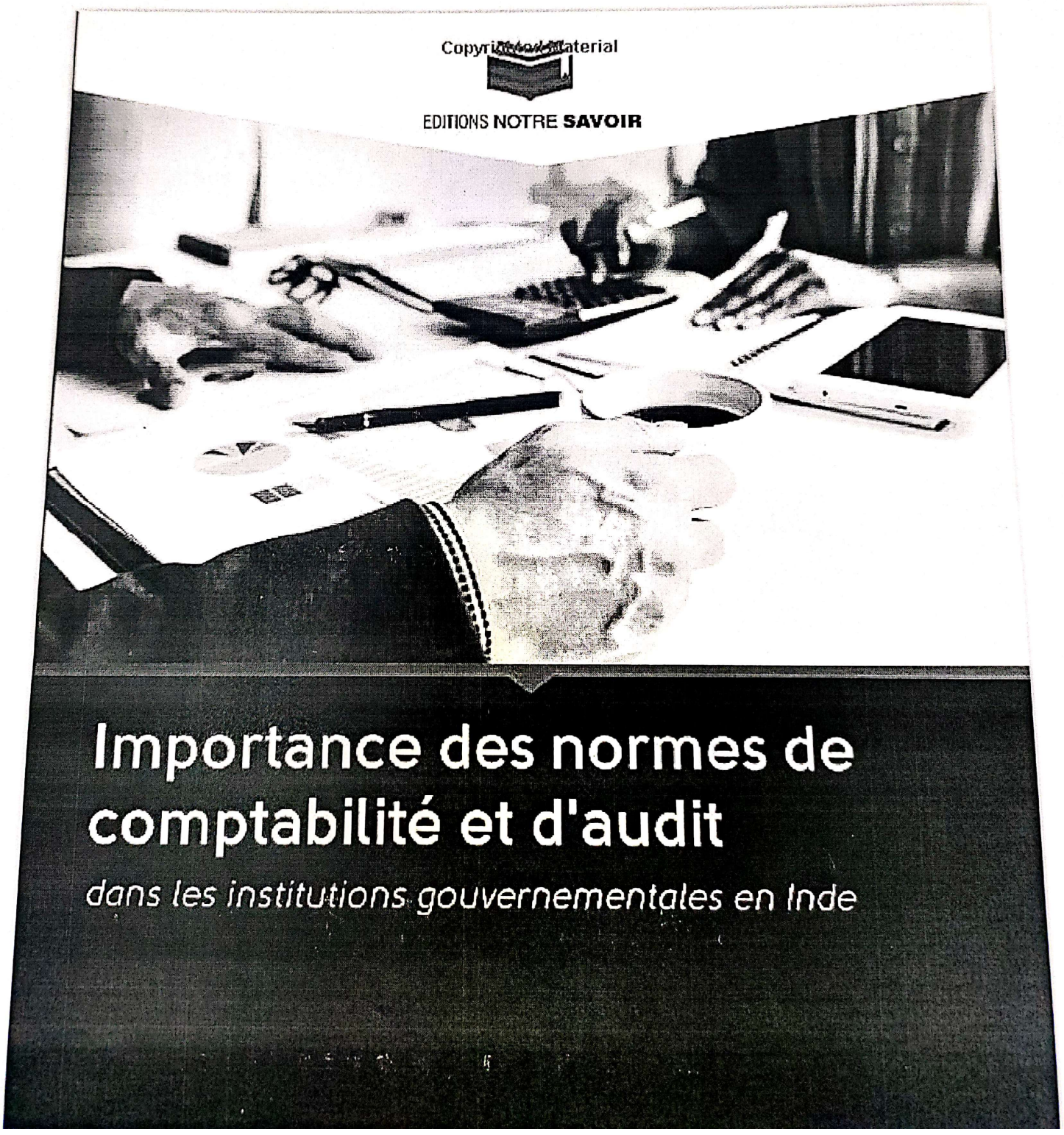

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nelle istituzioni governative in India

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Importância das normas contábeis e de auditoria

nos instituições governamentais na Índia

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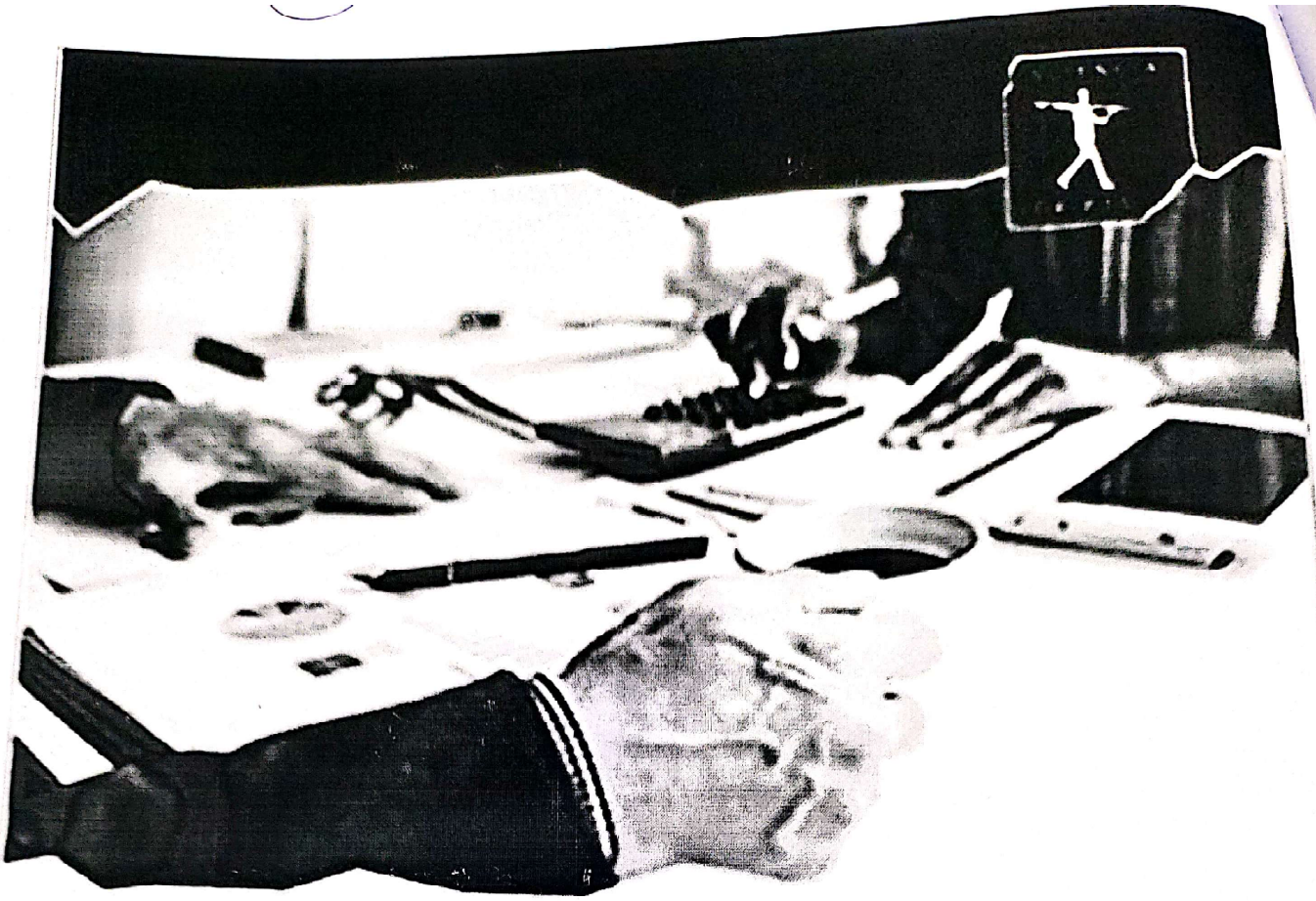

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Важность стандартов бухгалтерского учета и аудита в государственных учреждениях Индии

Др.К.Кишор Кумар Редди
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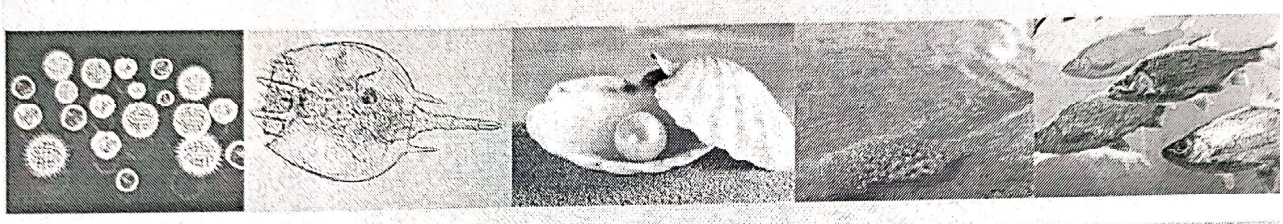
Limnology



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COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON PEARL FARMING AND ECONOMIC VIABILITY

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Historical Perspective:

A new discovery of pearls in 2004 at Blombos caves in South Africa concluded that they are of 75000 years ago. It is evidenced that 41 marine snails, *Nassarius kraussianus* are tantamounted uniformly. Likewise Pearls are well known for their beauty and shining. Pearl oyster shells having iridescent nacreous layers are used in jewelries and also for ornamental purpose, though their usage have long history, the ancient findings marqueteries of pearl oysters nacreous layers were used in almost 4500 BC and they were evidenced in the wrecks of Mesopotamia. The sculptures which were disclosed in the diggings done in Nineveh and Nimrud of Babylonian era revealed that pearls are used in ornamental items.

In 'Veda' it is mentioned that Lord Krishna presented a pearl which he discovered from the in-depth area of the sea to his daughter Pandaia in her marriage, By this act, every bride in India follows to wear pearls in their chains at the time of their marriage.

The usages of pearls by the ancestors are mentioned in the Bible, the holy book of Christians. In the Old testament, the Proverbs of Solomon (8:11) specifies that

Wisdom is more precious than coral or Pearls

And it is not even equaled by rubies.

The Koran, the holy book of Muslims discussed that the paradise trees bearing bear fruits are formed of emeralds and pearls, which were used to felicitate those followers who get into the paradise.

Pearl culture comprises of five steps in which first one includes selection of pearl oyster, implanting of nucleus, nourishing, reaping and treatment or handling of pearls respectively. As pearl culture and its production is an intricate and prolonged procedure and also having lengthy

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PROPERTIES OF WATER WITH UNCOMMON ACCENTUATION IN LIMNOLOGY

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Abstract:

In brief, limnology is the consider of all sea-going frameworks counting lakes, wetlands, swamps, lowlands, lakes, reservoirs, streams, rivers etc. with respect to their physical chemical and natural characteristics. The natural limnologist is mainly frightened with the intuitive between sea-going living beings and their physical and chemical situations. This book chapter is outlined for those who wish a collection of set up framework in a shape helpful for utilize in either the research facility or field.

Introduction:

The branch of limnology which negotiates with the estimation of significant morphological highlights of any bowl and its included water mass is known as morphometry. Certain crucial conditions of generation emerge specifically out of measure and shape interrelations. In this manner it gets to be fundamental for the limnologist to form different estimations of shore line, region, profundity, slant, volume, and other morphological highlights and to set up from them certain proportions which serve as lists of lake differences. Details of these procedures belong more properly to field and laboratory work (see Welch, 1948) and will not be treated here. The enormous range of all aspects of groundwater chemistry subject to those foci is beyond the scope of this chapter. Instead, the emphasis herein will be on the various processes controlling groundwater chemical characteristics.

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AQUATIC LIFE AND PESTICIDE RESIDUES: WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON FATE AND BEHAVIOUR OF AQUATIC ORGANISMS

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Introduction:

Limnology is to consider about of the auxiliary and useful interrelationships of life forms of inland waters as they are influenced by their energetic physical, chemical, and biotic situations. The present chapter intended to help fill the gap on the scarcity of information concerning the pesticide residues impact on aquatic Organisms. Apparently, Water is the quintessence of life on soil and completely rules the chemical composition of all living beings. The ubiquity of water in biota, as the support of biochemical digestion system, rests on its interesting physical and chemical properties. The characteristics of water direct Lake Digestion system. The special thermal-density properties and liquid-solid characteristics of water permit the arrangement of a stratified environment that controls broadly the chemical and biotic properties of lakes. Aquatic water contamination was reported earlier by various sources in addition to pesticides such as acidic (Krishna Murthy *et al*, 1981; Bhaskar and Govindappa, 1985a), alkaline (Bhaskar *et al.*, 1984; Bhaskar and Govindappa, 1985b), altered pH (Bhaskar and Govindappa, 1985c; Bhaskar, 1994) in fish and prawn (Sailaja *et al.*, 2008); Water gives a tempered milieu in which extraordinary variances in water accessibility and temperatures are enhanced relative to conditions confronted by biota in airborne life. Coupled with a moderately

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LANGUAGE AND NON VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS

Dr. Amareswari. Nethala, SPMVV, SVU. Tirupathi

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Introduction:

Every transaction of human being is depended on communication either oral or written and under different circumstances it may be implied from the conduct of persons (Parties in their fulfillment of legal and general obligations and transactions). The Standard methods of communication are speaking, writing, sending information through electronic devices, reading, listening by the receiver and other person or persons under different human obligations and transactions. It may be in the form of Lectures, Speeches, Seminars, Conferences, Workshops, monologue or soliloquy etc. Most communication is oral, with one person speaking and others listening. Some forms of communication do not directly involve spoken or written communication.

As per oxford's definition language is the principal method of human communication consisting of words used in a structure and conventional way and conveyed by speech, writing or gesture, the system of communication in speech or writing that is used by people of particular country or area. The expression of ideas or feelings, the words on expression used & understood by a large group of people. There are 22 recognized languages by the eighth schedule of Supreme law of Our Land i.e under the Indian constitution but more than 19,150 mother tongues spoken in India[i]. Of these languages 14 were initially included in the Constitution. Sindhi language was added in 1967; there after three more languages Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were included in 1992. Subsequently Bodo, Dogri Maithili and Santhali were added in 2004. There are more than 7, 117 languages are spoken today throughout the world. This is number constantly in flux, because of digital ere we are learning more about world languages; also languages themselves are in flux[ii]. They are living & dynamic spoken by communities whose lives are shaped by our rapidly changing world.

Significance: All laws in the territory of India and in their own territorial jurisdiction of the states, including ordinance, order bye-laws, rule, regulation notification, custom or usage expressed upon on a Document which has very wider connotations under IEA1872[iii]. The right to expression is laid down in article 19 (1) (a) of the supreme law of India under Part III – fundamental rights reveling and representing the basic values cherished by the people of this country – to protect the dignity of the individual and to create conditions for the development of their personality.

Art.19 (1) All the Citizens shall have the right –

a) To freedom of speech and expression[iv]
b) To assemble peaceably and without arms
c) To form associations or unions
d) To move freely throughout the territory of India and
f) To practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

But all these freedoms are not cannot be absolute and unrestricted freedoms of one may be destructive of the freedom of another.

The Right to Information Act2005 used as a synonym for democracy. This enactment is a tool to strengthen citizen's sovereignty, empowers people to seek information from the Government, public organizations and also ask for government documents and their copies to settle different issues. There are central information commissions, and state information commissions to exercise the powers conferred on and to perform the4 functions assigned to, it under this Act[v]. Basic Objective of Right to information is to empower the citizens, to promote transparency and accountability in the working of the public authorities, to curb corruption, and to make our democracy work for the people in real sense. The right to receive information is the legal right of every person, the expression "freedom of speech and expression" in Art 19(1) (a) has been held to include the right to acquire information and disseminate the same. It includes the right to communicate it through any available media whether print or electronic or audio-visual, such as advertisement, movie, article or speech etc. This freedom includes the freedom to communicate or circulate one's opinion without interference to as large a population in the country as well as abroad, as it possible to reach. The Phrase 'speech and expression used in this Article has broad connotation[vi]. Communication is simple act of transforming information for one place, person or group to another. Every communication involves, one sender, one recipient and a message transfers from one person to another person. These include our emotions our cultural situations the medium used to communicate, to fulfill all our human needs[vii]. Function of communication is an organization to inform, persuade and motivate informing provides data & information to employees so that they can make educated decisions.

Objectives: The Simple definition of democracy is Government by discussions. It also defined as a form of Government in which all adult citizens have an equal say in the decisions that affect their lives. A rule of the people must possess free will and these rules and regulations to control the conduct of the individuals and these rules shape the government's legitimacy or the degree to which the people accept the authority of the Government. The ICT in the Digital world has provided with vast literature for further researches. The fair and transparent efficient administration is sine qua non for any civilized society and the governments at state and at central level already taking steps by inventing different APPs and also by the insertion of CCs for protection of the victims, to maintain law and order.

Some examples are communications are:

Active listening – which means playing attention with the person who is communicating with you
Adopting your communication style to your audience.
Friendliness
Confidence
Giving & receiving feedback
Volume and clarity
Empathy &
Respect

For sharing exchanging of information, news, ideas there are many other ways that we can also use to communicate with other.

Facial expressions

Gestures
Pointing or using hands
Writing and drawing
Using equipments example, text messages through mobiles or computer and other devices.
Touch & eye contact

For communication to be effective we also have to be able to understand what others are trying to communicate with us.

Understanding language
Hearing
Ability to see
Reading skills
Ability to Recognize & use information
Memory to recall & understand information

Nonverbal communication:

Nonverbal communication is interpersonal communication without words. The reasons for using non verbal communication are varied and include the desire for silence, the need to indicate social status from a distance and to a good degree involve and different forms of unconscious communications. Some of the forms of nonverbal communication are considered a language in their own right while others are less recognized. Human being around the world speaks thousands of different languages. However a universal kind of communication that we use all the times does not need any form of speech i.e. body language or kinesics[viii](the branch which studies body movements, the way the body communicates without words through various movements). Communication through body language is the most effective means of communication.

Some of the important types of non-verbal communication are as under.

Cues: A cue is a type of communication used by an adult to let a child know what is expected of him or her in a given situation. Cues are a type of receptive communication. Designing and using a consistent routine is the beginning of teaching cues. Given time in this type of the routine, the child will first begin to anticipate his/her part in the routine. Given more experience with the routine, the child may begin to anticipate the routine from some part of the routine.

I. **Touch cues**: Touch cues are ways an adult can touch a child to communicate a desired action. For example, an adult may gently pull a child's arm upward with a grasp at the wrist to cue the child to lift arm during a dressing routing.
II. **Sensory cues**: A sensory cues is some sensory input used to help a child anticipate an event: For example, a smell of lotion before it is applied to the child's arm or the sound of water splashing before placing the child in the bathtub.
III. **Object cues:** Object cues are some concrete piece of a routine that is used to represent that routine. For example, a diaper may be an object cue for diaper changing. When deciding what cues to use with a child, it is important to remember to select cues that the child can easily discriminate one from the other. Otherwise the cues may be confusing to the child.

Signals: Signals are movements that the child uses to communicate needs, desires and feelings to adults[ix]. Signals are a form of expressive communication. Signals may start as a behavior that the child is not intentionally using to communicate. But because an adult consistently responds to this behavior, the child begins to understand that producing this behavior causes a particular event to occur. For example, a child may inadvertently clap hands with an adult. If hand clapping is enjoyable for the child and the adult consistently responds by hand clapping with the child, the child may signal for more hand clapping by clapping the adults hand again. Signals are usually first seen within an already occurring activity. As the child becomes more sophisticated, he or she may produce the signals to initiate the activity.

Psychologists have in fact studied body language for Years and general principles have been established as positive and negative modes on non-verbal communication or body language. Everyone sends and subconsciously picks up various body language signals. The way we sit, stand or look at a person while talking to them sends out waves of negative or positive communication which tells them how we really feel.

Symbols: Symbols are representations of an event, action, object, person or place that can be used to communicate about the event, action, object, person or place. Symbols can be used for both receptive and expressive communication. Objects, parts of objects, pictures, print, actions, gestures, sign and speech can all be symbols. Symbols may start as cues and signals. If a child recognizes a cue out of context, that cue may be acting as a symbol. If a child uses a signal or an object cue to communicate about an event, action, object, person or place out of context, the child may be using that signal or cue as a symbol.

Gesture: A gesture is a form of non- verbal communication made with a part of the body and used instead of verbal communication or in combination with it. The language of gesture is rich in ways for individuals to express contempt, hostility or approval towards others. Most people use gestures and body language in addition to words when they speak. Gestures made by the victim when dying (Queen (vs) Abdullah) too admissible before the courts of Law. The gestures made by the victim who was dying that the accused had killed her came under the purview of res gestae. Different types of gesture are follows:

I. Bang bang: This gesture is performed by raising the first with the index finger and thumb extended. The index finger points at the recipient. The thumb is then brought down on top of the fingers, in imitation of the action of a revolver pistol, which this gesture is meant to represent. This gesture is often meant to represent a handgun in children's games.

II. Benediction: The benediction gesture is a raised right hand with ring and pinky fingers touching the palm, with the thumb, middle and index fingers raised. It is used by the Christian clergy to perform blessings.

III. Bite your thumb: Bite your thumb at is formerly a mark of contempt designed to provoke a quarrel or to defy "Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?" in Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare.

IV. Bowing, Kneeling and Kowtowing: A bow is a gesture of respect involving lowering the head, usually performed by a social inferior to a social superior. Various cultures have different degrees or ways of performing the bow; China and Japan are particularly associated with elaborate and formal bowing. Bowing is also done by many groups as a ritual associated with prayer. In the Western World, women

curtsey rather than bow. Kneeling and kowtowing are more extreme or elaborate forms of self-abasement before a social superior.

V. Clenched fist: A raised, clenched first is used as a gesture of defiance by a number of groups. It is usually considered to be hostile, yet without any sexual scatological or nationally offensive connotations. It is especially associated with communists and with other nationalist or ethnic revolutionary or revolutionary movements. It is the custom to make this gesture while singing "The international" the Marxist anthem.

VI. Crossing oneself: The Sign of the Cross is the use of the right hand to touch the forehead, chest, right shoulder and left shoulder respectively. It represents the Christian cross. This gesture is used by Roman Catholics, Orthodox Christians and Some other Christian groups in prayers to perform blessings and a salute before blessings and as a salute before entering a church or similar place of religious significance. It is also used in various kinds of Christian folk religion to avert evil or bad luck.

VII. Eye-rolling: This is when a person moves his or her pupils to the top of their eyes to indicate that some "Lower life-form is wasting your valuable time" or as a sign of frustration.

VIII. Fig sign: This is the forming of a first in such a way that one's thumb pokes out between the middle and index fingers. In many cultures, it signifies "Screw you" alternately; caved images of hand in this gesture are used as good luck talismans in Brazil.

IX The finger: This is a fist with the middle finger extended. It appears to be universally understood as fuck you. Performing this gesture is also called "Flipping the bird".

X. Flipping the bird: In countries where "the finger" is used (see above), "flipping the bird" usually refers to that gesture. In other regions, "flipping the bird" refers to the raising of the middle and index finger with the back of the hand directed at the recipient. It can mean "Peace" or "Victory" in some countries, but in Britain and some other countries it is an offensive gesture, equivalent to "the finger".

XI. Gills: This gesture involves holding the backs of the wrists against the jawline (with elbows outstretched) and then waggling one's fingers. It is used when one would normally say (sarcastically) "Well! Are you not clever" It is peculiar to Scotland owing to its use in a Scottish TV sketch show.

XII. Handover Heart: This gesture involves placing your right hand, palm outstretched and facing in, over your heart. Male hat or cap wearers typically remove their hats and hold them in this hand. It is used as gesture of respect towards flags or during signing of a national anthem. In the United States, it is also performed as a part of the rituals of the Pledge of Allegiance.

XIII. Horns: This is a fist with the index and pinky finger extended. It has a variety of meanings, depending on culture and area. In some places, it is a sexual insult, charging a man with being a victim of cuckoldry. Some say that it is meant to ward off-or to bestow – the evil eyes. It is also a representation of the Devil and as such is used as a salute by fans of heavy metal music.

XIV. Knocking on wood: Usually this is only valid if done on bare (i.e. unpainted) word.

XV Live long and prosper: This is a raised hand, palm outward, fingers extended with the index and middle fingers kept close together and the ring and pinky finger close together with a "V" shaped space

between them.

XVI. Nose thumbing: This gesture is ended with a dramatic flicking of the thumb away from the end of the nose and towards the recipient. In the United States, it conveys a general message of contempt.

XVII. Ok: In most other cultures it is a sexual or scatological gesture referring to a bodily orifice.

XVIII: Peace / "V" for Victory: In the 1960s, it came to be known as the "peace sing" the gestural equivalent of the peace symbol.

XIX: Thumbs up, thumbs down: A closed fist held with the thumb extended upward or downward is a gesture of approval or disapproval respectively.

XX. "T" for "timeout": It was (and is) used where a brief pause in play is called for, to make substitutions etc. Nowadays, the gesture is used in the US and in Britain to quiet the children or calm participants in a heated argument and in sports such as wrestling.

The act of speaking oneself soloquous statements. The act of speaking ones thoughts aloud by oneself or regardless of any hearers is too admitted before the courts of law in determination of the guilt of accused. Some of the case laws decided by the Apex Court of India are herein below.

1. **Manaka Gandhi** (Vs) **Union of India, 1978.** 2 SCJ at 350. The Supreme Court reversed this position and integrated the Concept of due process with procedure established by law in Art.21. In our opinion the language used in Art. 21 indicate also the expression personal liberty is not confined to freedom from Physical restraint. But includes a full range of conduct which an individual is free to persue within law for instance eat and drink what he likes. Sleep when and as one as he likes. Travel or not whenever we like. Follow profession vocation or business he likes of couse in the manner and to the extent permitted by law. In fact the history of personal liberty is large the history of procedural safeguards and also the right to hear as being the human right.
2. **In the Express News Paper case** The American Principle that laws regulating permanent wages to the Press don not abridge freedom of speech and expression was made use of by the Supreme Court to hold that appointment of a was board to fix minimum wages of the journalists does not infringe Art. 19(1)(a)
3. **Arnab Goshoswamy** the Chief Editor of the Republican TV arrest and are the citations where the Freedom of expression and freedom to move freely utterly violated. A Two judge bench granted him interim bail after hearing his petition via video conference. "We must send a message today to the high courts as well. Please exercise your jurisdiction to uphold personal liberty". Justice DY Chandrachud said. He was referring to Mr. Goswami's allegation that he was being targeted over his journalism.

Suggestions:

Observance of fundamental rights is regarded as good politics, their transgression as bad politics. In India Because of the Poverty and Illiteracy the People are unable to protect and defend their rights properly.

Any relationship is based on communication not upon the assumption. Lack of communication or some assumption kills the relationships. Interdependent human needs satisfied through different forms of agreements movable & immovable property transfers, creation of trust property, property distributions,

marriages and breakdown of marriages. The biggest communication problem is we do not listen to or understand the concepts properly.

In a well organized civilized society the freedom of citizen must be exercised by keeping in view the limitations imposed upon such freedoms. Human rights and human duties co-exist[x] human rights necessarily imply corresponding human duties. No man can enjoy or exercise his rights unrestricted to the violation of similar rights of others. So Enjoyment of Liberty and other rights possible only if human rights of others are respected and ultimately establishment of egalitarian social order we can perceive. The governments have to work with the object of establishment of egalitarian social order to dispense justice of every kind to every citizen.

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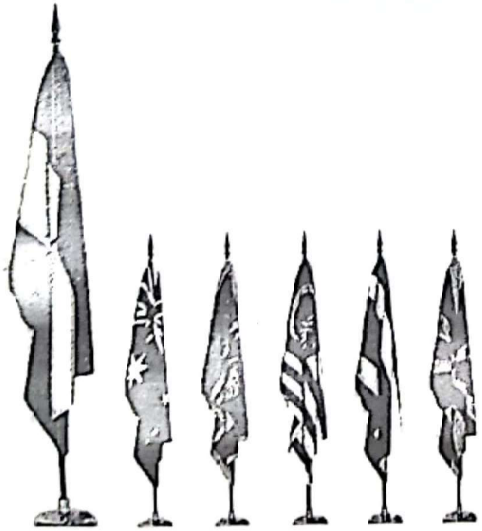

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SOCIETAL PERCEPTIONS ABOUT WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract

The real challenge to become an entrepreneur starts with developing an effective implementation strategy and translating it into action my taking sequential steps[1]. An implementation strategy makes a real difference in terms of driving the business to greater heights it has been rightly said that a weak plan with a good implementation strategy and action plan has a far higher probability of success compared with a strong plan with a weak implementation strategy and action plan. A properly devised launching strategy clearly helps in prioritizing different action steps to identify what to do first, what to do next and so on a daily, weekly and monthly time frame. It is said that what matters the most is running a business effectively for the first 100 days, which gives rise to developing a clear perspective and the required confidence and courage to smoothly handle the challenges on the path of an entrepreneurial journey. A number of business failures have clearly revealed that the wrong way of doing things, more so in the initial phase of implementation, costs a lot of time and money as against the right way of doing things and can develop assets accretion and income generation on a continuing basis. Giving training to women in management skill and strong team building abilities are essential leadership attributes to become successful entrepreneurs is the need of the hour. They have to be made like inventors being the highly creative and educated to maintain gender equality among men and women.

Keywords:

Full Paper

The word Entrepreneur is derived from French word **Entrepende which means "to undertake"** i.e one who organizes manages and assumes the risks of a Business or enterprise. The general perception of an entrepreneur as a **Starter of Business** which refers to an entrepreneur as a Person who **Sets up a Business[2].** Entrepreneurship is the active process of

[1]. Entrepreneurship – Creating and leading an entrepreneurial organization – Arya Kumar P. 609
[2]. Entrepreneurship – Second edition. Oxford Higher Education - By Rajeev Roy. Page-4.

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recognizing an economic demand in an economy and supplying the factors of production land, labor and capital to satisfy that demand, usually to generate a profit. It is the dynamic process of creating incremental wealth. The wealth is created by individuals who assume the major risks in terms of equity, time and career commitment and provide value for some product or service. The product or service may or may not be new or unique, but value must somehow be infused by the entrepreneur by receiving and locating the necessary skills and resources efficiently and effectively. High levels of poverty combined with slow economic growth in the formal sector have forced a large part of the developing world's population into self-employment and informal activities. This contributes significantly to the economic growth, social stability and equity. So the government should support new entrepreneurs esp. women, who is though a born entrepreneur but to suppressed to take up any adventure to run grocery stores, bakery units and telephone and mobile shops and other kind of small scale industries like tailoring units including software hardware shops in the ICT to ensure safety security and economic stability of the women by encouraging Start-Ups through government incentives and subsidies and for the development of the nation. The need of the hour is the helping hand from the government through incentives and subsidies especially for women who takes the Risk of Running an enterprise by paying certain price for securing and using resources to make a product and reselling the product for uncertain prices.

The real challenge to become an entrepreneur starts with developing an effective implementation strategy and translating it into action my taking sequential steps[3]. An implementation strategy makes a real difference in terms of driving the business to greater heights it has been rightly said that a weak plan with a good implementation strategy and action plan has a far higher probability of success compared with a strong plan with a weak implementation strategy and action plan. A properly devised launching strategy clearly helps in prioritizing different action steps to identify what to do first, what to do next and so on a daily, weekly and monthly time frame. It is said that what matters the most is running a business effectively for the first 100 days, which gives rise to developing a clear perspective and the required confidence and courage to smoothly handle the challenges on the path of an entrepreneurial journey. A number of business failures have clearly revealed that the wrong way of doing things, more so in the initial phase of implementation, costs a lot of time and money as against the right way of doing things and can develop assets accretion and income generation on a continuing basis. Giving training to women in management skill and strong team building abilities are essential leadership attributes to become successful entrepreneurs is the need of the hour. They have to be made like inventors being the highly creative and educated, have family,

[3]. Entrepreneurship – Creating and leading an entrepreneurial organization – Arya Kumar P. 609

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education and occupational experiences that contribute to create to creative development and free thinking, are problem solvers, capable of reducing complex problems to simple ones; have a very high level confidence are willing to take risks and have the ability to tolerate the ambiguity and uncertainty[4].

Women's entrepreneurship is both about women's position in society and the role of entrepreneurship in the same society. Women are faced with specific obstacles such as family responsibilities, and victims of social ostration in the absurd patriarchy with plenty caste, regional or religious deviations. All these have to be overcome in order to give them access to the same opportunities with men.

The Entrepreneur is the innovator who implements changes within markets through the carrying out of new combinations. The carrying out of new combinations can take several forms like

- The introduction of a new good or quality there of
- The introduction of new method of production
- The opening of a new market
- The conquest of a new source of supply and of new materials and parts.
- The carrying out of new organization of any industry. The concept of innovation applied to a business, the entrepreneur is essentially an arbitrageur. The entrepreneur moves the market towards equilibrium. The Process of identifying, Developing and Bringing a vision to life the Vision may be an innovative idea or an opportunity or simply a better way to do something. The end result of this process is the creation of new venture; formed under conditions of risk and considerable uncertainty. An Entrepreneur has to Possess all the Entrepreneurial characters and skills Like
- Commitment and determination
- Leadership
- Opportunity obsession
- Tolerance of risk, ambiguity and uncertainty
- Creativity, self-reliance and ability to adapt
- Motivation to excel

A Team Work of an adventure with Creativity with real time strategy and decision making which must suit with changing conditions and chaos esp. with oral and written communication has to tackle so many hurdles at the inception of any start-up. All the basics

[4]. Entrepreneurship – Creating and leading an entrepreneurial organization – Arya Kumar - P.29.

of Start-up finance, accounting and rules of law of the land must be known to the entrepreneur.

An innovator playing the Role of a dynamic business man or women adding material growth to the Economic development need much encouragement at the starting of the adventure because the benefits of the entrepreneurial activity are not restricted to the entrepreneurs alone rather entrepreneurs have impact on the well-being of the economy as a whole. Entrepreneurial firms are reshaping the Business ecosystem, creating an environment where they play a major role in introducing innovating, commercializing new technologies, creating new jobs opening new markets and creating value by combining resources in exciting new ways[5]. The term entrepreneurship is an essential element for economic progress as it manifests its fundamental importance in different ways

- Identifying, assessing and encouraging business opportunities;
- Creating new firms and or renewing existing ones by making them more dynamic;
- Strengthening of Intellectual Property Rights which acts as a boost to entrepreneurs and encouraging them to take risk on an innovation. And creating confidence among Active Entrepreneurs.
- Driving the economy forward through innovation. Competence, job creation and developing infrastructure for improving the wellbeing of the society.
- Government should make policies mainly concerning on economic empowerment of women by encouraging Start-Ups as it that automatically ensures social security to the women and their families.

Start-Up a Business: Women quickly learn that it is easy to start a business. But running a business is an entirely different ball game. Running own business is probably tougher than anything one may have done before. So Women owe it to herself but honestly may not explore the idea because of the reason of so many obstacles and restricted patriarchy camouflaged usages to start her own business. Women have to take her own time about it and figure it out before she commits her time, money and resources to a new venture. To get the idea into actual form and even to tackle challenges after the production of the goods or services... i.e before and after the production and distribution of services especially at its inception women requires incentives and subsidies from the government.

Having own business gives women far greater opportunities to exercise her own free will Some of the Advantages of running of own business:

[5] Ibid.

ISSN: 2320-0693
Vol-19-Issue-19-May-2020

- Women is the Boss
- All Profits belongs her own
- It increases self confidence
- Work can be very satisfying, Possibility of great variety in roles and tasks.
- Success will give her immense satisfaction so on.

Some of the Disadvantages of running of own business:

- Women may be alone
- Total decisions women may be forced to take
- All losses she has to bear
- Work may not be satisfactory
- Women will need to put in long hours
- Lack of success will affect self- esteem
- Pressure will affect the social and family life.

Women Entrepreneurs and Problems in the promotion of their adventures.

1. **Less importance to women in family:** a major hurdle for trained women is the initiation into independent professional work. Families routinely provide financial and emotional support for sons that they would never extend to daughters.
2. **Problem of finance:** the availability of **finance** and other facilities like industrial sheds and land for women entrepreneurs is often constrained by restrictions that do not account for practical realities. Funding is not often available for activities in which women are predominantly involved. The field of marketing provides an example. Women of all income levels are engaged in marketing activity from vegetable vending to the sale of more sophisticated items. These are no effective institutional channels to make money available for this activity.
3. **Scarcity of raw material:** most of the women entrepreneurs are plagued by the scarcity of raw material and necessary inputs. High prices of raw material and getting raw material at the minimum of discount are a big roadblock to women entrepreneurs
4. **Limited Mobility:** women have limited mobility in comparison to men due to various reasons. They need to take care of their families and kids[6]. A single woman asking for a hotel room is generally looked upon with suspicion.
5. **Lack of education:** in India around 60% of women are still illiterate. Illiteracy is the root cause of socio-economic problems. Due to the lack of education, many women are

[6] Entrepreneurial Development - Bholanath Dutta. Page. No. 11

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Vol-19-Issue-19-May-2020

not aware of business activities and also how to start up a new venture. Lack of education also causes lack of motivation[7]. Free and Compulsory education is the basic right of every citizen[8] under Art.21 o f the Supreme Law of India, and no girl child and no women can be deprived of this basic right. Several Positive Obligations for example Person who cannot pay for medical expenses must be given free medical treatment and that too without delay so on.[9]

6. **Male-dominated society:** Indian society is male dominated. In all the activities men are given priority. Women are seen as homemakers not as a business person. Moreover, women are not treated as equal to men.
7. **Low Risk- Bearing ability:** as women are less educated and not economically self dependent and they live a protected life,. their ability to take risk is also very low.

Suggestions and Conclusion: different measures to promote women entrepreneur like frequent training skills, priority to women in all welfare and schemes of the government, making confidence to tackle every challenge at their adventure, financial assistance with subsidies alone can ensure gender equity and equality. So government has to take up to uplift the status to women as no person shall be discriminated especially basing on gender bias.

- **Increased Participation:** increased participation of women in the labour force is a pre-requisite for improving the position of women in the society and to sustain gender equality Institutional support from banking with less interest and with subsidy policies including the technical support if necessary should be ensured to the women stake holders of the society.
- **Establishment of Separate wing:** To tackle every challenge at every stage of entrepreneurship frequent training programmes has to be conducted both by HRD Service Sector, and also by establishing separate wing at all educational institutes esp. at university level. As the project team and every entrepreneur meet unforeseen risks, monitoring and control procedures should be mentioned to move according to the schedule and also to ascertain that the tasks are being completed as per the scheduled standards set forth.
- **Frequent Training Programmes:** Skill Development training programs in rural and urban areas especially to the BPL women and transparent and autonomous monitoring systems is essential to check the benefits of the schemes and policies are reaching to the needy or not and this monitoring system should possess with wide powers to check from

[7] Ibid.
[8] Indian Constitutional Law – Prof. MP. Jain.
[9] The Constitution of India with Selected Comments by P.M. Bakshi, Universal Law Publishing Co.Pri. Ltd.

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the both sides i.e from the beneficiaries side whether they took the loans or not and from the institutional side, whether they had given the loan or not and the objects intended to be achieved behind every scheme and Plan are reaching its objectivity by strictly confirming to the principles of natural justice. Digital Marketing Skills in the ICT era is Sine Qua Non For Everyone including Women.

- **Strategies for Developing Personality of Women:** The creativity and innovative power is one of the most remarkable qualities which an entrepreneur should possess. Through innovation she will be able to introduce new methods or create new products. He should have the ability to harmonize with the prevailing situation. It is needed that his activities should be creative in nature. Her creative outlook and mentality are exposed through the innovation of new types of products, creation of consumer attraction in the market for old products, and the exploration of new markets, etc. Through this the innovative power is exhibited. The strong personality has to be developed to challenge every risk at the adventure.
- **Special measures to check social norms and absurd customs:** The social norms in India made it difficult to women to have a professional life. Successful companies live and die according to the quality of their ideas and financial support. Entrepreneurial failures due to lack of Experienced management, or poor financial management, lack of man power, lack of business linkages, lack of information or incorrect pricing or any other weak management efforts so on have to be checked through the welfare schemes.
- **Encouragement at Every Walk of Life of Women:** Women's entrepreneurship needs to be encouraged because of two reasons. First one is that women's entrepreneurship has been recognized during the last decade as an important untapped source of economic growth. Women entrepreneurs create new jobs for themselves and others and by being different also provide society with different solutions to management, organization and business problems as well as to the exploitation of entrepreneurial opportunities. Thus it may exist the market failure discriminating against women's possibility of becoming successful entrepreneurs. Secondly the Specific economic impact of women that is half of the population of the country for the sustainable development of the nation is prime important in the sustainable development of the country and also to ensures gender equity.

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A STUDY ON ADULTERANTS OF MILK OF SELECTED COASTAL DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

Milk is a complete or whole food and biologically effective nutrient medium. Milk is perishable food that supports growth of wide variety of microorganisms that cause the spoilage of milk. Milk acts as transport vehicle for transmission of contaminants and adulterants that affect the quality of milk in terms of adulterants such as urea, starch, neutralizers etc. These agents enter milk through contaminated cattle feedstuff or can be introduced into milk intentionally. Therefore, the present research study aimed to study adulterants from milk supply chain of 5 coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, India, including Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. The milk samples were collected randomly and directly from milk producers (farmers), bulk chilling centers, vendors and pasteurized milk samples from various dairy outlets. The results were expressed in mean ± standard deviation. The results were analyzed by ANOVA. The milk samples analysed for adulterants among various districts have shown the significant p-value for Urea, Starch, Detergent, NaCl, Sugar, Skimmed milk powder, Glucose and Water. Significant p - values of analysis of various milk samples across five districts indicate that milk quality is compromised and affected. The values obtained confirm the same and the study concluded as milk samples of poor quality which should be carefully monitored to minimize the health risks.

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Specific pathogens	Total number of cells	Mean	S.D
E.coli	50	44	1.7
Staphylococci		45	0.57
Salmonella		25	2.8
Shigella		15	3.5
Listeria		4	0.57
Standard plate count		47	12.16
Aflatoxin M1		33	4.58
		Antibiotics	
Penicillin -G		4	0.57
Tetra cycline		6	1.22
Oxy tetra cycline		6	1.42

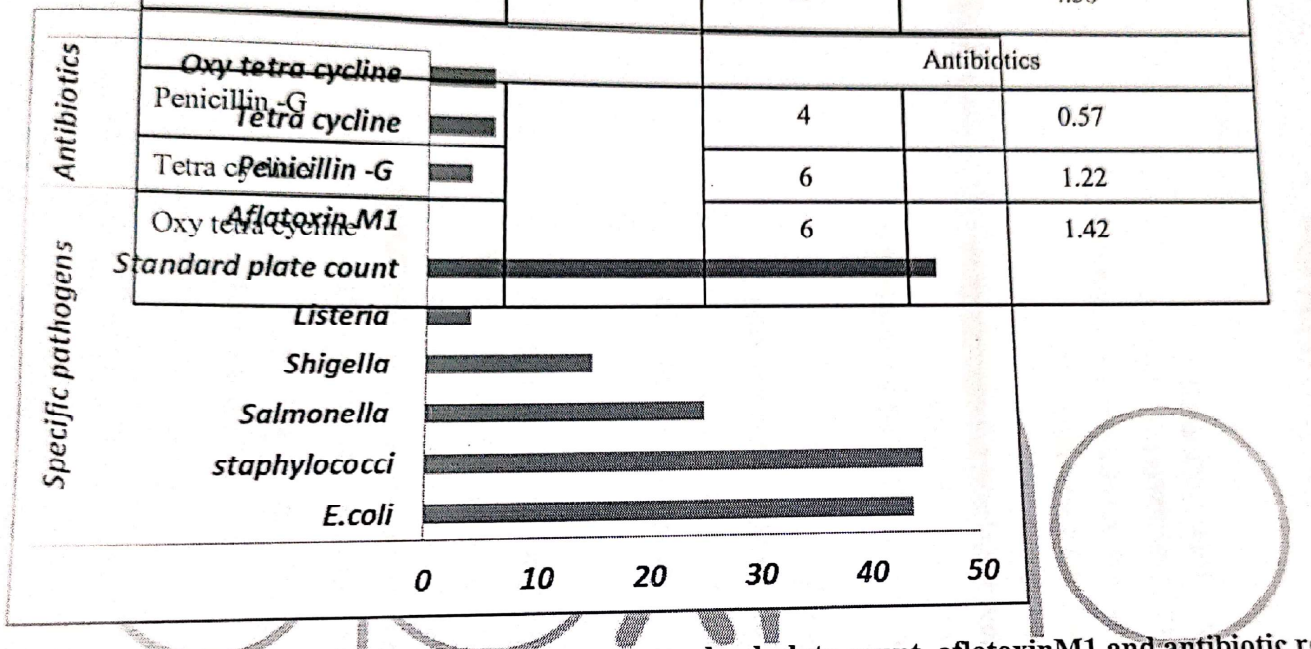

Figure 4: Mean values of specific pathogens, standard plate count, aflatoxinM1 and antibiotic residues in vendor's milk samples

Table 6: Mean value of pesticide residues, heavy metal residues and adulterants in vendors milk samples

Pesticide residues	Mean	S.D.
Lindane	40	3.6
Endosulfan	50	4.61
Chlorane	40	1.52
Heptachlor	43	8.11
Methoxy chlorane	40	7.93
Heavy metal residues		
Lead	40	4.58
Arsenic	30	6.083
Zinc	36	4.9

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Mercury	2	0.97
Adulterants		
Urea	46	2.12
Starch	23	1.76
Neutralizer	43	6
Detergents	4	0.61
NaCl	33	1
Sugar	43	8.66
Glucose	40	6.5
Water	35	1.73

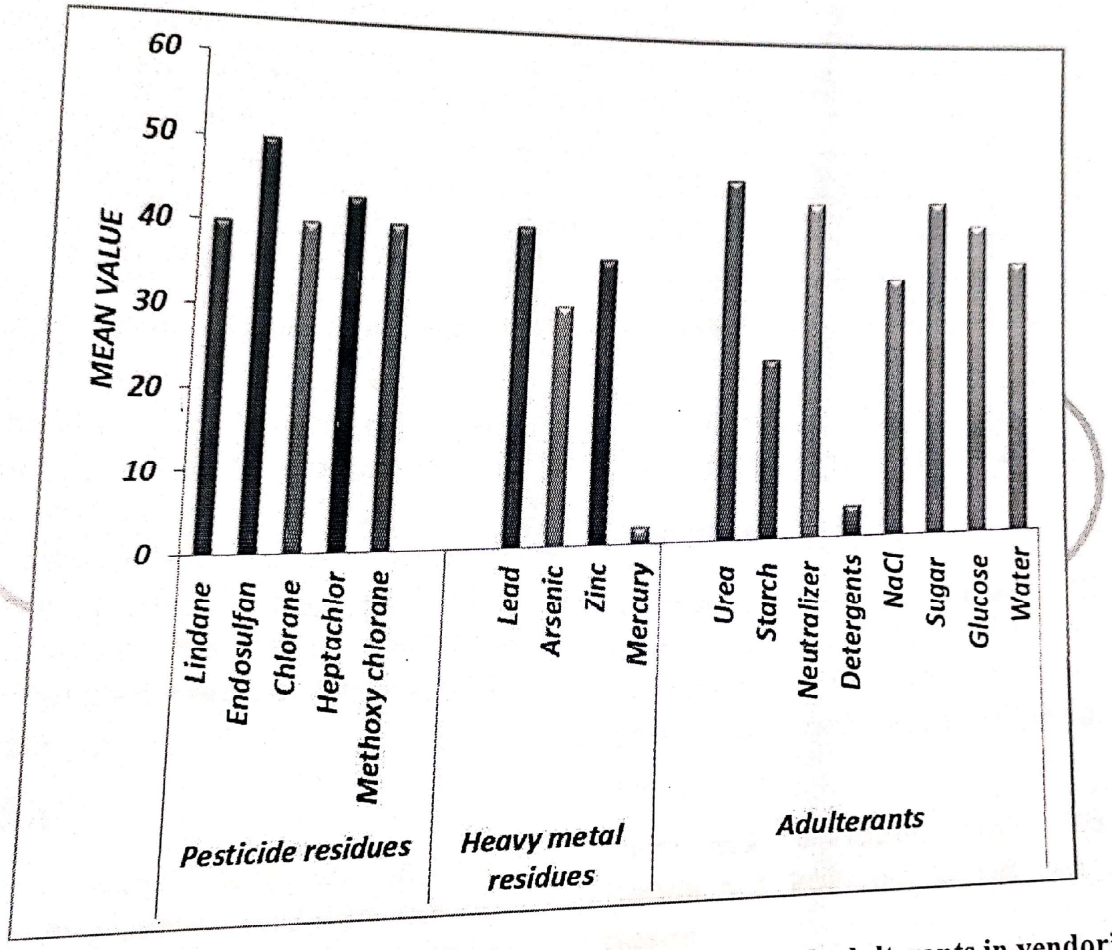

Figure 5: Mean values of pesticide residues, heavy metal residues and adulterants in vendor's milk samples

Table 7: Standard Values established by FSSAI for various parameters

Name of the parameters	FSSAI Standard – 2011
Arsenic	0.1 ppm/w
Lead	0.2 ppm/w
Zinc	50 (not less than 25.0 ppm/w)

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Mercury	1.0 ppm/w
Aflotoxin M1	0.5 µg/kg
Antibiotic Residues	
Tetra Cycline	0.1 ppm/mg/kg
Oxy Tetra Cycline	0.1 ppm/mg/kg
Penicillin – G	0.1 ppm/mg/kg
Pathogens	
SPC/APC	30000 CFU/ML(10-3*30 CFU/ML)
E. coli	Absent/0.1 ml
Staphylococcus aureus	Absent
Salmonella	Absent/25ml/gm
Shigella	Absent/25ml/gm
Listeria spp	Absent/25ml/gm
Pesticide residues	Tolerance limit mg/kg ppm
methoxchlor	Not specified
Endosulfan	*Not Specified
Hepatochlor	0.15
Lindane	0.01

*** Source: Food safety and standard (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulation - 2011**

The standard values of pathogens, aflatoxin M1, antibiotic residues, pesticide residues and heavy metal residues were given in table 7. Basing on comparison of values of current study with FSSAI standard values, the milk samples in all districts collected were can be described as poor quality.

Conclusion

Adulterants were detected in milk samples of five districts and significant p-values were observed for neutralizers, detergents, NaCl, sugar, glucose and water. The p-values were found to be non-significant for Urea and Starch. Presence of adulterants in milk affects the quality of milk. The comparison of mean values and p - values of positive raw, chilled and pasteurized milk samples of study with the standard values collected from 5 coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh can be described as poor quality.

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Clean Energy Production Technologies

Neha Srivastava
Manish Srivastava
P.K. Mishra
Vijai Kumar Gupta *Editors*

Microbial Strategies for Techno-economic Biofuel Production

Springer

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Contents

1 **An Introduction to Algal Biofuels** 1
Manisha Verma and Vishal Mishra

2 **Paper Mill Sludge as a Potential Feedstock for Microbial Ethanol Production** 35
Subramaniapillai Niju and Vidhya Vijayan

3 **Application of Hydrolytic Enzymes in Biorefinery and Its Future Prospects** 59
Bikash Kumar and Pradeep Verma

4 **Cultivation of Microalgae: Effects of Nutrient Focus on Biofuels** 85
Kishore Kumar Kadimpati, Sujatha Sanneboina, Narasimha Golla, Ramesh Kumpati, and Wojciech Skarka

5 **Microalgae as an Efficient Feedstock Biomass for Biofuel Production** 129
Kishore Kumar Kadimpati, Sujatha Sanneboina, Narasimha Golla, Sridevi Ayla, Ramesh Kumpati, and Wojciech Skarka

6 **Microalgae Potential Feedstock for the Production of Biohydrogen and Bioactive Compounds** 171
Kishore Kumar Kadimpati, Sujatha Sanneboina, Narasimha Golla, Sridevi Ayla, Wojciech Skarka, and Yoshiharu Mitoma

7 **Algal Biofuels: An Economic and Effective Alternative of Fossil Fuels** 207
Nisha Bhardwaj, Komal Agrawal, and Pradeep Verma

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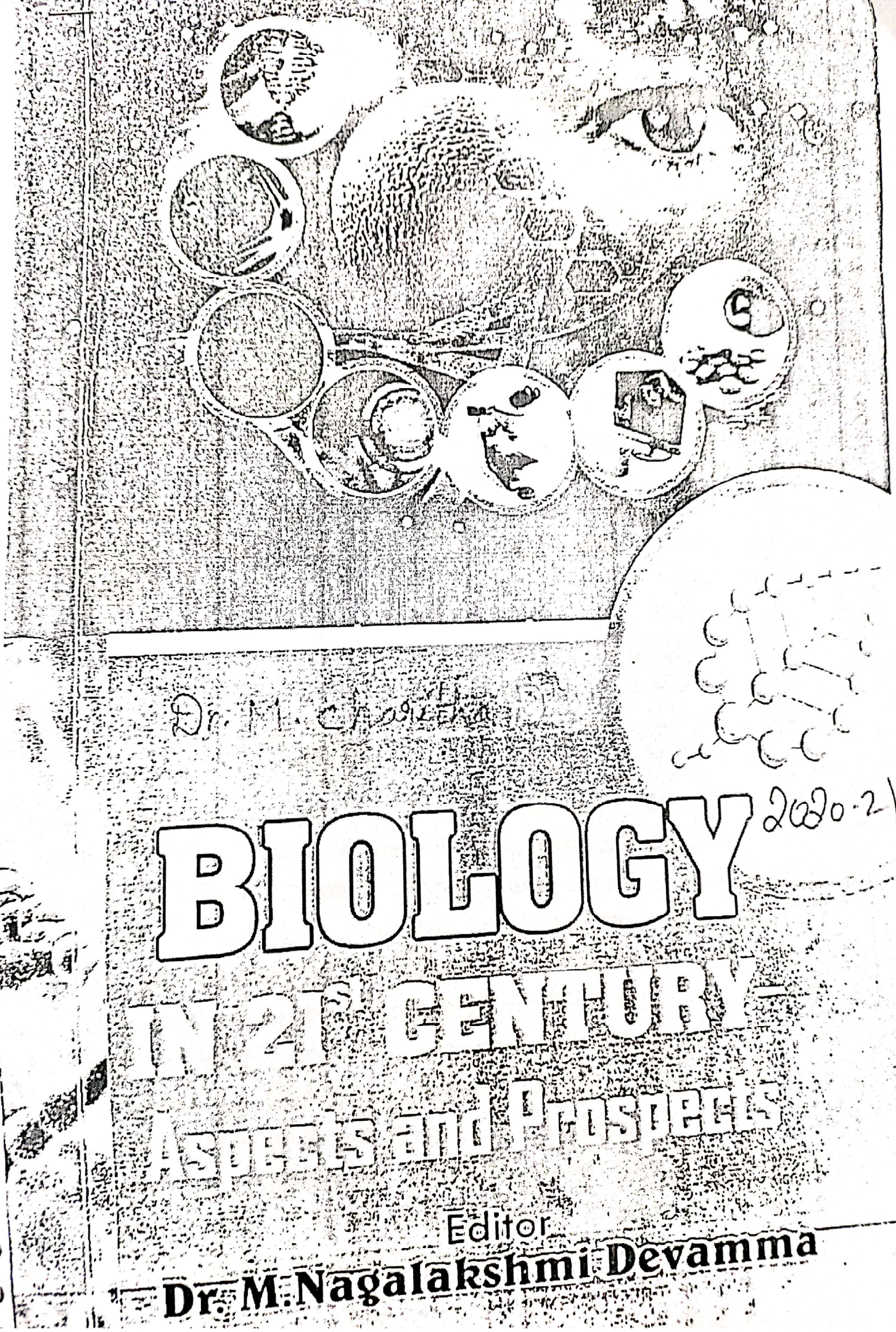

Dr. M. Charitha

2020-21

BIOLOGY IN 21st CENTURY

Aspects and Prospects

Editor

Dr. M. Nagalakshmi Devamma

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PROBIOTICS: A WEAPON THAT MIGHT BE USED TO COMBAT COVID-19

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Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati,
Andhra Pradesh, India.

Introduction

In contrast to the slow progression of novel drugs, our way of life is undeniably facing a public health issue caused by an increase in overall microbial resistance. Various microbes that can lead to fatal diseases often sabotage mankind. The current COVID-19 pandemic, which was brought on by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, has thrown the world's health and economy into an obscure catastrophe. SARS-CoV-2 affects human respiratory epithelial cells, causing a pro-inflammatory cytokine storm and persistent lung inflammation. Both vaccines and specific antiviral drugs are being explored, though many people die daily. (Carter et al., 2020). In situations with severe respiratory outcomes, such as COVID-19, some of the effective treatments, such as non-invasive (NIV), oxygen therapy, and invasive mechanical ventilation (IMV), are employed because there is no suggested antiviral therapy or vaccination. Remdesivir, an RNA-dependent RNA-polymerase (RdRp) inhibitor of SARS-CoV-2, is now the sole anti-viral medicine utilized as the first-line treatment for COVID-19 patients (Beigel et al., 2020). The mutation rate of the CoV-2, which is higher in SARS, has raised doubts about the virus's susceptibility to remdesivir treatments. The failure of this antiviral medication has been linked to a few cases in 30 different countries (Martinot et al.,

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IUSHROOMS AND THEIR DIETARY)TENTIAL AS NUTRACEUTICALS. AND THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD ITEMS

shmi Devamma, K. Gangi Naidu & B. Ashok
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se of eating mushrooms is known as is custom of picking and consuming edible ns dates back to ancient times. According to : et al. (2013), mushrooms are a great source of potassium, copper, magnesium, copper, and tamins like vitamin B and D, and dietary fibre nd beta-glucans. People have consumed their flavour, nutrition, and health advantages lawn of time [Manjunathan J et al. 2011]. The active components in mushrooms, including ivonoid chemicals with antioxidant properties ealth benefits, has been shown in numerous ; LM et al. 2003]. In order to reduce the risk of eases like Parkinson's,In addition to their immune system-boosting, and cholesterol- ties, they have been shown to prevent

Alzheimer's, hypertension, stroke, and cancer [Valverde ME et al. 2015]. The scientific community is interested in studies on the use of mushrooms as a bioactive ingredient in functional food items because of the numerous reports and discoveries on the health benefits of mushrooms for humans. If mushrooms are ground into a powder before being added, the nutritional content of dishes like bread, muffins, spaghetti, burgers, and snacks can be increased [Wan Rosli WI et al. 2014].

Nutritional compositions:

Eatable mushrooms are exceptionally nutrient-dense, especially in terms of protein and carbohydrates. Eating mushrooms is also said to be an excellent way to get a variety of vitamins and minerals. According to Han et al., who also supplied the average nutritional values for these raw mushrooms, oyster mushrooms, a type of Pleurotus sajor-caju, were evaluated for their powdered quality characteristics. USDA's Food Data Central [Internet]; Han NS et al., 2006 According to their research, PSC powder has a high amount of carbohydrates (60.47 g/100 g), which results in 451.60 calories per gramme. Both digestible and non-digestible carbohydrates can be found in mushrooms, including mannans, chitin, trehalose, and mannitol (such as trehalose.mannans, chitin, and beta-glucan) as well as non-digestible carbohydrates (such glucose, glycogen, and mannitol) [Samsudin NIP et al. 2019]. Later, the majority of all carbs are made up of these two types. The two mushroom species, Ganoderma spp. (1476.7 kJ/100 g) and Hebeloma mesophaeum (1513.5 kJ/100 g), have computed metabolisable energy values that are similar to cereals and indicate that both are concentrated sources of energy. In contrast, according to Han et al. [Han NS et al. 2016], PSC comprised 22.4 g/100 g protein, 56.99 g/100 g total

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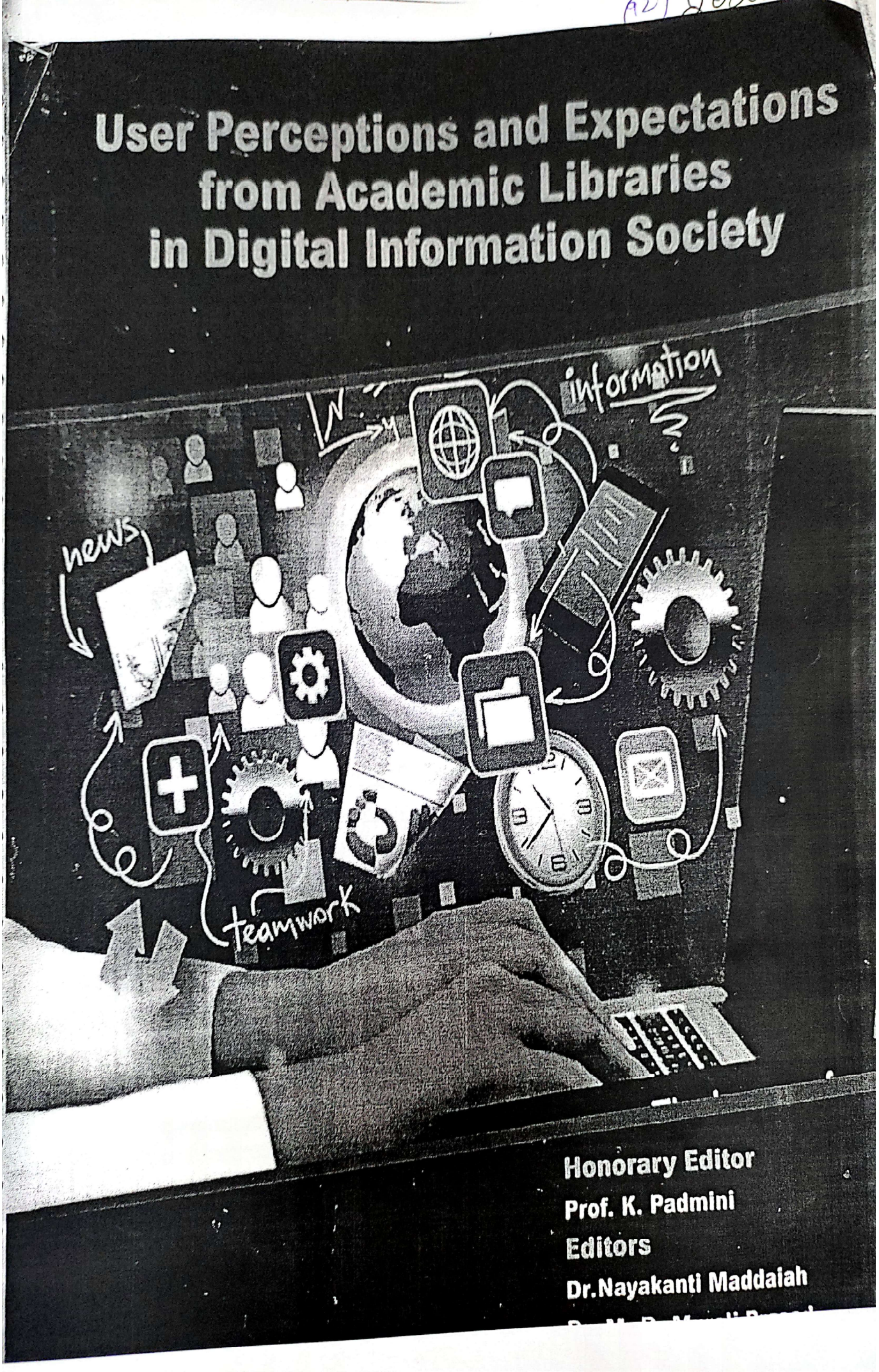
User Perceptions and Expectations from Academic Libraries in Digital Information Society



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CONTENT

	Title & Author	Page No
1.	Awareness and use of Digital Library Resources by Faculty Members of Engineering Colleges in Chittoor District, A.P.: A Study *Dr.E.Sudhakar and E. Kiran Kumar*	1
2.	User Expectations and Information Seeking Behavior in Digital Information Society: A Study in Government Degree Colleges in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. *K. Eswaramma and Dr.Nayakanti Maddaiah*	12
3.	Awareness and Use of Institutional Repositories by Research Scholars in Sri Venkateswara University – A study *M.Swarnalatha and Dr.B.Veena Kumari*	31
4.	Digital Library Services At Koneru Lakshmaiah University: A Case Study *Dr. M. Panduranga Swamy and Dr. Avineni Kishore*	41
5.	Library and Information Science Programmes (LIS) Through SWAYAM : A Novel Opportunity For Young Aspiring LIS Professionals *Dr. Mothukuri Anjaiah*	49
6.	Academic Libraries in Support of E-Learning: The Case Study of IGM Library, University of Hyderabad *Dr. P. Srinivasulu*	63
7.	Impact of E-Resources in Oil Technological and Pharmaceutical Research Institute (OTPRI), Anantapuramu: A Case Study *Dr. P. Keshalu*	72
8.	Users' Satisfaction With Library Print Resources: A Survey on NAAC Accredited Degree Colleges in Vijayawada City *K. Kusuma Kumari and Dr. M. Doraswamy*	79

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Awareness and use of Digital Library Resources by Faculty Members of Engineering Colleges in Chittoor District, A.P.: A Study

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Abstract - Electronic/ Digital information resources are becoming more and more important for the academic community. The growth of engineering colleges in Andhra Pradesh is quiet significant and ahead of many states of India. Digital resources are considered as important resources of teaching, research and training. Thus, digital resources in a library play a significant role in academic libraries as they are mostly tuned for the promotion of academic excellence and research.. Digital libraries support electronic learning by providing information to the users related to their educational and research purposes. In view of all these there is a need for a study to awareness about the digital resources available in engineering college libraries. The study aims at investigating the awareness and use of digital information resources among the faculty members of engineering college libraries in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh State only.

Keywords: Digital Library, e-resources, engineering college libraries.

1. INTRODUCTION

Libraries played a major role from the centuries as centers of learning and institutions of information dissemination. The primary goal of any library is to provide an effective combination of print, non-print and electronic resources to the users to meet their information requirements thoroughly. The growth of engineering colleges in Chittoor is quiet significant and ahead of many states of India. In order to attract students to engineering courses and compete at global level,

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ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్

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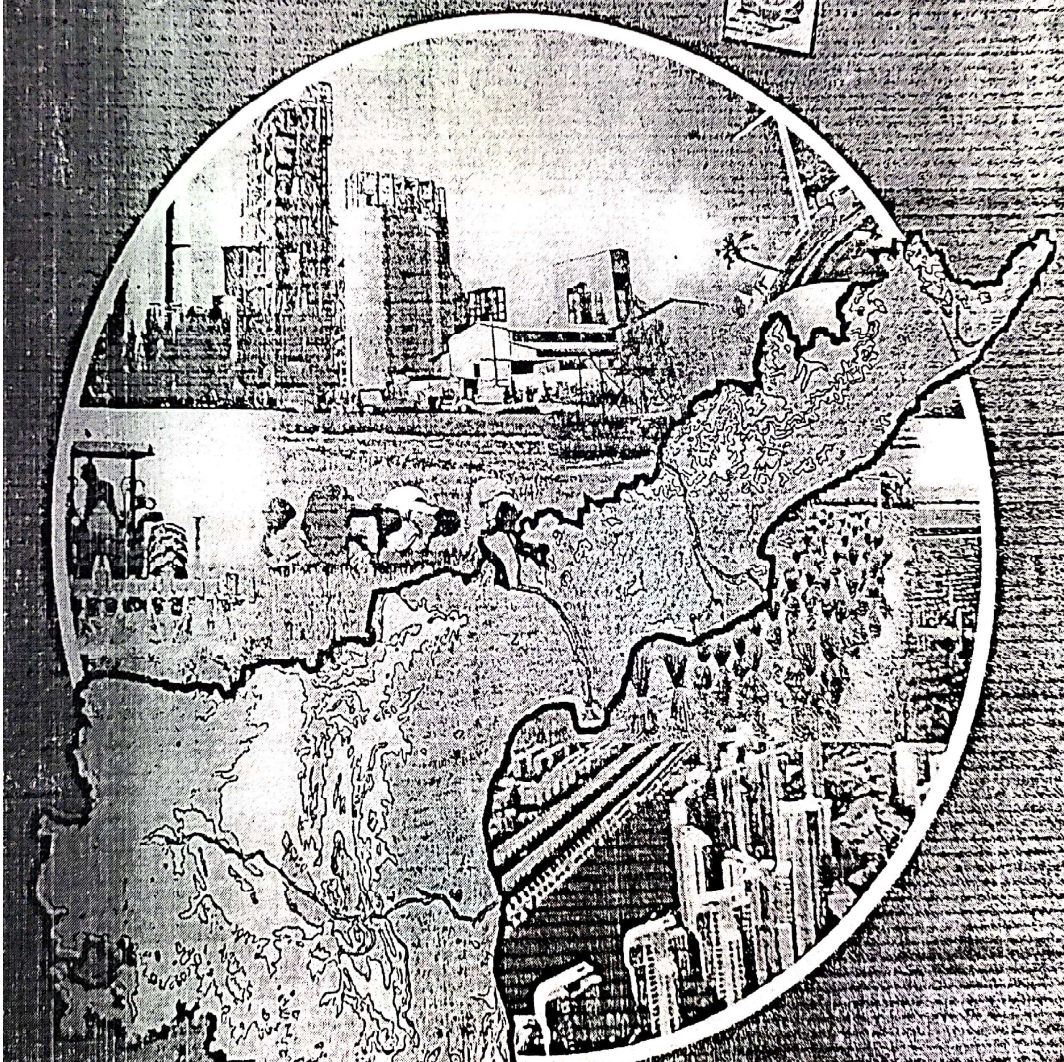

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ప్రాంతీయ భూగోళశాస్త్రం

రచయితలు

ఆచార్య ఎ. కమలాకర్ రెడ్డి
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సంపాదకులు

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(రిటైర్డ్)
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తెలుగు అకాడమి
హైదరాబాదు

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