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The Impact Of India's Mass Media Before, During And After The National Emergency

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Introduction:

The last few years have witnessed an unprecedented turn of events in the socio-political climate of India. These socio-political changes have brought about corresponding changes in the character of the Indian mass media system, especially in the freedom and independence of the Indian press. In June, 1975, Indira Gandhi's government declared a state of emergency and suspended civil liberties. Immediately after this declaration, the government tightened its controls on the Indian mass media, especially on the newspapers which had reputations of being free and lively. In March of 1977, a new government, with Morarji Desai as the prime minister, took over the political power. During the campaign, Desai and the other leaders of his coalition made pledges to the electorate that they would restore civil liberties and freedom of the press as soon as they achieved leadership of the nation. And indeed, the general political climate of India changed when Desai's government acquired power. Desai and the others appear to have fulfilled their pledges of restoring press freedom and counteracting the damage that was done to the mass media by Indira Gandhi's government. However, the real problems of the Indian mass media which stem from flaws in the rudimentary structure and philosophy, are far from being over.

This paper, therefore will deal with the following important aspects of the recent metamorphosis of the Indian mass media; This article was written before the recent Indian elections which swept Mrs. Gandhi and the Congress Party back into power with a two-thirds majority in the 524-seat parliament.

Gandhi's methods of controlling the mass media and her concept of mass media freedom in India: the efforts of the Desai government to restore mass media freedom; and problems of the India mass media system. Indira Gandhi and the Death of the Free Indian Press National Emergency and Press Censorship.

During the Summer of 1975, as Indira Gandhi became increasingly more threatened by the mounting criticisms of her government, she declared a state of emergency. Immediately she took control of the press, prohibiting their reporting of all domestic and international news.

The government expelled several foreign correspondents (mainly American and British) and withdrew accreditation from more than 40 Indian reporters who normally covered the capital. In recent years, this has probably been the most important development in the life of the Indian press. From the very beginning of independent India, the Congress Party of India remained in power in one form or another until March 1977. At the inception of national independence, the country adopted democratic principles and pronounced India a democratic socialist nation. However, several incidents that occurred during Indira Gandhi's reign indicated that the country was drifting away from parliamentary democracy.

The declaration of a national emergency, which is justified under the Indian Constitution, lasted for about 19 months. The emergency was declared as a result of mounting political pressure exerted upon the government from opposing political parties which were striving to fight corruption, inflation and economic chaos in the country. Indira Gandhi's government, rather than taking this as a political challenge, resorted to declaring a national emergency and imprisoning the opposition party leaders, including a 11 dissenting voices from the media. The fundamental rights of the Indian ... imposed on freedom of speech and press.

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జాతీయోద్యమంలో తెలుగు పత్రికా సంపాదకులు

డాక్టర్ పి.జయదండ్రి, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, ఎస్.వి.సి.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, వలమనేరు.

"భారతదేశపు దాస్యము బాపగ
వయనమాయె మోహన గాంధీ
దావో జయమో! తేలందే యీ
జన్మకు మట్టి కనబడదండోయ్
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భర్తలు విడిచి - భార్యలు రారండోయ్
తల్లుల విడిచి - పిల్లలు రండోయ్
పిల్లల విడిచి - తల్లులు రారండోయ్"

- బసవరాజు అప్పారావు

యావత్ ప్రపంచంలో గొప్ప సంస్కృతి గల సువిశాలమైన భారతదేశం అనాదిగా కర్మభూమి. మానవలా సద్గుణాలన్నీ ప్రపంచానికి అందించిన బౌద్ధమతం పుట్టినదేశం. శాంతి, అహింసలను ప్రపంచానికే పరిచయం చేసిన పవిత్రదేశం. అలాంటి భారతదేశం విదేశీయుల ఆక్రమాలకు గురౌతూ చివరకు అఖండ భారతదేశంగా బ్రిటిష్ వారికి బంధీ అయ్యింది. వర్తకం కోసం మనదేశానికి వచ్చిన బ్రిటిష్ వారు మన దేశాన్ని ఆక్రమించుకుని మనపై పెత్తనం చెలాయించడం ప్రారంభించారు. అంతటితో అగతుండా మన సంస్కృతి, జీవన విధానాన్ని నాననం చేయడానికి కంకణం కట్టుకుని భారతీయుల్ని కట్టుబానిసలుగా మార్చివేశారు. విభజించు పాలించు పద్ధతిలో భారతీయుల్ని విభజించి భారతీయులపై పెత్తనం సాగించడంలో మేల్కొన్న మేధావివర్గం శాంతియుతంగా తిరుగుబాటును ప్రారంభించింది. కానీ బ్రిటిష్ వారి దౌర్జన్యాలను సహించని ఉదుకు నెత్తుకు తిరగబడి హింసాత్మకంగా పరిణమించింది. కానీ ఆయుధం కంటే బుద్ధితో అయిందాలన్న గాంధీ ఆలోచనకు కట్టుబడి యావత్ భారతదేశం గాంధీ మార్గంలో నడిచింది. బసవరాజు అప్పారావు అన్నట్లు అచాలగోపాలం శాంతియుత ఉద్యమంలోకి ఉరికింది. వీరిలో అక్షరాన్ని ఆయుధంగా మార్చుకున్న పత్రికా సంపాదకులది ప్రధానపాత్రగా ఆభివర్ణించవచ్చు. జాతీయోద్యమంలో తెలుగు పత్రికా సంపాదకులు ప్రజలలో రగిల్చిన దేశభక్తిని తెలియజేయడమే నా ప్రధాన ఉద్దేశం.

భారతదేశంలో 1780 సంవత్సరంలో 'బెంగాల్ గెజిట్' అనే తొలి పత్రిక వెలువడింది. కానీ అంద్రదేశంలో 1836 సంవత్సరానికి 'సత్యదూత' అనే వార పత్రిక వెలుగు చూచిందని చెప్పవచ్చు. వీరేశలింగం పంతులు మన అంద్రదేశంలో పత్రికారంగ వ్యాప్తికి కృషి చేసిన తొలి సంపాదకుడని చెప్పవచ్చు. కందుకూరి వీరేశలింగం స్థాపించిన 'బవేకవర్ణిని' వంటి పత్రికలలో అనాది సామాజిక దురాచారాలను, మూఢవిశ్వాసాలను ప్రజలకు తెలియజేసి ప్రజలలో చైతన్యం తీసుకువచ్చాడని చెప్పవచ్చు. సామాజిక సమస్యల పరిష్కారానికి ప్రారంభమైన తెలుగు పత్రికలు జాతీయోద్యమకాలంలో అంద్రదేశంలో ప్రజలలో దేశభక్తిని రగిల్చి వారిని స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమమైపు నడిపిందని చెప్పవచ్చు.

The Role of Press In National Movement

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INTRODUCTION :

The press played a notable role in the freedom struggle. They helped in the dispersal of revolutionary ideas which helped in forming an opposition against the British government. The newspapers also helped in spreading awareness about the extreme measures taken by the colonial government which further incited protests and revolutionary acts against the British.

The press in India was established by the Portuguese. The first book was printed in India in 1557 AD by the clergy of Goa. The modern Indian press began with the publication of a newspaper by William Bolts in 1766 AD. The first newspaper was published by James Augustus Hickey in 1780 AD. The first newspaper published in English by an Indian was the Bengal Gazette of Gangadhar Bhattacharyya. In the history of journalism, he made Wokingham a reflection of the people. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started publishing newspapers of progressive national nature. Newspapers infused new energy into the Indian freedom struggle. Through this, the intellectuals of the society started keeping the evils of the British and their objectives in front of the public. Dada Bhai Naoroji, Rajani Palme duitt, RomeshChunderDutt etc. people put the economic objectives of the British in front of the Indians. As a result, Indians started opposing British policies.

The developments across the world in Print Media, however came much later in 1780, when compared to developments across the world. Further, from the beginning of the 19th century, politically conscious Indians had been attracted to modern civil rights, especially the freedom of the Press. Sighting the importance of Press, the struggle for the freedom of the Press became an integral part of the struggle for freedom. James Augustus Hickey is considered the father of Indian Press. He started the Bengal Gazette in the year 1780.

Newspapers infused new energy into the Indian freedom struggle. Through this, the intellectuals of the society started keeping the evils of the British and their objectives in front of the public. Dada Bhai Naoroji, Rajani Palme duitt, RomeshChunderDutt etc. people put the economic objectives of the British in front of the Indians. As a result, Indians started opposing British policies.

The Birth Of Great News Papers:

A new phase of Indian press appeared with the rise of new wave of nationalism:

- TheTimesofIndia(1861)(newnameoftheBombayTimes).
- Thepioneer(1865)
- TheAnandBazarPatrika(1868)
- TheMadrasMail-India'sfirsteveningnewspaper-1868
- TheCivilandMilitaryGazette-1872

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Frequency of Pineapple Planting in Kerala: A Time Series Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The growing of pineapples is an important part of Kerala, India's agricultural economy. To optimize agricultural techniques and guarantee sustained crop production, knowing the historical trends and patterns of pineapple planting is crucial. Time series data regarding pineapple planting frequency in Kerala was analyzed using the Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) and Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (SARIMA) models. In order to better assist farmers and policymakers, we conducted an investigation to determine seasonal fluctuations, trends, and prospective forecasting skills. We hoped that by using these models, we could shed light on the cyclical nature of pineapple planting and help farmers in the region develop more efficient crop management practices, thereby increasing agricultural output.

Keywords: Pineapple, ARIMA, SARIMA, ADF-Test, BOX-test.

INTRODUCTION

The cultivation of pineapples is one of the most important agricultural operations carried out in the verdant state of Kerala, which is located in India. The state of Kerala, which is well-known for having a tropical climate and fertile soil, has proven itself to be an ideal region for the growth of a wide variety of crops, including the juicy and sour pineapple. The cultivation of pineapples has not only been essential to the financial well-being of regional farmers, but it has also been responsible for important contributions to the agricultural sector of the state's overall economy. However, in order to effectively manage pineapple farming, one must have a profound comprehension of the temporal patterns, trends, and forces that govern planting frequency.

జాతీయోద్యమంలో తెలుగు పత్రికల పాత్ర

డాక్టర్ సి.చెన్నకేశవులు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.ఎన్.ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల(స్వయంప్రతిపత్తి), చిత్తూరు.

భారతదేశంలో అనాది నుండి జాతీయతా భావన కొరవడింది. భరతవర్షంగా, భరతఖండంగా జంబూ ద్వీపంగా పిలువబడినప్పటికీ ప్రజలలో మనమంతా భారతీయులము అనే భావన లేదు. అంగ, వంగ, కళింగ, కాశ్మీర తదితర రాజ్యాలుగా విడిపోయిన భారతదేశంలో ప్రజలు తమను ఆయా రాజ్య ప్రజలుగానే భావించుకొన్నారే తప్ప భారతీయులమనే ఏకత్వ భావన బలంగా ఏర్పడలేదు. ఈ అనైక్యతే భారతదేశాన్ని పరాయి దేశస్థులు సులభంగా జయించడానికి ప్రధాన బలహీనతగా నిలిచింది. గ్రీకు దేశస్థుడైన అలెగ్జాండర్ నుండి అరబ్బులు, తురుష్కులు, మొఘలులు వంటి అనేకులు భారత దేశంపై దండెత్తారు. వారిలో కొందరు రాజ్యాలను కూడా స్థాపించగలిగారు. వ్యాపారం కొరకు వచ్చిన ఆంగ్లేయులు సైతం భారతదేశాన్ని ఆక్రమించుకొని సుదీర్ఘకాలం పరిపాలించడానికి కూడా భారతీయులలో జాతీయతా భావం కొరవడడమే ప్రధాన కారణం. కానీ అదివరకు పరాయి పాలనలో ఏర్పడనటువంటి జాతీయతాభావం బ్రిటీషువారు భారతదేశాన్ని పాలిస్తున్న కాలంలోనే ఏర్పడింది. మనమంతా భారతీయులం, మనది భారతదేశం, ఈ దేశం మనది అనే భావన రూపుదిద్దుకోవడానికి అనేక కారణాలతోపాటు పత్రికలు కూడా ఇతోధికంగా కృషి చేశాయి అన్నది నిర్వివాదాశం.

భారతీయులలో 1857లో సిపాయిల తిరుగుబాటు నాటికి కూడా భారతీయులలో మనమంతా ఒకే జాతి మనది ఒకటే దేశం అనే భావన లేదు. మరాఠాలుగా, ఝాన్సీ ప్రజలుగా, వివిధ రాజ్యాల, వివిధ సంస్థానాల ప్రజలుగా భారతీయులు విడిపోయి ఉన్నారు. భారత ప్రథమ స్వాతంత్ర్య సంగ్రామంగా పిలువబడిన ఈ సిపాయిల తిరుగుబాటు విఫలం కావడానికి ప్రధాన కారణం ఈ అనైక్యతే. భారతీయులలో చాలామంది సంస్థానాదీశులు, ప్రజలు ఈ తిరుగుబాటుకు సహకరించలేదు. పైగా ఆంగ్లేయుల మెప్పు పొందడానికి మనవారికే వ్యతిరేకంగా పనిచేశారు. ఇక రెండవ ప్రధాన కారణం సమాచార లోపం. రాజ్యభ్రష్టులైన స్వదేశీ రాజులు మరియు బ్రిటీషువారి నిరంకుశత్వాన్ని భరించలేని సైనికులు బ్రిటీషువారిపై తిరుగుబాటు చేయాలనుకొన్నారు. 1857 మే 3 ఆదివారం నాడు దేశమంతటా దేశీయులందరూ కలిసి ఒకేసారి రణభేరి మోగించాలని ముహూర్తం నిర్ణయించబడింది. ఈ సమాచారాన్ని చేరవేయడానికి వారు రెండు మార్గాలను ఎన్నుకొన్నారు. ఒక సందేశ వ్యాపకుని ద్వారా సైనిక పటాలానికి ఎర్ర కమలం పంపబడుతుంది. దానిని ఆపటాలంలోని సైనికులందరూ ఆ కమలాన్ని వాసన చూసి ప్రక్క పటాలానికి అందిస్తారు. ఇలా ఆ కమలాన్ని వాసన చూసిన వారు యుద్ధ దీక్ష పూనినట్లు. ఇది ఒక మార్గం. ఇక రెండో మార్గం గ్రామాలకు చపాతీలు పంపబడతాయి. చౌకీదారు ఒక ముక్క నోట్లో వేసుకొని మిగిలినవి గ్రామంలో ప్రసాదంగా పంచుతాడు. అవి తిన్నవారు యుద్ధానికి సిద్ధం అన్నమాట. మళ్ళీ అన్ని చపాతీలు తయారు చేయించి ప్రక్కగ్రామానికి పంపబడతాయి. ఇలా అరుణ కమలాల ద్వారా, చపాతీల ద్వారా సమాచారాన్ని పంచుకోవాల్సి వచ్చింది. అది అప్పటి పరిస్థితి.

1857 సిపాయిల తిరుగుబాటు నాటికి, 1947 భారత స్వాతంత్ర్య సముపార్జన సమయానికి ఈ పరిస్థితులలో ఎంతో మార్పు వచ్చింది. భారతీయులలో ఈ దేశం మనది, మనమంతా భారతీయులం అనే జాతీయతాభావం ప్రబలంగా ఏర్పడింది. 1930 ఏప్రిల్ 6న గాంధీజీ 'దండి' వద్ద ఉప్పు చట్టాన్ని ఉల్లంఘించి శాసనోల్లంఘనం ప్రారంభించారు. ఈ విషయం దేశవ్యాప్తంగా తెలిసి, ప్రజలందరూ శాసనోల్లంఘనోద్యమంలో

జాతీయోద్యమంలో ఉద్యమ స్ఫూర్తిని రగిలించిన పత్రికా సంపాదకులు భూక్యా గోపిర్యా నాయక్, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.యస్.ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల(స్వయంప్రతిపత్తి), చిత్తూరు.

ప్రపంచంలో జరిగిన పోరాటాలకంటే భారతదేశంలో జరిగిన జాతీయోద్యమం గొప్పది. ఆ ఉద్యమంలో పత్రికల పాత్ర శ్లాఘనీయమైనది. సమాజంలో పత్రికలది ప్రధాన పాత్ర. ఒక్క పత్రిక చాలు వెయ్యిమంది సైన్యంతో సమానం అని పెద్దలు పేర్కొంటారు. పత్రికలు సమాజాన్ని ఎంత గొప్పగా ప్రభావితం చేస్తాయో స్వాతంత్ర్య ఉద్యమాన్ని పరిశీలిస్తే అర్థమవుతుంది. ఎందరో దేశభక్తులు తమ చదువు, విజ్ఞానం కలబోసి ఉన్నంతలో పత్రికలను వెలువరించారు. సమాజం పట్ల తమ ధోరణి, నిరసనను తీవ్ర స్థాయిలో వ్యక్తం చేశారు. భరతమాతను బానిస సంకెళ్ల నుంచి విడిపించడానికి జరిగిన పోరాటంలో పత్రికలు కీలకపాత్ర పోషించాయి. జాతీయోద్యమంలో ఉద్యమ స్ఫూర్తిని రగిలించిన పత్రికలు, సంపాదకులు, పాత్రికేయులు నిర్వాహకుల గురించి తెలుసుకుందాం.

బ్రిటీష్ ప్రభుత్వానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా జరిగిన స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటం పలు విధాలుగా జరిగింది. ప్రజలు తమ ప్రాంత, వర్గ, కులాలకు అతితంగా అన్ని హద్దులను దాటి పోరాటం చేశారు. ఈ పోరాటంలో సమాజంలోని ఇతర ప్రతినిధులు, మేధావులతో కలిసి సంచలన పాత్రికేయులు పాల్గొన్నారు. బ్రిటన్ ప్రభుత్వ దోపిడీని, అన్యాయ మార్గాలను ఎండగడుతూ దేశం యావత్తు ఒకతాటిపై నిలిచేలా కృషి చేశారు. ఆనాటి సంపాదకులు, పాత్రికేయులు తమ రచనలతో సమాజంలోని చెడుపై పోరాటం చేస్తూనే బ్రిటీష్ బానిస పాలనకు వ్యతిరేకంగా చేసి ప్రజల్లో తగిన స్ఫూర్తిని నింపారు.

ఆనాటి సంపాదకుల లక్ష్యం ఏమిటంటే సామాజిక సంస్కరణలో, జాతీయ ఉద్యమంలో ప్రజలు భాగమయ్యేలా చూడడమే. ఆ రోజుల్లో వార్తా పత్రికను ప్రచురించడమంటే చాలా ధైర్యమైన పని, ఎందుకంటే అందులో ప్రచురితమైన అంశాలు తమకు వ్యతిరేకంగా వున్నాయని బ్రిటీష్ పాలకులు భావిస్తే సంపాదకులు, ప్రచురణకర్తలు ఉక్కుపాదం మోపేవారు. స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటంలో వార్తా పత్రికలను శక్తివంతమైన ఆయుధాలుగా పరిగణించేవారు. బ్రిటీష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాద పాలకులకు వ్యతిరేకంగా దేశవ్యాప్తంగా పౌరులను ఐక్యం చేయడమనే గర్వకారణమైన సంప్రదాయాన్ని వార్తా పత్రికలు, మ్యాగజైన్లు నెలకొల్పాయి. బ్రిటీష్ పాలకులకు వ్యతిరేకంగా విల్లములు, కత్తులు ఎక్కుపెట్టాల్సిన అవసరం లేదని, బ్రిటన్ సిపాయిల ఫిరంగులకు వ్యతిరేకంగా వార్తా పత్రికను బయటకు తీయండి అని పిలుపునిచ్చేవారు. ఈ మాటలు వార్తాపత్రికల బలాన్ని సూచిస్తున్నాయి.

జాతీయోద్యమంలో ఎంతో మంది సంపాదకులు పత్రికల ద్వారా జాతికి సేవ చేశారు. స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటంలో తమ రచనల ద్వారా ప్రజల్లో చైతన్యం నింపారు. ఈ నేపథ్యంలో పత్రికల ద్వారా సాంఘిక సంస్కరణలకు, స్వాతంత్ర్య సమరానికి నూతన మార్గాన్ని నిర్దేశించిన రాజా రామ్మోహన్ రాయ్, మఖన్ లాల్ చతుర్వేది, అజిముల్లా ఖాన్, గౌరీ శంకర్ రాయ్ గాధలను ఈ వ్యాసం ద్వారా తెలుసుకునే ప్రయత్నం చేద్దాం. రాజా రామ్మోహన్ రాయ్ :

పత్రికల ద్వారా భారతదేశ స్వాతంత్ర్య ఉద్యమానికి నూతన మార్గాన్ని అందించిన గొప్ప వ్యక్తి రాజా రామ్మోహన్ రాయ్. ఆయన్ను ఆధునిక భారతదేశ పునరుద్ధరణోద్యమ పితామహునిగా పిలుస్తారు. దేశంకోసం జీవితాన్ని త్యాగం చేసిన మహనీయుడు. బెంగాల్లోని రాధానగర్లో బ్రాహ్మణ కుటుంబంలో మే 22, 1772లో

జాతీయోద్యమంలో తెలుగు పత్రికల పాత్ర

డాక్టర్ జి. ధర్మమూర్తి, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.ఎస్. ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల(స్వయంప్రతిపత్తి), చిత్తూరు,

కాగితం, సిరా వాడుకలోకి రాకముందే వార్తాప్రసార సాధనాలుండేవి. అతి ప్రాచీన కాలంలో సంతల్లో వార్తల వినిమయం జరుగుతుండేది. యాత్రికులు కూడా ఆయా ప్రదేశాలకు సంబంధించిన వార్తలు ప్రజలకు అందించేవారు. ఆంగ్లంలో వార్త అంటే న్యూస్. న్యూస్ అనే శబ్దానికి ఆంగ్లంలో ప్రత్యేక ప్రాముఖ్యం వుంది. నాల్గుదిక్కులు నుంచి వచ్చేది న్యూస్ NEWS అనే నాల్గు అక్షరాల్లో N- నార్త్కు, E- ఈస్టుకు, W- వెస్టుకు, S- సౌత్కు ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహిస్తాయని అందువల్ల నాల్గుకలసి NEWS అయిందని చెప్పవచ్చు.

రాజమహేంద్రవరం నుంచి వెలువడ్డ 'వందేమాతరం' పత్రిక మొదటి సంచిక (మార్చి 1907) లోనే దేశదైన్యస్థితి తొలగాలంటే స్వదేశీ ఉద్యమం అనుసరణీయమని ప్రబోధించింది. ఆకాలంలో రాజమహేంద్రవరం నుంచి 'ఆంధ్రకేసరి' పత్రిక, మచిలీపట్నం నుంచి 'కృష్ణాపత్రిక' జాతీయ భావప్రబోధకాలయిన వ్యాసాలు ప్రచురించసాగాయి. ఆంధ్రకేసరి పత్రికను చరిత్ర చతురాసన చిలుకూరి వీరభద్రరావు గారు నడిపారు. గత శతాబ్దిలోనే ప్రారంభమైన 'దేశాభిమాని' ఈ కాలంలో జాతీయోద్యమానికి అండగా నిలిచింది. 1908లో గాడిచర్ల హరిసర్వోత్తమరావు సంపాదకుడుగా బెజవాడ నుంచి వెలువడిన స్వరాజ్య తెలుగు వారపత్రిక ఆరోజుల్లో దక్షిణాదికొన ఓ.వి. చిదంబరంపిళ్ళై ఆంగ్లేయుల గుత్త వ్యాపారాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించి ఓడకొని దక్షిణాదికొన కోస్తా వ్యాపారం మొదలు పెట్టారు. హరిసర్వోత్తమరావు విదేశ పరిపాలనా విధానాన్ని గూర్చి సంపాదకీయం వ్రాయగ అతనికి రాజద్రోహ నేరంమోపి మూడేండ్లు కఠిశిక్ష విధించారు.

ఆంధ్ర శేషగిరిరావుగారి సంపాదకత్వంలో 1931లో ప్రారంభమైన 'ఆంధ్రభూమి' సచిత్రమాస పత్రికలో సర్వవిషయాల్ని చర్చిస్తూ ఉండేవారు. ఆంధ్ర శేషగిరిరావుగారు ఆంధ్రులు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వచ్చే వరకు సిగముడి వేయనని చాణక్యనిలాగా ప్రతినపూని శిరోజూలూ, మీసాలూ పెంచిన దీక్షితులు. ఈ పత్రికలో ఆంధ్ర జాతికి సంబంధించిన వివిధ విషయాలను ప్రామాణికంగా, పరిశోధనా దృష్టితో ప్రచురించేవారు.

బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదులకు వ్యతిరేకంగా తెలుగు పత్రికారంగం చేసిన తొలిగర్జనా ఘోష ఇది. తెలుగు దేశంలో 'సెడిషన్' కేసుకు శిక్షపడిన తొలి సంపాదకుడు సర్వోత్తమరావుగారే. 1910 నాటికి ఆంధ్రలో జాతీయోద్యమం బాగా ప్రాబల్యం వహించింది. వందేమాతరం ఉద్యమ ఫలితంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో రాజకీయ పరిజ్ఞానం, చైతన్యం వృద్ధిగాంచాయి. స్వదేశాభిమానంతోపాటు స్వరాష్ట్రాభిమానం కూడా ప్రారంభమైంది. 1912లో దేశాభిమాని దేశమాత, భారతమాత, దర్బారు, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక, కృష్ణాపత్రిక మొదలైన తెలుగు పత్రికలు ఆంధ్రోద్యమాన్ని బలపరుస్తూ ప్రత్యేక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణావశ్యకతను గురించి రాశాయి.

1913లో తొలి ఆంధ్ర మహాసభ బాసట్లలో జరిగింది 1914లో ద్వితీయ మహాసభ బెజవాడలో జరిగింది. 1917లో నెల్లూరులో జరిగిన రాష్ట్ర మహాసభలో ప్రత్యేక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రస్తావన చేయలేదని ఆంధ్రపత్రిక తీవ్రంగా విమర్శించింది. ఈ విధంగా ఏబేటూ జరిగే ఆంధ్ర మహాసభల చర్చనీయాంశాలకు అత్యధిక ప్రాధాన్యమిస్తూ నాటి తెలుగు పత్రికలు ఆంధ్రోద్యమానికి పుష్టిని, తుష్టిని చేకూర్చాయి.

स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में हिंदी साहित्यकारों का योगदान

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बीज शब्द : देश, राष्ट्र, चेतना, आजादी

शोध प्रविधि : इस शोध पत्र में प्राथमिक और द्वितीय श्रोतों के आधार पर अध्ययन किया गया है।

सार : लेखनी प्रत्येक काल में समाज का मार्गदर्शन करती आई है। जब - जब समाज दिग्भ्रमित होता है, राजनीति पथ भ्रष्ट होती है, और जनसाधारण कर्तव्यविमूढ़ की अवस्था में आता है, तब- तबकाल के सिपाही उठकर लेखनी के माध्यम से इन सब का मार्गदर्शन किया है। भारत का स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन भी इसका अपवाद नहीं है। पराधीनता के उस काल में जब सर्वत्र पराभव ही पराभव दिखाई देता था, तब हमारे देश में अनेकों ऐसे क्रांतिकारी और साहित्यकार उत्पन्न हुए, जिन्होंने अपनी पवित्र लेखनी के माध्यम से हमारे समाज का मनोबल और आत्मबल बनाए रखने का प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया।

देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए 1857 से लेकर 1947 तक क्रांतिकारियों व आन्दोलनकारियों के साथ ही लेखकों, कवियों और पत्रकारों ने भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उनकी गौरव गाथा हमें प्रेरणा देती है कि हम स्वतंत्रता के मूल्य को बनाये रखने के लिए कृत संकल्पित रहें। साहित्यकारों ने अपने साहित्यिक कृतियों के द्वारा भारतवासियों के हृदयों में चेतना उत्पन्न कर दी। स्वतंत्रता के इस आंदोलन में भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र का नाम सादरपूर्वक लिया जाता है। भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र ने तत्कालीन युवा पीढ़ी के भीतर उमंग पैदा किया था कि उनके साहित्य को पढ़कर देश के अधिकांश युवा अंग्रेजी सरकार के अन्याय, प्रतिशोध और अत्याचार के विरुद्ध उठ खड़े हुए थे। 'भारत दुर्वशा' में भारत देश की स्थिति को अवगत कराया और अंग्रेजी सरकार की कूटनीति को समाज के समक्ष पेश किया। 'अंधेर नगरी चौपट राजा' व्यंग्य के माध्यम से भारतेन्दु जी ने तत्कालीन राजाओं की कार्यशैली पर करारा व्यंग किया था। कर्तव्यविमुख शासकों की स्वार्थ प्रवृत्ति को समाज के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया।

भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्रने गरीबी, पराधीनता, अमानवीय शोषण का चित्रण कर साहित्य के माध्यम से लोगों में जागृति लाने का प्रयत्न किया। भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र के साथ उनके मंडल के सदस्यों ने अपनी पत्रिकाओं के जरिए युवा पीढ़ी में क्रांति पैदा करने की कोशिश की। गुलामी की जंजीरों को तोड़ने पत्रकारिता का भी अहम योगदान रहा। हिंदी के साहित्यकारों ने देश के लोगों में आजादी की चेतना जगाने का काम अपने कंधों पर ले लिया। सच्चे अर्थों में देश की आजादी का संघर्ष का पहला ऐलान हिंदी की पत्र-पत्रिकाओं और हिंदी लेखकों की विविध कृतियों से ही हुआ है। 8 फरवरी 1857 को दिल्ली से अजीमुल्ला खान ने हिंदी और उर्दू में एक छोटा समाचार पत्र निकाला- 'पयामे आजादी'। उसमें उस समय के राष्ट्रीय गीत की प्रथम पंक्तियां छपी थी।

"हम हैं इसके मालिक, हिंदुस्तान हमारा,

पाक वतन है भौग का, जत्रत से भी प्यागा"।

भारतेन्दु के समय से हिंदी में साहित्यिक पत्रकारिता प्रारंभ हुई उनकी प्रेरणा से लगभग 25 पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित हुईं। सन 1877 ई में हिंदी प्रदीप तथा सन् 1884 में भारत जीवन का प्रकाशन एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना और जन जागृकता के अंतर्गत आता है। पंडित बालकृष्ण भट्ट जी ने हिंदी प्रदीप का प्रकाशन किया। हिंदी पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में हिंदी प्रदीप का उदित होना एक क्रांतिकारी घटना थी। हिंदी गद्य शैली के विकास में इस पत्रिका का योगदान

TRENDS IN REGISTRATIONS OF PATENTS ON MICROBES AND THEIR INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT

Patents are key indicators of the scientific development and represent the growth of Indian economy. The patents protect the fundamental rights of the founder scientist and gives motivation to the budding scientists to take Science as career. Patents are the form of IP intellectual property rights, most frequently used to tendency protection of the knowledge related to biological resources. IPR in the field of microbiology and more specifically for microorganisms is of predominant importance. As yet the Government has given very few patents for microorganisms, mainly on directing from courts. With the law license patenting of microorganisms, several pharmaceutical companies and research institutions have filed applications for patenting microorganisms including fungi, bacteria and viruses. While the existing provisions in the patent bill permit patenting of certain life forms in line with the Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights Arrangement, there is still sufficient argument regarding the term 'microorganism', which has not been clearly outlined. It need investigate the practicability of offering statutory protection to microorganisms that are genetically characterised with significant human involvement on harmonized global patent systems and also elaborate on the need for 'microorganism'. The review will enlighten the trends and achievements of scientific process related to microbes and industrial applications.

KEYWORDS: IPR, -Tendency Protection-Permitting Patent -Microorganisms, industrial growth

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Patents Act, 1970 microorganisms were added under the horizon of patentability direct the Patents (Correction) Act, 2002, in compliance with the passages. Reported in Section 3(j) of the Patents Act, 1970, a factory, beast, seeds and natural processes, separate from microorganisms aren't patentable. The Indian patents act, allows patentability of microorganisms under section 3(j) of. The reference point judgment of the Calcutta High court in the case of *Dinshankar A. G. v. Controller of Patents & Designs* on 15th January, 2001, prevails to the 2002 correction in the patents act, 1970 accepted a criterion in the field of micro-biological disquisition. In this case, an request was filed against the Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs, wherein, the process for exertion of contagious *Burkitt's Vaccine* was consolidated on the grounds that the process of medication of vaccine that identified a living contagion cannot be considered fabrication and that a vaccine comprising of a living contagion cannot be considered a substance or insensible object. The court in this case transposed the judgment of the Assistant regulator and held that, the exertion of preparing a vendible commodity containing a living substance isn't barred from the horizon of the word 'manufacturer' and that the regulator erred in denying patent protection to the vaccine just because it contained a live contagion. Likewise, the end product

was new, able of artificial operation and was useful for defensive death against contagious *Burkitt's* infection, therefore making the process and generally. The court further permitted the request and directed the petitioner's patent operation to be prevalent within two months of the publication/ delivery of the opinion. The micro-organisms with mutual involvement, accompanied by novelty, mileage and artificial relevance are patentable. The technological progress in the field of micro-biology, genetics, etc. have complex the issue link up to patents in microorganisms. Bacteria, fungi and contagious provide the major group of microorganisms that have been made use of large by biotechnology. The inheritable material of these microorganisms serving as raw components are acclimatized by the biotechnologists with the scissors of restriction endonucleases, nature with ligases and regenerate into desirable form using well-informed ways of inheritable engineering. The field of operation of inheritable engineering is broad and covers huge areas, for illustration, the use of fungi in bakery, wine and antibiotic synthesis, bacteria for the construct of vaccines, revision of shops insects' genome (transgenic shops) and the such like. Once 200 times living organisms have been exclude from patent laws; life forms were considered a 'product of nature' and not a mortal invention. Before 1980, Patents were given for generally grounded on microbiological processes. No patent was given for the living realities per se, which were advised to be the product of nature. Although patent laws were in the first place framed for mechanical and chemical inventions the patenting of life forms was also included. First patent grounded on microorganisms was made by Louis Pasteur on 23 January 1873, for the process of stirring beer. The claim made by him was cleverness produces a better quality and lesser quantum of beer from the same volume and quality of wort (the boiled extract of malt or other material) the incentive or pure sake is increase to evoke or bring on fermentation. In countries across the world the so-called products of nature philosophical system barred living matter from patentability. The products of nature philosophical system barred patentability of achievements being in nature, including living matter. Under this doctrine, one could secure patents for tumour processes and sterilisation of naturally go on chemical or natural composites as well as patents for microorganisms as a culture or in combination with a carrier. The product claims for the microorganisms, still, weren't patentable because they comprised of living achievements - microorganisms. The non-patentable status of living organisms changed with the reference point decision of the Supreme Court, USA, in *Diamond v. Chakrabarty* in 1980, when the genetically modified bacterium was granted a patent. A microorganism lives as a part of the Nature; hence its discovery is NOT an invention. However, sense of treating scientific propositions and principles as non-patentable inventions get defeated, if it's an creativeness. However, also minerals and ores discovered from the inwards of earth and deep seabed would qualify for patenting. If microorganisms insulated from the nature for the first time are considered patentable. Therefore, microorganisms can be considered as an invention only if the microorganism has not been represented in the erudite study and there's an element of moral involvement with the discovery. The general belief is that the patent system encourages the creation of new, predominantly unanticipated inventions. Thus, indeed though *Chakrabarty* simply reconfirming genes, changing bacteria that formerly survive, the deep interpretation by the court advanced the broadest breadth to patentability to the absolute subject matter. Therefore, the US position could be epitomized as once the introductory patentability criteria are met, as for any other

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurs play a key role in any economy. These are the people who have the skills and necessary initiatives to take some new ideas to market. They have to make the right decisions to make their ideas profitable. The educated Indian women have to go a long way to achieve equal rights and position because traditions are deeply rooted in Indian society where the sociological and psychological factors set up have been a major dominated one. Despite all the social hurdles, Indian women have been standing tall in the rest of the crowd and are applauded for their achievements in the business world. The transformation of the social fabric of the Indian society, in terms of the merged urban and rural status of women and varied aspirations for better living, has necessitated a change in the lifestyle of every Indian woman. She has competed with man and successfully stood up with him in every walk of life and business is no exception for this. These women leaders are assertive, persuasive and willing to take risks. They have managed to survive and have succeeded in this cut throat competition with their hard work, diligence and perseverance. The present study has been an attempt to generate awareness and to understand the meaning of what women entrepreneurship is and how important it is or the development of the world rationally, economically and in all spheres. An extensive literature review is done on women entrepreneurs. At the end some major problems faced by Indian women entrepreneurs, Indian terms-women entrepreneurship, success stories, problems faced by women.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneur, socio and psychological factors

INTRODUCTION-ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Essentially, entrepreneurship is the process of developing, organizing, and running a new business to generate profit while taking on financial risk. In a broader sense, entrepreneurship is the process of transforming the status quo by solving the most pressing problems and pain points in our society, often by introducing an innovative product or service or creating new markets. Entrepreneurship is the ability and readiness to develop, organize and run a business enterprise, along with any of its uncertainties in order to make a profit. The most prominent example of entrepreneurship is the starting of new businesses. In economics, entrepreneurship connected with land, labour, natural resources and capital can generate a profit. The entrepreneurial vision is defined by discovery and risk-taking and is an indispensable part of a nation's capacity to succeed in an ever-changing and more competitive global marketplace. The entrepreneurs are often known as a source of new ideas or innovators, and bring new ideas in the market by replacing old with a new invention.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Financial Inclusion is delivery of banking services at an affordable cost to the vast sections of disadvantaged and low income groups. The main focus of financial inclusion in India is to promote sustainable development and generating employment in rural areas for the rural population. Out of 19.9 core households in India, only 6.82 core households have access to banking services. As far as rural areas are concerned, out of 13.83 core rural households in India, only 4.16 core rural households have access to basic banking services. In respect of urban areas, only 49.52% of urban households have access to banking services. Over 41% of adult population in India does not have bank account. There are many factors affecting access to financial services by weaker section of society in India. Several steps have been taken by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government to bring the financially excluded people to the fold of the formal banking services. The 100 per cent financial inclusion drive is progressing all over the country. The State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) has been advised to identify one or more districts for 100 per cent financial inclusion. So far, the SLBC has identified 431 districts for 100 per cent financial inclusion. As on 31st March 2009, 204 districts in 18 States and 5 Union Territories have reported having achieved the target. Keeping in view the enormity of the task involved, the Committee on Financial Inclusion recommended the setting up of a mission mode National Rural Financial Inclusion Plan (NRFIP) with a target of providing access to comprehensive financial services to at least 50 per cent (55.77 million) of the excluded rural households by 2012 and the remaining by 2015.

Keywords: Financial Inclusion, Inclusive Growth, Bank, RBI, Finance

INTRODUCTION

Financial Inclusion is described as the method of offering banking and financial solutions and services to every individual in the society without any form of discrimination. It primarily aims to include everybody in the society by giving them basic financial services without looking at a person's income or savings. Financial inclusion chiefly focuses on providing reliable financial solutions to the economically underprivileged sections of the society without having any unfair treatment. It intends to provide financial solutions without any signs of inequality. It is also committed to being transparent while offering financial assistance without any hidden transactions or costs. Financial inclusion is an important step towards inclusive growth. It helps in the overall economic development of the underprivileged population. In India effective financial inclusion is needed for upliftment of the poor and disadvantaged people by providing them the modified financial products and services. This leads to inclusive growth encompassing the deprived and marginalized sections.

It helps in the overall economic development of the underprivileged population. In India effective financial inclusion is needed for upliftment of the poor and disadvantaged people by providing them the modified financial products and services. In the Indian subcontinent, the concept of financial inclusion was first familiarized in the year 2005 by the

Optical and Paper-based Dual Sensing of Hg^{2+} and Colorimetric Reduction of Cr(VI) by Green Synthesized Silver Nanoparticles Prepared from the Bark Extract of *Sweetinia mahagoni* and Their Promising Antimicrobial Applications

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Abstract

This study was conducted to identify promising applications of green silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) prepared from a bark extract of *Sweetinia mahagoni* (Sm). The green synthesized Sm-AgNPs were characterized using various spectroscopy methods. AgNPs were first investigated using ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy, and the metal nanoparticles exhibited an intense surface plasmon resonance (SPR) peak at different wavelengths. The green synthesized Sm-AgNPs had an SPR peak at 430 nm, which confirms the formation of Sm-AgNPs. In addition, Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy was conducted to determine the bioactive compounds of bark extract that actively participate in the reduction of Sm-AgNPs, and the results revealed O-H stretching of free hydroxyl alcohol and phenols, N-H bonds of primary amines, S=O stretching of sulfoxide in aromatic groups, C-I stretching due to aliphatic iodo compounds, and C-Br stretching by halo compounds of the bark extract which might reduce and stabilize Sm-AgNPs. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) results revealed that Sm-AgNPs were approximately irregular spheres. EDS results revealed the complete reduction of silver to elemental silver. The particle size analysis of Sm-AgNPs was conducted using dynamic light scattering (DLS), and the results revealed that Sm-AgNPs were polydisperse with an average size range from 35.8 to 47.8 nm, an average mean size of 41.3 nm, and a Z average of 37.7 nm. Sm-AgNPs had a negative zeta potential value of -19.0 mV, indicating that Sm-AgNPs were very stable in colloidal form. Further studies were carried out to demonstrate their usefulness in industrial and biomedical applications. In these studies, Sm-AgNPs exhibited a very good antibacterial activity against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. In addition to regular assays, we also investigated important industrial applications such as the reduction of toxic hexavalent chromium to a nontoxic form and sensing of Hg^{2+} ions. The results revealed that Sm-AgNPs had an excellent performance in biosensor applications such as sensing and detecting mercury at parts per million/parts per billion levels. In conclusion, green Sm-AgNPs are promising

The Origin of Healthcare for Women in India

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Today women's health has become a significant platform for all to get into. In addition to doctors, pharmaceutical industry, social organizations, women's groups, philanthropists, and government bodies have decided to contribute time, effort, and money to this worthy cause. There have been several slogans to promote health care for women like "Women's Health is Global Health" and "Healthy Mother-Healthy Family". Many more such motivational messages have been used by health professionals, especially the obstetricians and gynaecologists to participate in these programs. No doubt it has had an impact on our society and women's health has been improving steadily over the years. But to understand how and when this issue of women's health started being understood as a problem and soon became a challenge, we have to go back to the nineteenth century. That is why I call this "A story of the world of yesterday".

Scenario in the Late Nineteenth Century

However, many enlightened persons, social activists were deeply concerned. The country was governed by the British. Policies and budgets came from London. The British officialdom was also very sympathetic to the cause of Women's Health. Queen Victoria was reigning and was designated as "Empress of India" in 1876. She was deeply interested in India.

Queen Victoria (1819-1901).

It is said "She never visited India but, in many ways, India came to her". Her trusted aide was Munshi Abdul Karim. He regaled her with many stories about India. Visiting dignitaries, Maharajas and Maharani's called on her. She welcomed them to her court and listened to their problems. She even learnt Hindi at the age of 86 years so that she could communicate easily with her subjects from India. They informed her about the poor condition of women's health. She promised to help and she actually did! She decided to send British women doctors to India. This was at a time when British women had just entered the medical profession against all odds and were struggling to establish themselves. Her sympathetic attitude changed the scenario.

In the year 1845 the first medical college in India was started in Mumbai, the Grant Medical College, which offered a licentiate course in modern medicine. Similar medical colleges were opened in Madras (Chennai) and Calcutta.

Sir J. J. Hospital 1845 - original building.

Mumbai was known as Bombay then. The population of Bombay realized the value of modern science. Doctors were treated as "God" and started practicing in areas around Bombay and gradually into remote villages in the country side. This college was not open to women, for the first 15 years of its existence. It was only in 1885 that the gates were opened to women. 5 brave women entered the profession. They were not welcomed but were actually ridiculed as they entered the classrooms. At about the same time, women were admitted in Calcutta and Madras colleges also.

There were a handful of individuals who played a pivotal role and this epistle deals with the life and works of these contributors.



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PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Financial inclusion acts as a key role towards the inclusive growth in the marginalized sections of the people towards the economic development of the economy. The govt. also taking various measures and implemented various schemes for the supporting of weaker sections in the society in order to develop backward and rural areas. Since the starting microfinance institutions has been playing a major role in financial inclusion in India, in order to improve the weaker sections of the society. But in most of the developing countries majority of people are out of financial awareness ambit. The RBI also taken the following preventive measures to mitigate the problem of financial inclusion. Financial inclusion is a key tool in reducing poverty and boosting poverty. They are giving basic financial services to marginalized sections of the people. The financial inclusion providing basic financial access to less fortunate people to step out of the vicious cycle and empower and enlighten of their lives.

KEY WORDS: Financial inclusion, RBI, Poverty, financial services, micro finance, vicious cycle.

INTRODUCTION: In India the majority of population are living under the Below Poverty Line. Those mainly include poor, backward, women and people of rural and distant places remain without access to formal financial services. Lot of indifferences can see among the states, sectors, regions and communities. The development with exclusion cannot achieve social justice. Financial inclusion is a one of the powerful weapon to achieve inclusive growth. Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and inputs and financial services needed by vulnerable groups women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, children, aged people, disabled people, poor migrants, people with health hazards or severe health problems etc. at a fair and transparent manner. Higher the financial inclusion, greater will be the economic development. On the other hand, greater economic development leads to higher financial inclusion. It will create opportunities to each and every one to participate in and get benefit from developmental activities. Financial inclusion aims to provide tailor made financial solutions to poor people as per their individual financial conditions, household needs, preferences and income levels.

Financial inclusion intends to help people secure financial services and products at economical prices such as deposits, fund transfers, services, loans, insurance, payment services etc., it aims to establish proper financial institutions to serve the needy people. These institutions have clear cut regulations and should maintain high standards that are existent in the financial industry. It also tends to bring in mobile banking or financial services to reach the poorest

Banking Technology And Management

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Abstract

The Banking Sector is continuously evolving. New technologies are introducing in the banking industry to make transactions easier and safer. With updated and user-friendly. With the ever-changing banking standards have been developed by various regulatory authorities like RBI. The covid-19 pandemic can already be considered a milestone in the evolution of banking, here due to this digital banking now global customers prefer online or mobile banking to manage different activities. To support the customers, the banking sector provided customer care services for knowing unknown information and the bankers also protecting for customers from cyber-attacks. By digital banking a lot of changes happened in the banking industry here a customer can operate from anywhere in the world online. The banking industry has created various standardized apps to protect customers from hacking. And safer transactions.

Keywords: Digital Banking, RBI, Covid-19, Technology, Hacking

Introduction:

India is becoming a Digital India. As our country is witnessing innovation and technology. In traditional days to maintain the accounts or transactions maintaining large books or subsidiary books. The banks don't have automation. But in this digital world, banks have been enriched by the pace of innovation in digital transactions. Customers can operate an account from anywhere in the world, he can deposit or withdraw through banking apps. Due to technology he or she can operate with easy and safer without risk of theft. Even with this growth of technological advancements, hacking has also taken more. However, the govt. or banks may take proper measures for the protection of customers with artificial intelligence, machine learning, blockchain technology, etc.

Objectives:

The main objectives of this paper are:

1. To know about the role of banking in the digital world
2. The knowledge about the recent tools involved in banking technology
3. To examine the what are various support systems offered to customers
4. The main objective is to know what recent trends involved in the computerized banking industry
5. To know the modernized digital apps and their utilization of customers
6. Innovation bank accounts involved in the modern banking industry.

Research methodology:

This data is collected from both primary data and secondary data. The secondary data was collected from various e-published sources, e-journals, e-magazines, e-newspapers, etc.

Scope of the Study: The Scope of the study includes:

1. The study covers only what are the various services offered by banks to their customers
2. It covers only recent trends in the industry
3. It focuses on only popular digital apps and accounts by various customers in the banking industry
4. It covers major only the Indian Banking Industry

Role of digital banking in India:

After LPG in India in 1991 brought major changes in the banking industry and also covid-19 showed an impact on the banking industry. And also banking industry provided a proper grievance system for supporting and solving the problems of customers and providing a proper solution to them through a proper procedure system.

Some of the benefits we can observe in our banking system our digitalization we can observe here: when compared to traditional banking digitalization of banks provide more benefits to people

1. Digital banking has become a boon to people who can transact anywhere
2. Paperless currency and 24X7 service available for supporting and providing information to the people regarding easier and safer transactions
3. Security is also one of the major benefits to the people like protection from hacking, cyber attacks

Types of bank accounts:

Now a day in bank accounts different terms and conditions are changed according to the present developing global world to transact easier and more convenience from person to person and person to merchant or merchant to merchant with security passwords and with protection without any negative

impact like cyber-attacks, and hence they can operate from at any time from anywhere

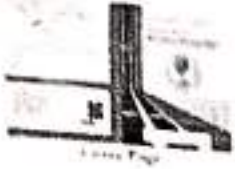
Some of the banks accounts like:

1. Savings account
2. Current account
3. Fixed deposits
4. Recurring deposits
5. Nodal accounts
6. Escrow accounts
7. NOSTRO accounts

of the future, and some of the banking trends like cyber security, banking regulations, mobile banking, virtual assistance, voice banking, and robotic process automation.

Recently in the banking industry the RBI also started a pilot project i.e. digital e-rupay on December 01, 2022.

1. The RBI selected this pilot project which would cover selected places where it comprises both customers and also business merchants.



“उच्चतर शिक्षा की नियामक प्रणाली में अमूल परिवर्तन”

नई शिक्षा नीति के संदर्भ में....

डॉ. शेख. बेनजीर

सहायक आचार्य

पी.वी.के.एन शासकीय महाविद्यालय, चित्तूर

सारांश : शिक्षा प्रणाली अपने समय की आवश्यकताओं और मूल्यों को साथ लेकर चलती है। शिक्षा का अधिकार सबको है। दशकों से उच्चतर शिक्षा का विनियमन बहुत सख्त रहा है, जिसे बहुत कम प्रभाव के साथ विनियमित करने का प्रयास किया गया है। उच्चतर शिक्षा क्षेत्र को फिर से सक्रिय करने और इसे कामयाब करने के लिए नियामक प्रणाली को पूरी तरह से बदलने की आवश्यकता है। इस आईसीआई का पहला अंग राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा विनियामक परिषद यह एचपीआरसी होगा। यह उच्चतर शिक्षा क्षेत्र के लिए एक साझा और सिंगल पाइंट रेगुलेटर की तरह काम करेगा। जिसमें शिक्षक शिक्षा शामिल है, किंतु चिकित्सीय एवं विधिक शिक्षा शामिल नहीं है और इस तरह नियामक प्रक्रिया में दोहराव और अव्यवस्था को समाप्त करेगा।

बीज शब्द : शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, मूल्य

शोध प्रविधि : इस शोध पत्र में प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीय स्रोतों के आधार पर अध्ययन किया गया।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य : शोध पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य उच्च शिक्षा की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालना है तथा नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 संबंधित विषयों की चर्चा करना है। नई शिक्षा नीति का मुख्य उद्देश्य एक बच्चे को कुशल बनाने के साथ-साथ, जिस किसी क्षेत्र में वह रुचि रखता है, उस क्षेत्र में निष्णात करना।

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The Use of Big Data Analytics to Improve Library Services

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Abstract

The big data analytics to improve library services. The importance of library activities and the role of big data analytics in attractise them. The reading used data from library movement records and user surveys to identify patterns and trend in sponsor behavior. Results show that big data analytics can be used to improve collection development, user engagement, and marketing efforts. With recommendations for libraries looking to leverage big data analytics to improve their services, stress the importance of data quality, privacy, and right considerations.

Keywords: Collection development, big data analytics, patron, library analytics

Introduction

Libraries play an essential role in society by providing access to information, resources, and activities to support life time learning and scholarly analysis. However, as libraries face increasing competition from digital resources and varying user needs, they must find original ways to remain relative and meet the growing needs of their consumers.

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Big data analytics offers libraries an opportunity to increase insights into consumer behavior and preferences, enabling them to make data-driven decisions and improve their activities. To explore the use of big data analytics to improve library services, including collection development, user engagement, and marketing efforts. By analyzing data from library circulation records and user surveys, this study seeks to identify patterns and trends in patron behavior and demonstrate how big data analytics can to enhance library services.

The rise of big data analytics has enable libraries to take benefit of the huge amounts of data generated by their operations, such as movement records, user interactions, and online doings. These data sets contain precious insights that can be used to better understand patron needs and preferences, improve collection management, and optimize library operations. However, in spite of the likely benefits of big data analytics, libraries features quite a few challenges in implementing these technologies, including data privacy concern, technological barriers, and ethical considerations. These challenges and provide the practical recommendations for libraries looking to execute big data analytics in their operations. By responsibility so, libraries can better to serve their customers, stay relevant in an ever-changing information

Rajendran Raju, Venkatramana Losetty*, Srinivasan Ravikumar, Puthalapattu Bhanuprakash, Subramanian Balamurugan and Venkatesan Pandiyan*

Geometrical and temperature impact on elucidation of intermolecular interactions for the binary mixtures of morpholine with aliphatic esters by thermodynamic, FTIR and DFT study

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Abstract: In this investigation, the binary solutions of morpholine (MP) with tert-butyl acetate (TBA), iso-butyl acetate (IBA), butyl acetate (BA) and butyl acrylate (BAC) were prepared for the densities (ρ) and speeds of sound (u) measurements at $T = (303.15, 308.15, 313.15$ and $318.15)$ K over the entire composition range and at atmospheric pressure ($P = 0.1$ MPa). From these data, excess thermodynamic properties such as excess molar volume (V_m^E), excess isentropic compressibility (κ_S^E) and excess speeds of sound (u^E) were calculated to elucidate the strength and types of intermolecular interactions between the component molecules. Redlich-Kister (RK) equation and Prigogine–Flory–Patterson (PFP) theory was applied to correlate the excess parameters and excess volumes, respectively. Further, intermolecular free length theory and collision frequency theory were used to correlate the speed of sound data. Shifting of bands ($\delta\nu$), bond length and hydrogen bond strength between the atoms were calculated from the experimental FTIR and DFT theoretical studies. The systematic increasing order of the intermolecular hydrogen bond strength between the two atoms in the studied binary systems as follows: TBA > IBA > BA > BAC.

Keywords: DFT study; FTIR analysis; isentropic compressibility; molecular interaction; PFP theory.

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సాయుధ పోరాట యోధుడు - మన నేతాజీ

డా॥ పి.బయ్యదండ్రుడు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, ఎస్.వి.సి.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, పలమనేరు.

"మీ రక్తాన్ని ధారపోయండి. మీకు స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని ఇస్తాను."

భారత స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమ చరిత్రలో గాంధీజీ ప్రవేశం ఒక ప్రధాన ఘట్టం. గాంధీజీ తాను నమ్మిన న్యాయం, అహింసా సిద్ధాంతాలనే తీవ్రతంతో నమ్మి స్వాతంత్ర్య సాధనలో కృతకృత్యుడయ్యాడు. అలాంటి గాంధీయ మార్గం ఒక్కటే సరికాదని, సాయుధపోరాటానికి నాంది పలికిన యువరక్తం నేతాజీ సుభాష్ చంద్రబోసు. సుభాష్ చంద్రబోసు మరణం ఇప్పటికీ ఒక రహస్యంగానే మిగిలిపోయిందని చెప్పవచ్చు. కానీ సుభాష్ చంద్రబోసు పోరాట పటిమ, యువశక్తి సమైక్యత, శత్రువులపై పోరాటంలో తెగింపు, నమ్మిన సిద్ధాంతాన్ని తీవ్రతంతో అమలు పరచిన నాయకత్వ లక్షణాలు ఒక్క భారతదేశానికే కాదు యావత్ ప్రపంచానికి ఒక ఆదర్శం. ఒక మార్గదర్శనం, ఒక మేలుకొలుపని చెప్పవచ్చు. చదువులో ఎప్పుడూ ముందుంటే సుభాష్ చంద్రబోసు తండ్రికోరికపై లండన్ వెళ్ళి పై చదువులు చదివి ఉన్నత ఉద్యోగాన్ని సాధించి చివరకు బ్రిటిష్ వారి దురాగతాలను సహించక దేశమాత బానిస శృంఖలాలను క్రుంచడానికి బాతీయ కాంగ్రెస్ లో చేరాడు. అక్కడ గాంధీ, నెహ్రూ లాంటి మహాత్ములతో కలసి పనిచేసాడు. కానీ మహాత్మాగాంధీ అహింసా సిద్ధాంతాలతో ప్రయోజనం చేకూరదని సాయుధ పోరాటంతోనే భారత స్వాతంత్ర్యం సాధ్యమౌతుందని బాతీయ కాంగ్రెస్ నుండి వేరుపడి దేశమాత సేవలో తరించాడు. అలాంటి నేతాజీ పోరాటాన్ని కరుణాశ్రీ ఎలా చిత్రించాడో చెప్పడమే ఈ నా వ్రాతదేశం.

భారతదేశానికి వర్తకం కోసం వచ్చిన తెల్లదొరలు భారత దేశాన్ని వ్యాపార కేంద్రంగా చివరకు బానిస దేశంగా మార్చేసింది. అనైక్యత, సామాజిక దురాచారాలు, స్వార్థపరతత్వం వల్ల భారతదేశం బ్రిటిష్ వారికి దాసోహమైంది. స్వార్థపరులైన కొందరివల్ల భారతదేశం బ్రిటిష్ వారికి దాసోహమైతే అలాంటి బానిసత్వాన్ని రూపుమాపడానికి సిపాయిల తిరుగుబాటుతో స్వాతంత్ర్య సాధనకు ధీమా పడిందని చెప్పవచ్చు. అప్పటి నుంచి బానిసత్వాన్ని సహించని భారతమాత ముద్దు దిద్దలు ప్రక్కక్షంగానో, పరోక్షంగానో పోరాటం చేస్తూ వచ్చారు. అతివాదులైనా, మితవాదులైనా భారతదేశ స్వాతంత్ర్య సాధనలో అంతగా ప్రభావం చూపలేకపోయారు. కానీ వారి ప్రయత్నం తర్వాత వారికి ఒక చుక్కానిలా దోహదపడిందని చెప్పవచ్చు. వారి ప్రయత్నాలే ఎంచరో భారతీయుల్లో దేశభక్తిని నింపిందని చెప్పవచ్చు. వారిలో కొందరు అహింసా మార్గాన్ని చేపడితే భగత్ సింగ్, సుభాష్ చంద్రబోసు, రాజగురు లాంటివారు హింసామార్గాన్ని ఎంచుకున్నారు. అలాంటివారి మార్గంలో నడిచి దేశంలో మునుపటి చురుకైన దేశభక్తిని నింపి, పవిత్రయుద్ధం బంధీలుగా ఉన్న భారతీయుల్ని ఎకం చేసి వారిని సైన్యంగా తయారుచేసి వారిని బ్రిటిష్ వారికి వ్యతిరేకంగా పోరాడేటట్లు చేసిన సాయుధపోరాట యోధుడు మన నేతాజీ. అలాంటి నేతాజీ ధీరత్వాన్ని, గొప్ప నాయకత్వాన్ని, దేశభక్తిని బంధ్యాల పాపయ్యకాస్త్రీ త్రింది సీస పద్యంలో దక్కగా చిత్రించాడు.

"నడిపించినావు సైనములు వేలకువేలు
స్వాతంత్ర్య భారత సమరమునకు
జడిపించినావు చంచచ్చండ్రపోసంబు
తెల్లవారల గుంటి తల్లడిల్లు
బడిపించినావు తీవితమెల్ల బలిచేసి

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GARIMELLA SATYANARAYANA'S ROLE IN INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

Dr. P. Jyoshna, Lecturer in Commerce, PVKN Govt. College (A), Chittoor.

Introduction:

Indian poet and liberation warrior Garimella Satyanarayana (14 July 1893 – 18 December 1952) was from the Andhra Pradesh region. With his patriotic songs and writings, he inspired and inspired the Andhra people to rebel against the British Raj, for which the British government imprisoned him multiple times. In 1893, he was born into a Brahmin family in the Gonopadu village near Prisyauraharam in the Narasannapeta taluq of the Srikakulam district to Venkatanarasimham and Sunamma. We don't need this white rule, the title of Satyanarayana's well-known song *Maakoddee Telladoratanamu* (We don't need this white rule). He used to perform this song personally. During the Indian independence movement, Andhra Pradesh homes were filled with this particular song. A generous attorney by the name of Karripally Narasimha Rao assisted him in his studies so that he could graduate (BA). He had jobs as a clerk in the Ganjam district collector's office and a teacher at a high school in Vijayanagarani. He abandoned his studies in response to Mahatma Gandhi's invitation to join the movement for non-cooperation. He wrote his well-known song *Maakoddee Telladoratanamu* at this period, for which he was sentenced to a year in prison in 1922. He continued his involvement in the campaign by singing songs in villages after being released from prison. He received a two and a half year term of hard labour for this. While he was in jail, his entire family-his wife, father, and grandfather-passed away. Additionally, he was the owner of Kalpaka Vilaas. He died in a destitute state on 18 December 1952 after spending several years in poverty.

The British purposefully outlawed books, imprisoned thousands of authors and poets, and confiscated numerous printing presses because they were well aware of the potent potential of the spoken word. However, the voice of liberty could never be silenced. To truly comprehend India's freedom struggle, one must therefore study the poetry and writing of the era. By 1919, the moderate voices that had up until that point represented the freedom movement were being replaced by a younger generation. For them, discussing reform was no longer sufficient; a total transfer of power was what mattered. Riots and agitations were common. The aggressive British authorities routinely arrested people and locked them up without giving them a chance to defend themselves.

Recognizing the newly awakened mood of the Indian people, Mahatma Gandhi made the decision to use a new weapon-the satyagraha-based on the dual tenets of truth and nonviolence. The peasants was a significant participant in the first true direct mass-action programme, which engaged practically all socioeconomic strata. The most prominent national poet of Andhra Pradesh, Garimella Satyanarayana, emerged against this historical backdrop to express the resistance of his people to the power of the British administration. His ascent to fame occurred at the same time as the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1921-1922. They had been particularly drawn to the song *Maakoddee Telladoratanamu* (We don't want this white man's rule), for which Garimella is still remembered. Perhaps the longest song sung during the time of the liberation movement was this historic ballad, which has 162 lines. It was a succinct accusation against the British and the social, political, and economic circumstances that existed under their control. Not only did freedom warriors sing it, but also youngsters, beggars, and people attending weddings.

The song '*Maakoddee Telladoratanamu*' became so well-known that it was requested of Garimella to perform it for him by G T H Braeken, the District Collector of Ganjam, East Godavari, and Vizagapatam.

'Though I do not know the language,' the Collector exclaimed upon hearing it. Garimella was detained right away and given a year in solitary confinement after realising the emotions it would stir in the inhabitants. After his imprisonment on February 9th, 1922, Garimella sent a message to his fellow countrymen, which The Hindu newspaper published on February 11th. "Dear Brothers and Sisters, I have finished my

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL ECONOMY IN INDIA

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Abstract

There is no doubt in denying the fact the digital India is nothing but the starting of digital revolution in India. It is a means by which, the government thinks, the services can be accessible to the people of India electronically. No doubt, with the digitalisation, the people from remote areas can also enjoy these services with the help internet facilities and online infrastructure. With the digitalisation in India, the government has a mission and target to make India updated economically and digitally. The measure taken by Indian government will undoubtedly, facilitate the people of India to get engaged in the innovative process which is the need of the hour for the development of any country. Without any shadow it is indeed a big challenge as there are number of hindrances in the successful implementation of this dream like project. In the problems involved with programme, low implementation of this dream like project, In the problems involved with programme, low internet speed lack of coordination among various departments, poor infrastructure and last but not the least, digital illiteracy are worthy of detailed consideration. For the success of digitalisation, first and the foremost requirement is to make people aware of these challenges, because once it is implemented successfully it will pave the way opportunity for the citizens of India.

Keywords: Digital economy, Components, Demonetisation, Internet of Everything (IOE).

Introduction

Digital is a new way of engaging with customer. And for others still, it represents an entirely new way of doing business.

Digital Economy: "Digital economy" is intertwined with the traditional economy making a clear delineation harder. Economy refers to an economy that is base computing technologies. The digital economy is also sometimes called the internet economy, the new economy, or web economy. Abraham Lincoln rightly said, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth whatever the government benefits from digital economy, they have apposite impact on every citizen's life. What one can witness in India is that the Indian digital economy is not a conventionally marketed economic activity, and GDP figures do not take account of economic benefits of the digital economy, such as time saved, increased choice, and lower cost of product. Technology is going to revolutionising business, transforming virtually all aspects of the economy and society.

India will be the largest consumer of digital technologies in times to come. Another reason is that the world-over, there are several channels of communication to access goods and services

భారత జాతీయోద్యమ సాధనలో చిలకమర్తి లక్ష్మీనరసింహం

డా॥ సి.చెన్నకేశవులు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు,
పి.వి.ఐ.ఎస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల, చిత్తూరు

జాతీయత అంటే ఒక జాతి ఆత్మగౌరవానికి, పుష్కల్యానికి సంబంధించిన స్థితి. ఒకే మనుగడ, ఒకే భాషాభివృద్ధి ప్రేమ కలిగి ఉండటం జాతీయత. తన జన్మభూమికి ఎప్పుడూ విధేయంగా ఉండి, భారతదేశంలో అనాది నుండి జాతీయతాభావం కొరపడింది. భరతవర్షంగా, భరతఖండంగా, జండాదీపంగా పిలువబడినప్పటికీ ప్రజలలో మనమంతా భారతీయులము అనే భావన లేదు. అంగ, పంగ, కలింగి, కాశీ, తదితర అనేకానేక రాజ్యాలుగా విడిపోయిన రు. వేళలో ప్రజలు తమను ఆయా రాజ్య ప్రజలుగానే భావించుకొన్నారే తప్ప భారతీయులమనే ఏకత్వ భావన బలంగా ఏర్పడలేదు. భారతదేశాన్ని పరాయిదేశస్థులు సులభంగా జయించడానికి భారతీయులలోని ఈ అనైక్యతే అతి ప్రధానమైన కారణం. గ్రీకు దేశస్థుడైన ఆలెగ్జాండర్ నుండి అరబ్బులు, తురుష్కులు, మొఘలులు ఇలా అనేకులు భారతదేశంపై దండెత్తారు. వారిలో కొందరు రాజ్యాలను కూడా స్థాపించగలిగారు. వ్యాపారం కొరకు వచ్చిన ఆంగ్లేయులు సైతం భారతదేశాన్ని ఆక్రమించుకొని, సుదీరకాలం పరిపాలించడానికి కూడా భారతీయులలో జాతీయతాభావం కొరపడడమే ప్రధానకారణం.

ఆంగ్లేయులు రాజకీయంగా మాత్రమే కాకుండా ఆర్థిక, సాంస్కృతిక, భాషాపరంగా అన్నిరంగాలలోను భారతీయుల్ని దానిసలుగా చేశారు. 'విభజించి-పాలించు' అనే విధానంతో జాతి సమైక్యతకు విఘాతం కల్పించారు. స్వేచ్ఛా, స్వాతంత్ర్యాలను మంటగలిపారు. బ్రిటీషు వారి నైజం భారతీయులకు తీవ్ర ఆవేదనను కలిగించింది. వారి నిరంకుశ పరిపాలనకు వ్యతిరేకంగా తిరుగుబాటు మొదలైనాయి. 1857లో మహారాష్ట్రలో పీష్వా బాసావోల్ అనని పేషాని శాంతియాతోపే ఒక ప్రణాళిక తయారు చేశారు. అప్పటి బ్రిటీషు సైన్యంలో ఓబిదేస్తున్న భారతీయులలోని అసంతృప్తిని గ్రహించి వారి తోడ్పాటుతో దేశవ్యాప్తంగా తిరుగుబాటు చేశారు. పరిశ్రలో దీనినే సిపాయిల తిరుగుబాటు అని, భారత ప్రథమ స్వాతంత్ర్య సంగ్రామం అని పిలిచారు. ఈ సంగ్రామంలో నానాసాహెబ్, ఝాన్సీ లక్ష్మీబాయితో పాటు ఎందరో దేశభక్తులు అమరులయ్యారు. ఈ తిరుగుబాటును బ్రిటీషువారు అణచివేశారు. అయినప్పటికీ భావిభారత జాతీయోద్యమానికి ఈ పోరాటం మొదలైంది. అప్పటి నుండి భారతదేశ దాస్యవిముక్తికోసం ఎందరో వీరులు, దేశభక్తులు ప్రత్యక్షంగానో, పరోక్షంగానో పోరాటం సాగించారు. మంగళపాండే లాంటి సిపాయిలు చూపిన శౌర్యప్రకాశాలు, ధైర్య సాహసాలు ఎందరికో స్ఫూర్తినిచ్చాయి. భరత్ సింగ్, చంద్రశేఖర్ ఆజాద్, సుఖదేవ్, రాజ్ గురు వంటి దేశభక్తులు దేశ స్వాతంత్ర్యం కోసం తమ ప్రాణాలను సైతం అర్పించారు. ఇలా ప్రత్యక్షంగా స్వరాజ్య పోరాటంలో పాల్గొని, భారీ దెబ్బలు తిన్నవారు, జైలు పాలైనవారు, తమ ధన మాన ప్రాణాలను సైతం పోగొట్టుకొన్నవారు ఎందరో ఉన్నారు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో కవులు ఉదాసీనంగా చూస్తూ ఉండలేరు. తమ జాతి పరాయి పాలకుల పద ఘట్టసల కింద నలిగి పోతుంటే చేతులు ముడుచుకొని కూర్చోలేరు. మాతృదేశ స్వేచ్ఛకోసం, జాతివిముక్తి కోసం దేశంలోని వివిధ భాషలకు చెందిన కవులతోపాటు ఆంధ్రదేశంలోని కవులు కూడా కలం బిడ్డారు. తమ రచనలతో ప్రజల హృదయాలలో జాతీయతా భావాలను, స్వాతంత్ర్య కాంక్షను రేకెత్తించారు.

అప్పటి ఆంగ్లేయులలో సుప్రసిద్ధులు చెలకమర్తి లక్ష్మీనరసింహం వంతులుగారు. చిలకమర్తి లక్ష్మీనరసింహం 1867 సెప్టెంబరు 26న పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లా పెరవలి మండలంలోని చిలకమర్తి గ్రామంలో జన్మించారు. తల్లి రత్నమ్మ, తండ్రి వెంకయ్య. చిలకమర్తి విద్యను వీరవాసరం, నరసాపురం, చిలకమర్తి గ్రామంలో జన్మించారు. తల్లి రత్నమ్మ, తండ్రి వెంకయ్య. చిలకమర్తి విద్యను వీరవాసరం, నరసాపురం, చిలకమర్తి గ్రామంలో జన్మించారు. తల్లి రత్నమ్మ, తండ్రి వెంకయ్య. చిలకమర్తి విద్యను వీరవాసరం, నరసాపురం, చిలకమర్తి గ్రామంలో జన్మించారు.

शिक्षण आणि समाज



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Shikshan aur Samaj

Review on Waste-To-Energy Conversion Through Biochemical Conversion

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Abstract: Global waste generation is expected to continue to grow due to economic development and population growth. Therefore, sustainable waste management is mandatory if a sustainable world is desired in which the objectives of the circular economy concept are met, where recovery is the last step to be taken when reduce, reuse or recycle have already been carried out. Waste to Energy (WTE) is a very broad term that covers any process that converts waste into energy, or an energy-carrying product, such as a gas or oil. Despite the existence of many different technologies, the aims of all WTE processes are essentially the same, Reduce the volume of waste and hence reduce the volume requiring disposal in landfill; Reduce the biodegradable fraction of waste to zero, and Produce a useful commodity (typically electricity and/or heat) from non-recyclable waste. This review summarizes the technological approaches that have been developed, presents some of the basic principles, provides details of some specific processes.

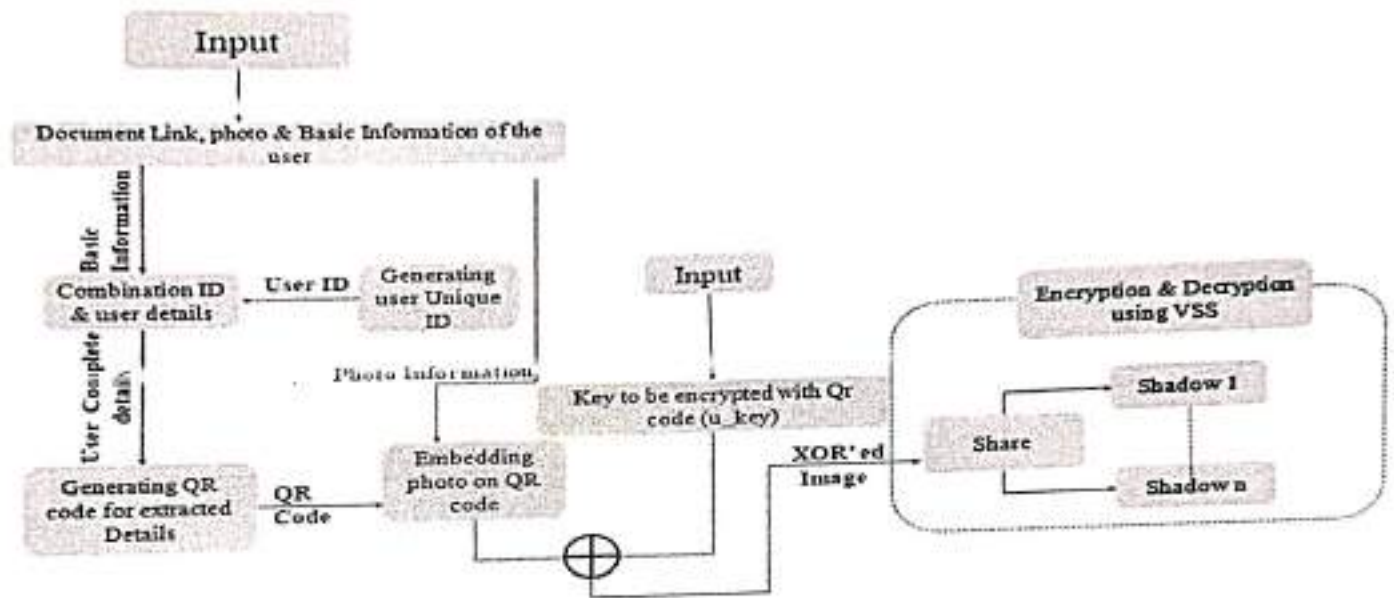
Keywords: Waste to Energy, Biochemical conversion, Anaerobic digestion, Fermentation and composting.

1. INTRODUCTION

Global energy demand has increased rapidly in the last century along with the improvement of living standard, rising fossil fuels consumption and waste generation [1,2]. Waste management has been carried out for a long time from a hygienic point of view, avoiding health problems in society [3]. However, the development of world's population must be environmentally and economically sustainable, addressing climate change immediately [4]. Thus, energy supply and waste management are great current challenges that humanity has to face [2]. The growing inclusion of renewable energies in the energy mix together with a proper treatment and management of waste will be help to a global sustainable development.

The 21st century will be the century of the cities. The urban population of the world has grown rapidly since 1950, from 746 million to 3.9 billion in 2014 [5]. According to UN data it is expected to increase up to 9.7 billion by 2050, with nearly 90 per cent of the increase to take place in the urban areas of Africa and Asia. Already today, the global amounts of municipal solid waste are estimated at 2 billion tonnes per year. Unlike world population and urbanization trends, there are no UN forecasts of future waste generation per capita [6]. However, there is a common understanding that waste quantities will substantially increase. The drivers are increased consumption of goods in growing urban populations, changes in lifestyle, and increasing wealth of the rising middle class. Circular economy concept could minimize the waste generation applying the four r's: reduce, reuse, recycle and recover. Recover refers to the last step that should be taken when the previous ones have been undertaken [7]. The recovery of waste as an energy vector or a by-product could contribute to the reduction of waste disposal problems in the future. Besides, the waste-to-energy (WTE) concept could ensure access to energy to all world's population [8]. The potential feedstock for WTE systems can be classified according to its origin: agricultural, industrial and residential [9]. Agricultural sector generates organic vegetable and animal wastes. Industrial sector can produce organic (e.g., by-products from sugar refinery, dairy wastes, slaughterhouse animal waste or wastewater) and non-organic wastes (e.g., by-products from pulp and paper industry). The residential wastes are mainly produced in the kitchen, toilets or garden. The kitchen wastes involve municipal solid waste and used cooking oil. The treatment of toilets waste generates sewage

Secured authentication of online documents using visual secret sharing on QR code



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Keywords: Secure Document Sharing, QR code, Visual Secret Sharing, Signature Security, File Transfer Protocol

Abstract



Dr. LEPAKSHI
MAHMMAD
BHAQSHU

A Review on Phytochemistry and Pharmacology of Cassia fistula L.

Authors	and R. R. Venkata Raju Lepakshi Md. Bhakshu, K. V. Ratnam
Publication date	2023/7
Book	Bioactives and Pharmacology of Legumes
Pages	161-190
Publisher	Apple Academic Press in Co-published with CRC press (Taylor & Francis)
Description	Golden shower or Indian laburnum is scientifically well known as Cassia fistula L. and belongs to the Family Fabaceae, subfamily Caesalpinioideae. It has pronounced medicinal properties and rich in bioactive metabolites with diversified biological activities. C. fistula is an ornamental as well as an important component in the forest ecosystem which blooms in summer and gives an aesthetic view. All parts of the plant are medicinally useful in the treatment of fevers, heart diseases, biliousness, hemorrhages, ulcers, wounds, piles, fistula, skin diseases, in traditional medicine. The plant is rich in flavonoids such as rhein, phenolics (fistulinic acid), lignans, glycosides, anthracene derivatives, catechins etc., obtained from various parts. These phytochemicals possess pharmacological effects such as hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antipyretic, antitussive activity, antidiarrhoeal, central nervous system activity, hypo ...
Total citations	Cited by 2

2024

Scholar articles: A Review on Phytochemistry and Pharmacology of Cassia fistula L.
LMD Bhakshu, KV Ratnam, RRV Raju - Bioactives and Pharmacology of Legumes, 2023
Cited by 2 Related articles: All 2 versions

An Awareness Regarding Intellectual Property Rights Among Ug Students with Reference to Chittoor

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Abstract-Intellectual Property Rights are rights given by the law to protect their inventions, Creativities for specific period. It includes patents, copy rights, trademarks designs etc. Today's all productions sales are related to IPRs. Without Patents, trademarks products are not enter in to market place for selling and using the products.

Intellectual property rights are monopoly rights that give their owners temporal advantages to exclusively exploit the earning rights from creative works and inventions. Given that a society must have sound reasons for granting such benefits to some of its members, supporters of these rights offer us three generally acknowledged reasons why today's inter-global intellectual property rights should be protected.

IPR is a powerful weapon for protecting the inventor's or artist's investment of time, money, and effort since it grants the inventor or creator an exclusive right to use its invention or creation for a specific amount of time. IPR influences a nation's economic development by fostering healthy competition, fostering industrial expansion, and stimulating economic growth. This article highlights the IPRs and its awareness to students in their studies.

Keywords: Copy rights, Trademarks, TRIPs

1 INTRODUCTION

A patent is a recognition for an invention that satisfies the criteria of global innovation, and industrial application. IPR is essential for better identification, planning, commercialization, rendering, and thus the preservation of inventions or creativity. Each industry should develop its speciality based on its IPR policies, management style, strategies, and so on. Currently, the pharmaceutical industry has an emerging IPR strategy, which needs better focus and outlook in the coming era.

Different types of IPRs

A. Copyrights

Copyright law deals with the protection and exploitation of the expression of ideas in a tangible

form. Copyright has evolved over many centuries with respect to changing ideas about creativity and new means of communication and media. In the modern world, the law of copyright provides not only a legal framework for the protection of the traditional beneficiaries of copyright, the individual writer, composer or artist, but also the publication required for the creation of work by major cultural industries, film; Broadcast and recording industry; And computer and software industries.

B. Patent

Patent law recognizes the exclusive right of a patent holder to derive commercial benefits from his invention. A patent is a special right granted to the owner of an invention to the manufacture, use, and market the invention, provided that the invention meets certain conditions laid down in law. Exclusive right means that no person can manufacture, use, or market an invention without the consent of the patent holder. This exclusive right to patent is for a limited time only.

C. Trademark

A trademark is a badge of origin. It is a specific sign used to make the source of goods and services public in relation to goods and services and to distinguish goods and services from other entities. This establishes a link between the proprietor and the product. It portrays the nature and quality of a product. The essential function of a trademark is to indicate the origin of the goods to which it is attached or in relation to which it is used. It identifies the product, guarantees quality and helps advertise the product. The trademark is also the objective symbol of goodwill that a business has created.

D. Geographical indication

It is a name or sign used on certain products which corresponds to a geographic location or origin of the product, the use of geographical location may act as a certification that the product possesses certain qualities as per the traditional method. Darjeeling tea



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PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Financial inclusion acts as a key role towards the inclusive growth in the marginalized sections of the people towards the economic development of the economy. The govt. also taking various measures and implemented various schemes for the supporting of weaker sections in the society in order to develop backward and rural areas. Since the starting, microfinance institutions has been playing a major role in financial inclusion in India, in order to improve the weaker sections of the society. But in most of the developing countries majority of people are out of financial awareness ambit. The RBI also taken the following preventive measures to mitigate the problem of financial inclusion. Financial inclusion is a key tool in reducing poverty and boosting poverty. They are giving basic financial services to marginalized sections of the people. The financial inclusion providing basic financial access to less fortunate people to step out of the vicious cycle and empower and enlighten of their lives.

KEY WORDS: Financial inclusion, RBI, Poverty, financial services, micro finance, vicious cycle.

INTRODUCTION: In India the majority of population are living under the Below Poverty Line. Those mainly include poor, backward, women and people of rural and distant places remain without access to formal financial services. Lot of indifferences can see among the states, sectors, regions and communities. The development with exclusion cannot achieve social justice. Financial inclusion is a one of the powerful weapon to achieve inclusive growth. Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and inputs and financial services needed by vulnerable groups women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, children, aged people, disabled people, poor migrants, people with health hazards or severe health problems etc. at a fair and transparent manner. Higher the financial inclusion, greater will be the economic development. On the other hand, greater economic development leads to higher financial inclusion. It will create opportunities to each and every one to participate in and get benefit from developmental activities. Financial inclusion aims to provide tailor made financial solutions to poor people as per their individual financial conditions, household needs, preferences and income levels.

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Cybersecurity Measures for Secure Cloud-Based Data Storage and Sharing Utilizing AES and RSA Encryption

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ABSTRACT

Of late, there has been a making interest in AWS cloud-based information limit associations considering their expense capacity and sensible association. These associations work in open affiliations, making it squeezing for suppliers to focus in on secure information gathering and sharing systems to maintain information secret and client confirmation. Encryption is the most typically used technique to protect sensitive data from unapproved access, yet encoding data, such as using AES, may not totally meet the creating necessities of data the leaders. Furthermore, by genuinely controlling download demands, it is useful to lessen the waged of EDOs seeks after that could upset help accessibility. This paper looks out for twofold access control inside the setting of AWS cloud-based limit, zeroing in on the two information access and download demands, while keeping a congruity among security and proficiency. We propose two obvious twofold access control frameworks changed to unequivocal conditions and give a wary evaluation of their security and execution.

Keywords : AWS Dispersed capacity, Available Encryption, Multi-Expression Search, Multi-Client Access, Search and Access Models adjust data the board. Search Model, and Access Model.

I. INTRODUCTION

In late numerous years, AWS Cloud-based limit organizations certainly stand sufficiently apart to be seen from both the researcher and current regions. These organizations offer many advantages, for instance, versatile access and capable close by data the leaders, seeking after them a notable choice for various

online business applications, like Apple iCloud. People and affiliations are progressively embracing AWS Cloud for information limit and the pioneers to keep away from the expenses related with remaining mindful of and refreshing their nearby information foundation and gadgets. Anyway, worries about security breaks can deter some web clients from embracing AWS Cloud-based limit associations.

Influence of ZnSnO_3 on Structural, Optical, and Magnetic Properties of YFeO_3 Nanomaterials Obtained Via Sol-Gel Technique

Kolleti Venkatadri and Dudekula Zarena*

The orthorhombic crystal structure of YFeO_3 (YFO) is well known for photocatalysis and magneto-optical application mainly due to its low-energy bandgap when compared to that of other perovskite-based oxide materials. Continuous efforts are being made on this material to further improve the magnetization value via changing the synthesis process, changing the chelating agents, doping the rare earth elements, and a few more. In this connection, the magnetization value of YFO nanomaterial by making solid solutions with ZnSnO_3 (ZS) nanomaterial is improved. Herein, the solid solution of $(1-x)\text{YFO} + x\text{ZS}$ (where $x = 0, 0.02, 0.04$, and 0.06) is synthesized via a conventional solid-state reaction route. For this, the prereacted YFO nanomaterial and ZS nanomaterial powders are used to investigate the effect of ZS on the magnetic properties of YFO. X-ray diffraction studies reveal that a single phase is formed maximum up to $x = 0.06$ mol of ZS in YFO. Interestingly the magnetization value for the $x = 0.04$ mol ZS in YFO (4.212 emu g^{-1}) is superior to that of pure YFO (3.196 emu g^{-1}) and other compositions. Here, it is concluded that ZS ($x = 0.04$) in YFO will be a potential candidate for different magnetic applications.

1. Introduction

Magnetoelectrics and multiferroics have drawn significant study attention in the current era of electronic devices because of their potential uses in photocatalysis, sensors, spintronic devices, next-generation data storage, and a few more.^[1–3] Among the other multiferroics materials, YFeO_3 has drawn much more attention from the research point of view because of its relatively low-energy bandgap (1.8–2.6 eV) and soft ferromagnetic nature with high magnetization value.^[4,5] Even though YFO is well recognized for its multiferroic materials, due to the presence of the

$Pnma$ space group, it does not exhibit a typical ferroelectric effect at room temperature.^[6,7] However, extensive research work is carried out on this material toward improving the magnetization value via changing the chelating agent, synthetic routes, doping of different rare earth elements, doping and codoping of different ions/atoms, varying temperature conditions, making the composite with other materials, etc.^[8–10]

Popkov et al.^[8] prepared the YFO nanocrystals (from 29 ± 3 to 58 ± 6 nm) using different soft chemical routes such as thermal treatment of GNS (29 ± 3 nm), glycine-nitrate synthesis (GNS, 41 ± 5 nm), hydrothermal (49 ± 5 nm), and thermal treatments of coprecipitated hydroxides (58 ± 6 nm). The observed residual magnetization (M_{res}) values for 29 ± 3 , 41 ± 5 , 49 ± 5 , and 58 ± 6 nm were 70, 135, 125, and 273 emu mol^{-1} , and their coercivities (H_{coerc}) were 20, 12, 21, and 1.8 kOe, respectively. As per Venkatrao et al.'s^[9] report, the

YFO nanocrystalline materials were obtained via a sol-gel technique using different chelating agents such as citric acid (180 nm), tartaric acid (135 nm), oxalic acid (73 nm), and sucrose (110 nm). However, the high magnetization (M_s) and coercivity (H_c) values were observed for the YFO nanomaterial obtained from tartaric acid ($M_s = 1.80 \text{ emu g}^{-1}$, $H_c = 54.83 \text{ Oe}$) when compared to that of citric acid ($M_s = 1.72 \text{ emu g}^{-1}$, $H_c = 11.49 \text{ Oe}$), oxalic acid ($M_s = 0.20 \text{ emu g}^{-1}$, $H_c = 37.76 \text{ Oe}$), and sucrose ($M_s = 0.40 \text{ emu g}^{-1}$, $H_c = 18.79 \text{ Oe}$). Suthar et al.^[10] investigated the physical properties of the YFO polycrystalline materials obtained from solid-state reaction and sol-gel methods. According to their studies, the YFO sample obtained by the sol-gel technique exhibits better physical properties than the YFO sample obtained via the solid-state reaction method.

Blaradwaj et al.^[11] evaluated the structure-property correlation in $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Nd}_x\text{FeO}_3$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.15$) perovskites. However, the high magnetization value was observed for the 0.15 mol Nd-doped YFO sample (200 nm, $M_s = 8.51 \text{ emu g}^{-1}$, $H_c = 34 \text{ Oe}$) when compared to that of the undoped YFO sample (700 nm, $M_s = 1.26 \text{ emu g}^{-1}$, $H_c = 800 \text{ Oe}$). Pham et al.'s^[12] group synthesized and reported the Sr- and Ni-codoped YFO nanoparticles using a simple coprecipitation method. However, the sample 25.38 nm size of $\text{Y}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{Fe}_{0.8}\text{Ni}_{0.2}\text{O}_3$ has shown high magnetization value ($M_s = 4.407 \text{ emu g}^{-1}$) when

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CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING IN INDIA: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This article discusses the multifaceted challenges faced in teaching English in India. English language plays an essential role in our lives as it helps in communication. As we know it is the main language for studying any subject all over the world. It plays an important role in providing job opportunities. Teaching English language in India is always a challenging to language teachers because the students do not take it English as a language but accept it as a subject. The study's findings show that many factors obstruct the quality of English teaching and learning: The teaching of English in India is not in accordance with the aims of teaching English. Many times, neither the teacher nor the student is acquainted English. Generally, the language teacher's wants that his students should pass the examination. The main aims, in this way, get neglected. Mother tongue influence is another major challenge while teaching English to students in India because Indian languages and English have different phonetic structures. Effective teacher training programs should provide teachers with necessary skills to teach the English and should focus on rectifying the problems in teaching and learning English in India.

Keywords: English language, skills, teaching, learning, multifaceted.

INTRODUCTION

English is rich in literature and culture. English is the language that is found in all corners of India. English is the language of the global village. After India got independence then a controversy began about the place, importance and study of the English. But it is the language of the world and the knowledge of the language makes a person, a citizen of the world. Pandit Nehru has said "English is a big key on the modern world." Its importance as international language can be denied by none.

But there are lot of challenges while teaching English in India, now we are going to discuss some of

them, the first one is English subject in School-curriculum: The problem occurs in giving a proper place to English in school-curriculum is still untracked. The questions come to our mind that at which class should the study English start and Should English be a compulsory subject like this. If yes, up to which class should it be a compulsory subject?

Condition of Class structure in India:

The conditions of classes obstruct the better teaching of English. Obviously the lack of furniture and buildings are main drawback students often feel inconvenient and their attention is distracted from



Three Dimensional Casson nanofluid Flow with Convective Boundary Layer via Stretching Sheet

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Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 05 Sept 2023 Accepted: 20 Oct 2023	<p>The present work examined Casson nanofluid in a three-dimensional boundary layer motion via stretching sheet. The study focuses on analyzing the behavior of a Casson nanofluid which is one type of non-Newtonian fluid. The study appears to involve solving partial differential equations related to fluid flow, heat transfer, and mass transfer. These PDEs are transformed into ordinary differential equations using standard similarity variables. To solve the ODEs, the researchers employ the Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg (R-K-F) 4th order iterative scheme. It appears that higher values of the Biot number can significantly affect the temperature and concentration profiles in the Casson liquid flow.</p> <p>Keywords: Casson Fluid, Nanofluid, Stretching Sheet, Convective.</p>
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1. Introduction

The study of nanofluids has drawn a lot of interest in the field of fluid mechanics and heat transfer, primarily owing to their unique thermal characteristics and potential usage in various engineering and industrial processes. Firas et al. [1] have investigated the steady laminar 2-D incompressible MHD natural convection flow that occurs around a solid sphere submerged in a Casson nanofluid. Shah et al. [2] investigated entropy optimization in electrically conducting Casson nanofluid flowing over a stretchable nonlinear surface. Jamshed et al. [3] examined role of solar thermal transport in Casson nanofluid with slip condition. Adebowale Martins et al. [4] evaluated the second-order velocity slip and heat transfer caused by nanofluid along with non-Darcian Casson flow over a permeable stretching surface. Abo-Dahab et al. [5] studied the viscoelastic fluid flow over a nonlinearly stretched surface. Sahoo and Nandkeolyar [6] examined entropy production in a three-dimensional Casson nanofluid flow that conducts electricity. Akaje and Olajuwon [7] examined the impact of nonlinear radiative heat on species heat transfer while taking Thompson and Troian boundary conditions. Satya Narayana et al. [8]



Structural, Optical and Magnetic Properties of $(1-x)$ YFeO_3 + (x) $\text{Sr}_2\text{Bi}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{18}$ (where $0 \leq x \leq 0.005$) Nanomaterials

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Continuous efforts are being made on YFeO_3 (YFO) nanomaterial to improve the magnetization value in different ways for photocatalysis and magneto-optical application point of view because of low energy bandgap (1.8–2.8 eV). In this regard, we made solid solutions with $\text{Sr}_2\text{Bi}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{18}$ (SBT) nanomaterial in an effort to increase the magnetization value of YFO nanomaterial. Here prepared the $(1-x)$ YFO + x SBT (where $x = 0, 0.00125, 0.0025, \text{ and } 0.005$) nanomaterials via sol-gel route, and thus obtained individually powders were calcined at 1050 °C/3 h. The single phase of YFO without any unreacted or impurity phases were observed up to $x = 0.25$ mol% via X-ray diffraction studies. Calculated average crystallite size as well as dislocation density suggesting that the improvement of crystalline nature YFO sample with an increase of SBT content in YFO. The improved magnetization value (4.121 emu g^{-1}), which is 1.3 times higher than that of YFO (3.188 emu g^{-1}), for the $x = 0.25$ mol% SBT in YFO was observed, however their coercivity (39.4 Oe) is almost similar for both samples. The computed optical bandgap was found to be reduced with an increase of SBT mol% in YFO. We draw the conclusion from this analysis that SBT in YFO ($x = 0.25$ mol%) will make promising candidates for various magnetic applications.

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The potential applications in photocatalysis, sensors, spintronic devices, next-generation data storage, and a few more, the magnetic or multiferroics materials have attracted a lot of research interest in the current era of electronic devices.^{1–4} Because of its soft ferromagnetic nature and high magnetization value, as well as its comparatively low energy band gap (1.8–2.6 eV), the YFeO_3 (YFO) has garnered significantly greater attention from a research perspective among the other magnetic or multiferroics materials.^{5,6} YFO is known for having multiferroic materials, however because the $Pnma$ space group is present, it lacks the conventional ferroelectric effect at room temperature.^{7,8} Both hexagonal and orthorhombic crystal structures were present in YFO, although from the perspective of magnetic applications, the orthorhombic crystal structure is preferable to the hexagonal one.⁹ However, above 780 °C heat-treated or calcined YFO material exhibits this orthorhombic crystal structure with mnm point group.¹⁰ To improve the magnetization value of YFO, the extensive research work is going on YFO material via change of synthesis procedure, different chelating agent, substitution and the co-substitution of dissimilar valance (di, tri, and tetra) ions or rare Earth elements, different grain-size, and a few more.^{11–33}

In order to tackle this issue, Popkov et al.,¹¹ have synthesized different crystallite size of YFO nanocrystals (from 29 ± 3 to 58 ± 6 nm) using different soft chemical routes. However, the YFO material (58 ± 6 nm) obtained from thermal treatments of co-precipitated hydroxides have exhibited the high residual magnetization (M_r) values (273 emu mol^{-1}) when compared to other methods. Venkatrao et al.,¹² also observed the high magnetization (M_s) value for the YFO material obtained from tartaric acid ($M_s = 1.80 \text{ emu g}^{-1}$) used as chelating agents when compared to that of YFO material obtained from other chelating agents such as citric acid ($M_s = 1.72 \text{ emu g}^{-1}$), oxalic acid ($M_s = 0.20 \text{ emu g}^{-1}$) and sucrose ($M_s = 0.40 \text{ emu g}^{-1}$). According to Suthar et al.,¹³ studies, the YFO nanomaterial derived from sol-gel technique have shown improved physical properties than that of YFO nanomaterial derived from solid state reaction method.

Rosales-González et al.,¹⁴ have prepared $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Bi}_x\text{FeO}_3$ material and reported the specific magnetization values were 0.32 emu g^{-1} and 14.72 emu g^{-1} at 18 kOe for $x = 0$ and 0.5, respectively. The improved magnetization was explained based on the formation of

$\text{Y}_3\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_{12}$ in the $\text{Bi}_{0.5}\text{Y}_{0.5}\text{FeO}_3$ sample. Suthar et al.,¹⁵ have prepared the $\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Bi}_x\text{FeO}_3$ ($x = 0, 0.01, 0.03$ and 0.04) nanomaterials using sol-gel route with maintained pH ~ 9. Here they have observed small impurity or unreacted Y_2O_3 peak for $x = 0.01, 0.03$ and 0.05 , but high saturation magnetization (2.25 emu g^{-1}) value was observed for $\text{Y}_{0.97}\text{Bi}_{0.03}\text{FeO}_3$. Pham et al.,¹⁶ have observed the improved magnetization value for the $\text{Y}_{0.8}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{FeO}_3$ (27.65 nm) sample when compared to that of YFO (25.67 nm) sample. Madhappa et al.,⁷ was prepared the monophasic $\text{YFe}_{1-4x}\text{Ti}_x\text{O}_3$ ($x = 0$ and 0.05) polycrystalline materials through sol-gel technique. The observed remnant magnetization (M_r) values were 0.6 and 0.67 emu g^{-1} and coercive field (H_c) values were 294 and 10692 Oe for $x = 0$ and 0.05, respectively. The improvement of M_r value was explained based on arrangement of ferromagnetic and/or ferrimagnetic ordering. Using solid-state reaction method, Solórzano et al.,¹⁷ have prepared the $\text{YFe}_{1-x}\text{Ti}_x\text{O}_3$ (where $x = 0, 0.02, 0.04$ and 0.06) and reported the saturation of magnetization values (2.38, 1.48, 1.48 and 1.95 emu g^{-1}). Aforesaid literature clearly indicating that the magnetic properties of YFO further can be tuned by doping of Sr, Bi or Ti atoms/ions.

As a result, the goal of this study is to produce and evaluate the structural, optical, and magnetic properties of a nanocrystalline $\text{YFO-Sr}_2\text{Bi}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{18}$ solid solution generated from sol-gel route. Coercivity is one of the important factors for practical application point of view. The decreased coercivity with an increased magnetization value of YFO was observed in case of individual doped Sr or Bi ions in place of Y in YFO material. However the large improved coercivity with minor changes of magnetization value was observed in case of Ti doped YFO sample.¹⁸ Hence we thought that it's worthy to investigate the magnetic properties of YFO via making the solid solution with other oxide materials which contains the combination of Sr, Bi and Ti atoms/ions. Hence we have chosen the SBT nanomaterial in this investigation to further improve the magnetization value of YFO. Moreover, SBT is also belonging to the similar crystal structure (Orthorhombic) of YFO, and also exhibit the ferroelectric properties.¹⁹ Here, the character of SBT ceramics in enhancing the magnetization value has been described while structural, optical, and magnetic properties of $(1-x)$ YFO + x SBT (where $x = 0, 0.00125, 0.0025$ and 0.005) nanomaterials have been studied. To the best of our knowledge, YFO+SBT solid-solutions' magnetic characteristics have never been investigated before. Hence in this paper we prepared $(1-x)$ YFO + x SBT (hereafter $x = 0$ as

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नासिरा शर्मा की कहानियों में सांप्रदायिकता

डॉ. शेख बेनज़ीर

सहायक आचार्य

एस.वी.सि.आर.शासकीय महाविद्यालय पलामनेर, चित्तूर, आंध्रप्रदेश

सारांश : भारतीय इतिहास में विभाजन की बड़ी त्रासदी है जिसके परिणाम आज भी भयानक रूप से दिखाई देते हैं। इस विभाजन से उपजे सांप्रदायिकता में मानवी मूल्य ही बदल दिए गए। आजादी के बाद सोचा था कि हमारा देश विभाजन की त्रासदी से बाहर निकाल कर धीरे-धीरे सामाजिक सद्भाव की ओर बढ़ेगा, लेकिन संकीर्ण मानसिकता के कारण मूल्य विघटित हुए हैं। देश विभाजन ने लगभग पूरे भारत को सांप्रदायिकता की ज्वाला में धकेल दिया। सांप्रदायिकता के कारण उपजे सामाजिक रूप ने साहित्यकारों को हिला कर रख दिया। उन्होंने न केवल विभाजन के दिनों में बल्कि लगातार इस समस्या को सुलझाने का प्रयत्न करते रहे। हिंदी में यशपाल, कमलेश्वर, राही मासूम रजा, अब्दुल बिस्मिल्लाह, दधनाथ सिंह आदि साहित्यकार हैं, जिन्होंने अपने लेखन में इस समस्या के विविध पहलुओं पर विचार किया है।

देश विभाजन ने जन मानस की चेतना को तहस - नहस कर दिया। "देश विभाजन और सांप्रदायिक दंगे की अंधी - तूफान में व्यक्ति के समस्त मानवीय मूल्य, आस्था और विश्वास पूर्णरूपेण धराशयी हो गये। मानवीय संबंधों और मानवीय मूल्यों का विघटन पहले परिस्थिति और भूगोल गत था, फिर मनोवैज्ञानिक और आध्यात्मिक स्तरों पर चलने लगा।"¹
बीज शब्द : देश विभाजन, धर्म, सांप्रदायिक, अखण्डता

इस देश में सांप्रदायिकता का बीज भारतीय मानस के अन्दर अंग्रेजों ने उसी समय बोया, जिस समय उन्होंने भारत का बंटवारा किया था। आज पूरा भारत वर्ष सांप्रदायिकता के कारण ग्रस्त दिखाई देता है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि "विभिन्न धर्मों के ठेकेदारों, पंडितों, मुल्लाओं और ज्ञानी संतों ने धर्म के बाह्य स्वरूपों, उसके कर्मकाण्ड और उसकी औपचारिकता को प्रधानता दे डाली। उनके आधारभूत तत्वों की एकता पर जोर नहीं दिया।"² नासिरा शर्मा एक संवेदनशील लेखिका होने के नाते उनके साहित्य में सांप्रदायिक सौहार्दता का चित्रण देख सकते हैं। सांप्रदायिकता का अर्थ "सांप्रदायिक होने का भाव केवल अपने संप्रदाय की श्रेष्ठता तथा हितों का विशेष ध्यान रखनेवाला।"³ सांप्रदायिकता मनुष्य के उस संकीर्ण और स्वार्थपरक विचारधारा का प्रतीक है, जिससे धार्मिक समुदायों में परस्पर द्वेष और घृणा की भावना पनपती है एवं हिंसा की आग भड़कती है। राजनीति में संप्रदाय को विशेष महत्व प्राप्त है, क्योंकि नेता किसी संप्रदाय विशेष से संबंधित होता है, वह अपने संप्रदाय के विकास के लिए तत्पर रहता है। कभी - कभी वह संप्रदाय का उपयोग सत्ता प्राप्त करने तथा कुर्सी बचाने के लिए करता है। भारत में सांप्रदायिकता राजनेताओं के हाथ की

कठपुतली बन गयी है। सांप्रदायिकता की परिणति दंगे में होती है। अपनी स्वार्थपूर्ति हेतु डॉ. समुदायों को आपस में लड़ते हैं। 'सांप्रदायिकता भारतीय राजनीति के दाव - पेंचों की उपज है।' 'राजनीतिज्ञ अपने लाभ के लिए सांप्रदायिकता की भावना फैलाते हैं और जरूरत पड़ने पर दंगे भी कराते हैं। राजनीति का अपराधी कारन हो रहा है। समाज विरोधी तत्वों को संरक्षण देकर सांप्रदायिकता का जुआ खेला जाता है।'⁴ स्वार्थसिद्धि हेतु असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा सांप्रदायिकता की आग भड़कती जाती है, फसाद करवाया जाता है। 'सबीना के चालीसा चोर' कहानी में बढ़ती सांप्रदायिकता का बेबाक चित्रण हुआ है। 'फसाद जंगल की आग की तरह एक शहर से दूसरे शहर में फैल रहा था। खुशी के मौके पर अब सियासत और फसाद की बातें होती थीं।'⁵ दंगे - फसाद करने और करानेवालों का कोई धर्म, ईमान नहीं होता, क्योंकि किसी भी धर्म में निरपराधी को मारना पाप समझा गया है, अतः फसाद फैलानेवाले "जाने किस नस्ल और नुल्फे के होते हैं। इन्हें तो हिन्द-मुसलमान कहना गुनाह है, जल्लाद इनका काम, बारूद बिखेरना और फलीता लगाना है, तभी तो देखो हरे - भरे मुल्क को कैसे खून से भिगो दिया।"⁶ सन् १९८४ में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की हत्या के बाद देशभर में सिख समुदाय के विरोध में सांप्रदायिकता की आग भड़क उठी थी। सिखों को जान से मारा गया, उनकी संपत्ति जलाई गई। 'ओमोख्ता' कहानी के वीर जी इस हिंसा के साक्षी है। यह हिंसा को देखकर वीर जी के मन में प्रश्न उपस्थित होता है कि "आज का शासक तो हमारा अपना चुना हुआ है - फिर ? क्या हमने आज आंखे फोड़ दी है और जवान सिल ली है, जो कोई नहीं कहता कि सियासत के चलते आज दूसरी कौम अपने ही देश में बेआबरू क्यों हो रही है।"⁷ "आया वसंत सखी" कहानी में दस्तकारों का स्वतंत्र व्यवसाय बड़े व्यापारियों को उखरता है, अतः दस्तकारों की आर्थिक दशा को दुर्दशा में परिवर्तन करने हेतु शहर में शिया - सुन्नी समुदाय में दंगा करवाया जाता है। "सुन्नी - शिया फसाद हुए अभी दो दिन ही गुजरे थे। मगर मरनेवालों और तबाह होनेवाली चीजों की संख्या अनगिनत थी। दो गरीब वर्ग एक - दूसरे के खून प्यासे हो गये थे।"⁸ 'असलीबात' कहानी में शहर में हिन्द - मुस्लिम दंगे - फसाद हो जाते हैं, अंततः पुलिस को कर्फ्यू लगाना पड़ता है। कर्फ्यू के कारण दोनों मोहल्लों के गरीबों में पछताना शुरू कर दिया था मजदर ने मजदरी से हाथ धोया, दकानदारों ने ग्राहकों से। चूल्हे तो घरे-घर दूसरे दिन से ही ठंडे पड़ेने लगे थे। कर्फ्यू खुलता भी घंटे को तो खैरीदारी की सकत किस में थी।"⁹ नौ-तपों कहानी में बढ़ती सांप्रदायिकता का



SYNTHESIS OF NANOCRYSTALLINE SnS FILMS BY CAPPING WITH PVA USING CBD PROCESS FOR SOLAR CELL APPLICATIONS – A COMPREHENSIVE OPTICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Tin monosulphide (SnS) thin films capped by polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) were successfully synthesized on glass substrates using chemical bath deposition (CBD) at different bath temperatures varying in the range, 50 – 80 °C. Stannous chloride (SnCl₂, 2H₂O), thioacetamide (C₂H₅NS) were taken as precursors with tartaric acid (C₄H₆O₆) as a complexing agent and polyvinyl alcohol [-CH₂CHOH-]_n as a capping agent for the synthesis of PVA capped SnS layers. Optical studies showed high optical absorption coefficient ~ 10⁵ cm⁻¹ for all the deposited layers and also the layers exhibited an optical band gap enhancement. The estimated band gap values were greater than the optical band gap of bulk SnS (1.3 eV). The observed blue shift in the optical band gap might be due to quantum confinement effect. The average particle size estimated using Brus equation, varied slightly from 5 nm to 9 nm. The other optical parameters such as refractive index, extinction coefficient, high frequency dielectric constant, optical carrier concentration, relaxation time and optical conductivity were also determined. The layers deposited at 80 °C bath temperature exhibited high optical conductivity (~ 10¹⁶ s⁻¹) compared to other deposited layers, hence, such layers might be useful as an absorber layer in solar cell development.

Keywords: Chemical Bath Deposition, Nanocrystalline Films, Optical Properties, PVA (Polyvinyl Alcohol), Tin Monosulphide (SnS).

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COMPOSITION AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF PVA CAPPED SnS NANOCRYSTALLINE FILMS GROWN BY CHEMICAL BATH DEPOSITION

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ABSTRACT

Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) capped tin monosulphide (SnS) nanocrystalline films have been successfully deposited on glass substrates via a wet chemical route, chemical bath deposition (CBD) at four different deposition times that vary from 45 min to 90 min. Raman spectra exhibited the peaks related to only SnS phase for the films deposited at a higher deposition time of 90 min. The SEM and AFM micrographs displayed bigger grains with compact surface morphology for the films deposited at 90 min time of deposition. Hall measurement analysis revealed that all the grown layers exhibited the p-type conductivity. Also, the influence of deposition time on the electrical properties such as the electrical resistivity, mobility and carrier concentration of the films was studied and the results are discussed.

Keywords: Chemical Bath Deposition, Compositional Properties, Electrical Properties, Polyvinyl Alcohol, Tin Monosulphide.

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EFFECT OF PVA CONCENTRATION ON STRUCTURAL, MORPHOLOGICAL, OPTICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF PVA CAPPED SnS NANOCRYSTALLINE FILMS GROWN BY CHEMICAL BATH DEPOSITION

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ABSTRACT

Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) capped tin monosulphide (SnS) nanocrystalline films have been grown successfully on glass substrates using a simple and low-cost wet chemical process, chemical bath deposition (CBD) at four different PVA concentrations that vary from 0.5 wt % to 2 wt %. XRD study indicated peaks related to SnS phase with (040) as preferred orientation. Various parameters such as average crystallite size, dislocation density lattice strain, and stacking faults were also estimated using XRD spectra. Raman analysis also confirmed the XRD results. The SEM and AFM micrographs exhibited a good morphology for the films deposited at 2 wt % concentration of PVA. FTIR studies revealed the presence of PVA in the films. The optical investigations confirmed the high absorbing nature for the experimental films and also, a blue shift in band gap values with PVA concentration was observed. The estimated band gap values vary from 1.73 eV to 1.55 eV, which might be due to quantum confinement effect. Hall measurement studies showed p-type conductivity for all the grown layers. Also, the variation of electrical resistivity, carrier concentration and mobility were studied with PVA concentration and the results are discussed.

Keywords: Chemical Bath Deposition, Morphological Properties, Optical Properties, Polyvinyl Alcohol, Structural Properties.

User-Driven Brilliance: Conniving for Most favourable Experiences

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Abstract:- Because user experience (UX) has a direct impact on user fulfillment and engagement, it is a critical component of mobile application success. A major factor in determining how a mobile application is used overall is the design of the user interface (UI). The key principles of UI design are crucial for improving the mobile application user experience. This article discusses the current status of UI design in mobile applications, points out frequent problems, and offers best practices and methods for enhancing UI design to enhance user experience. To demonstrate how these principles are applied in practice, some winning mobile applications with functional and effective UI design principles are given.

Keywords:- User Interface, Optimize, Navigate, Application.

I. INTRODUCTION

Modern society has embraced mobile applications, which have transformed a number of facets of daily life, including business, education, and entertainment as well as communication. Because user experience has a direct impact on user satisfaction, engagement, and retention, it is a crucial factor in determining the success of mobile applications. The visual and dynamic elements of mobile applications are the focus of user interface design, which is crucial in determining the overall user experience.

Despite the proliferation of mobile applications, a lot of them still suffer from poor user interface design, which results in less-than-ideal experiences that can irritate users, drive them away, and produce negative reviews. Therefore, in order to maximize user experience and enhance the overall.

The discussion will center on how crucial UI design principles are to improving mobile applications' user experiences. It will examine how UI design is currently implemented in mobile apps, point out typical problems and restrictions, and offer best practices and methods for enhancing UI design to maximize user experience. To further illustrate the practical application of these morals, give instances of successful mobile applications that have made use of good UI design principles.

Mobile application developers, designers, and researchers can create user-friendly and engaging experiences that improve user satisfaction, engagement, and retention by knowing the input principles and best practices of UI design. Additionally, the results can add to the body of knowledge on UI design and offer insightful information for further research and development in the field of mobile applications.

➤ Objectives

- To the recent state of user interface (UI) design in mobile applications, including common face up to and margins.
- To identify and discuss the key principles of effective UI design for mobile applications, such as visual composition, usability, consistency, and receptiveness.
- To explore best practices and strategies for optimizing UI design in mobile applications, including techniques for attractive user engagement, satisfaction, and retention.
- To look at successful examples of mobile applications that have applied effective UI design principles to illustrate practical applications of these principles.
- To give emphasis to the importance of considering user experience (UX) in UI design, and how it impacts overall user satisfaction and custody in mobile applications.
- To provide commendation for programmers, designers, and scholars on how to improve UI design in mobile applications based on the identified principles and best practices.
- To contribute to the existing literature on UI design and UX in mobile applications, and provide knowledge for prospect research and development in this field.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is conceptual in nature and is grounded in secondary data. The information was gathered from a variety of websites, e-books, e-magazines, and e-journals.

III. CHALLENGES AND ISSUES

- **Partial display size:** The screens of mobile devices are usually smaller than those of desktop or laptop computers. This makes it difficult to create a user interface (UI) that is both effective and readable on a small screen.

in-Higher Education in **AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT**

December - 25

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ABSTRACT

Higher education system in India is considered as the third largest education system of the world. University Grants Commission is the main governing body to enforce the present higher education system. Today the problems confronting higher education in India today include low rates of enrolment, unequal access, a poor quality of infrastructure and lack of relevance. With new moves being planned on the policy front, it is dire necessary for finding concrete solutions and building on earlier efforts. The National Policy on Education (NPE) adopted by Parliament in May 1986 and Programme of Action (POA), 1986, updated in 1992, are perhaps the last government policy statements on higher education and which have guided actions since the mid-1980s. At present there are new moves on the policy front and it is necessary to identify the key issues, build on the earlier efforts and then take a step ahead. The goals remain the same — expansion with inclusion and ensuring quality and relevant education. This paper will emphasize the basic problems of higher education system in India in the present education scenario as well as remedies to make the present higher education system more conducive to the present environment.

INTRODUCTION

Higher Education System of India is considered copiously as the third largest education system of the world in the term of students next to China and United States. The basic advantage of our popularity in the world higher education system is English being the primary language of higher education and research. India educates approximately 11 per cent of its youth in higher education as compared to 20 per cent in China. Our main governing body is University Grants Commission (UGC-India), which enforces its standards, advises the government and helps in coordination between centre and state. Universities and constituent colleges are the main institutes of higher education in India. At present, 47 Central Universities, 377 State Universities, 123 Deemed Universities as well as 282 Private Universities are imparting higher education in India. Nevertheless, there is a massive hiatus that is created due to the differences in the number of schools and higher education institutes that really needs to be bridged. There is either lack of seats to accommodate the rest or seats are available in colleges nobody has heard of. As a result of huge gap, people who have no reason to be in the field of education want to capitalize on the shortage of supply. It is no secret that the education industry has long lost its noble cause and is more of a business, politicians, realtors, businessmen/women - basically anybody who wants to mint some serious cash, start opening colleges.

The buzzword globalization has been around for quite some time now, and it caused one of the most important changes in India's economy and thus it is amply assumed that there is a gradual shift from being a manufacturing hub to a service provider. This was fuelled mainly by the boom in IT and BPO industries, and has had a large role to play in the way our education system has been modelled the past decade or more. Along with the I.T and BPO industries, education institutes started seeing themselves as service providers.

Digital Transformation in Education: Assessing the value of Online Learning Platforms

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Abstract - By means of the integration of digital technologies, the educational terrain is witnessing a significant metamorphosis. E-learning platforms as a pivotal element of this move in towards the educating the digitalization. By using a mixed- approaches approach, qualitative knowledge gathered through checks and interviews with people who are analogous to both preceptors and scholars is combined with analysis of pupil performance data. In order to assess efficacy, support dynamic literacy styles, and advance partnered knowledge scripts, this section looks at the platform's stoner interface, content delivery systems, and dynamic features. An advanced learner outgrowth for the stylish positive similar was indicated by the antedating result. Concurrent feedback, responsive factors, and open- concluded literacy geste are observed as coffers that help ameliorate learner retention upon familiarity. Still, challenges including justice enterprises, digital convenience, and the demand for effective schoolteacher direction in using the stage are also nearly examined. It's critical to support digital enterprise worldwide and the ways in which educational institutions must comprehend the impact of particular factors on tutoring and literacy. With aiding preceptors, directors, and decision- makers in navigating the growing the educational decor and as long as patient communication about the digital transition.

Index Terms - Component Cognitive Radio (CR), Dynamic Spectrum Access (DSA), Primary User (PU), Secondary User (SU), Software Defined Radio (SDR)

I. INTRODUCTION

The integration of digital technology is driving an extraordinary revolution in the field of education in the twenty-first century. Traditional educational methods have been completely transformed by the emergence of online learning platforms, which provide a dynamic and easily accessible method of disseminating knowledge. It is essential to critically evaluate how well these technologies support improved learning outcomes and experiences as educational institutions traverse this digital terrain.

This research explores the core of this digital revolution, concentrating on the domain of online learning platforms in particular and how they affect modern education. The introduction of and related technologies has brought about a new era in which education is becoming more democratic and transcending national boundaries. Teachers and students interact with a virtual ecosystem that replaces traditional classroom boundaries with collaborative tools, adaptive learning modules, and interactive interfaces.

Background

The rise of online learning environments signifies a change in perspective for the educational system. These platforms provide students the freedom to access educational content at their own pace and convenience with a plethora of features tailored to accommodate a variety of learning styles. The widespread adoption of these platforms has been made easier by the growing prevalence of digital devices and internet connectivity, which has revolutionized the way information, is delivered and consumed.

The COVID-19 pandemic spurred the uptake of online education and threw teachers and students into an impromptu remote learning experiment. While adaptability and resilience typified the initial response to this shift, it also brought to light issues with engagement, digital equity, and the necessity of strong pedagogical strategies in the online context.

Research Gap

We still don't fully understand the true effectiveness of online learning platforms, despite their rapid integration into educational settings. Although preliminary research and anecdotal evidence point to promising results, a thorough and nuanced analysis is

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The COVID-19 pandemic spurred the uptake of online education and threw teachers and students into an impromptu remote learning experiment. While adaptability and resilience typified the initial response to this shift, it also brought to light issues with engagement, digital equity, and the necessity of strong pedagogical strategies in the online context.

Research Gap

We still don't fully understand the true effectiveness of online learning platforms, despite their rapid integration into educational settings. Although preliminary research and anecdotal evidence point to promising results, a thorough and nuanced analysis is

DIGITALIZATION IN MARKETING -ROLE & IMPACT

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ABSTRACT

Digitalization in marketing means using the Internet as a source of marketing business activities. Nowadays in the global world every business organization has connected with digital marketing, in today's world without employing digitalization tools in marketing. It becomes very challenging to get succeeded and to get identity and profits, it is very difficult to achieve the goals. At present every business organization whether it may have small, medium, or large scale organizations have its marketing strategies to survive in this competitive world. due to this tool of digital marketing, it is easy for customers for ordering goods and to avail of the services by the home itself by clicking from their devices. The significance of digitalization in developing business ecosystems is growing day by day. This is cost-effective and highly affordable especially for small or growing business organizations.

KEYWORDS: Digitalization, Eco-systems, Internet, Marketing, devices.

INTRODUCTION: digitalization in marketing means doing business activities through online or electronic modes like email marketing, blogging, and social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, and other social media problems). After this digitalization majorly the intermediaries are reduced and majorly can say that it is cost-effective, the customers can get services from anywhere to anywhere from their themselves and can purchase the goods at the least cost. Due to this digitalization every organization even small-scale enterprises also do this digital marketing with a low investment cost. Many small businesses that started with this digitalization now become very large businesses and succeeded worldwide. Some of the business examples like Amazon, Flipkart, Uber, etc. all businesses started as linked with small and with App by connecting with other businesses, but at present, they are the leading business organizations all over the world, by implementing their marketing strategies. Here to succeed the business with digital marketing should have its strategies, like the idea, innovation, and proper segmentation, proper pricing, sales promotion, sales services after sales to customers. And who will follow the techniques like SWOT analysis, porters model, PEST analysis, etc. automatically will never fail in business and even in any external business environment, and in any business cycle, they get a chance to survive them.

OBJECTIVES: The Objectives of the Study are:

1. To know the overview of digitalization of marketing in the business globe
2. To understand the role of digitalization in marketing
3. To analyze the effects of digitalization on marketing
4. To provide suggestions for digitalization in marketing

OVERVIEW OF DIGITALIZATION IN MARKETING:

In past decades there is a very large process and very risky for marketing and marketing goods



THEMATIC CONCERNS IN THE NOVELS OF RICHARD WRIGHT

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Abstract

The present paper delineates the main themes in Richard Wright's novels and other literary outputs which showcase racial discrimination and segregation against African -Americans. These are also one of the main themes of his autobiographies and non-fiction writings. He was the founder of the genre of the "protest novel" in African American literature.

Key Words: Racism, Segregation, Discrimination, Protest Novel, Civil Rights Movement.

Introduction:

Richard Nathaniel Wright was an American author of novels, short stories, poems, and non-fiction. Much of his literature concerns racial themes specifically related to the plight of African Americans during the late 19th to mid-20th centuries suffering discrimination and violence. Literary critics believe his work helped change race relations in the United States in the mid-20th century. The 1960s can be considered a turning point in American social, political, and cultural life. The emergence of Counterculture, Anti-War Movements, the Movement of Ethnic Minorities, Women's Liberation Movement, the Feminist Revolution, the Civil Rights Movement, which caused widespread civil unrest in the country, the assassinations of president John Kennedy, civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. and a civil rights activist Malcolm X, made Americans reconsider sets of values they had adhered to before. Artists of the New Negro Movement of the 1920s and later generations of Black Writers produced literary works that stressed Black nationalism and critiques of white racism.

The artists that belong to the Civil Rights Movement are Richard Wright (1908- 1960), James Baldwin (1924-1987), Ralph Ellison (1914-1994) and they try to balance between the demands of being a Black writer and various tensions. They present "Black material," however, at the same time they tend to move away from racial focus in literature and try to stress the universal human experience, pointing out the fact that an artist can reveal, or at least attempt to reveal the experience of all people. Wright's *Native Son* (1940) and Ellison's *Invisible Man* (1952) enriched the African-American literary tradition with philosophical existential depth. Their works documents the themes of a black man's alienation, discrimination and humiliation in white society, however, at the very centre of their fiction a character's loss of identity and his desperate attempts to discover his true self, and in case of failing to do that, at least "invent" himself. In his two autobiographical books *Black Boy* (1945) and *American Hunger* (1977), Wright traces his life from childhood in his native South to adulthood in the North, - a journey in search for identity. For Wright, identity was a social and cultural construct, not natural: it had to be won, struggled, and suffered for. He believes that all African-Americans had been denied a similar knowledge. In *Black Boy* Wright speaks about "the cultural barrenness of the black people," "the essential bleakness of black life in America," as, according to him, "Negroes had never been allowed to catch the full spirit of Western civilization." Wright claims that the most severe blow they received from white society was their exclusion from a sense of fully being in the Western Civilized world. However, the author believed that he had made himself. He realized that his blackness, his belonging to the black race when at the same time he managed to go beyond the restrictions of race. *Black Boy* and *American Hunger* "constitute one of the great retellings of the American myth of personal reinvention, the making of an identity" (Gray, 2012, 500-1).

Wright's most important book was the novel *Native Son*. The protagonist of the novel – an uneducated black youth – mistakenly kills his white master's daughter, burns her body, and murders



Application of *Syzygium aromaticum*, *Ocimum sanctum*, and *Cananga odorata* essential oils for management of Ochratoxin A content by *Aspergillus ochraceus* and *Penicillium verrucosum*: An *in vitro* assessment in maize grains

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The study is directed to establish the minimizing effects of *Syzygium aromaticum*, *Ocimum sanctum*, and *Cananga odorata* essential oils on the growth and ochratoxin A (OTA) level of *Aspergillus ochraceus* and *Penicillium verrucosum* in maize grains. *S. aromaticum* essential oil (SAEO), *O. sanctum* essential oil (OSEO), and *C. odorata* essential oil (COEO) were extracted by hydro-distillation technique, and a total of 50, 44, and 48 chemical constituents were identified by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), respectively. The SAEO and OSEO belong to the chemotype of eugenol, whereas, COEO was found to be the chemotype of thymol, limonene, and α -ylangene. The antifungal activity of essential oils (EOs) was determined by the micro-well dilution technique. The SAEO showed superior antifungal activity compared to OSEO, COEO, and synthetic antifungal agent nystatin, and its minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum fungicidal concentration (MFC) values against *A. ochraceus* and *P. verrucosum* were noticed as 1251 ± 42.32 and 1878 ± 28.47 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, and 0815 ± 22.69 and 1146 ± 51.19 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively. The antifungal mechanism of EOs was unveiled by assessing the intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS), ergosterol content, and membrane integrity. The antifungal investigations found that EOs caused fungal mortality by increasing the intracellular ROS, depleting ergosterol synthesis, and distracting membrane integrity. Finally, antifungal and antimycotoxin activity of EOs was demonstrated in maize grains. The SAEO, OSEO, and COEO have reduced the complete fungal growth and OTA level of *A. ochraceus* and *P. verrucosum* correspondingly at 2500 and 2500, 3500 and 2500, and 3500 and 3500 $\mu\text{g/g}$ in maize. The EOs could act as natural antifungal agents; protect foodstuffs from fungal infection and mycotoxins during storage.

Keywords: *Aspergillus ochraceus*, Essential oils, Mycotoxins, Ochratoxin A, *Penicillium verrucosum*

Mycotoxins are derived from the Greek term 'mukes', which means fungi or slime molds, and the Latin word 'toxicum', which means poison. Mycotoxins are defined as fungal secondary metabolites when swallowed, breathed, and absorbed *via* the skin, they induce reduced performance, sickness, or death in people and animals. Toxic fungus and mycotoxins certainly appeared in the food chain some 10,000 years ago, when humans began cultivating food grains and storing grains from one harvest season to the next harvest season. In both human and animal diets, food grains have traditionally been the principal source of mycotoxins. When vast numbers of turkeys died after eating aflatoxins-contaminated peanut meal about four decades ago, significant scientific research on mycotoxins began^{1,2}.

Mycotoxins have become a worldwide epidemic that has affected a wide range of food commodities. Warmer, subtropical, and tropical regions have a higher prevalence of mycotoxins than temperate regions. Mycotoxins build up in food supplies both before and after harvest, according to climate factors³. The pre-harvest accumulation of mycotoxins has been linked to elevated humidity, pest devastation, and extended dry environments. During the post-harvest period, stored grain is in a vigorous condition and might turn out to be highly susceptible to molds and pests. The accumulation of mycotoxins is influenced by climate factors like temperature and moisture, geographic region, storage container form, and grain processing and distribution. Inadequate storage and handling techniques make processed foods susceptible to fungal infection and mycotoxins³. Fungal infection decreases nutritional value, color, and texture, as well as stimulates rancidity and decay of food, in addition

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1. BHEEMANNA THIRIPADALU – HETUVAADA GULIKALU

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భావవీణ

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భీమన్న 'త్రిపద'లు - హేతువాద గుణకలు

- డా. పి. చిరుచంఘ్రికు, తెలుగు ఆచార్యులు, ఎస్.వి.సి.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, వలమనేరు.

దాష మానవజాతిని ఏకం చేస్తే సాహిత్యం మానవజాతి మననాలను రంజింపజేసింది. ఆలోచింపజేసింది. చైతన్యవంతం చేసింది. ఏ దాషాసాహిత్యమైనా ఆ జాతి సమకాలీన సమాజాన్ని అవిష్కరిస్తుంది. తెలుగు ప్రాచీన సాహిత్యం సమాజ సమస్యలకుంటే పురాణాలకు, ఇతి హాసాలకు ప్రాధాన్యమిచ్చింది. ప్రాచీన సాహిత్యం వరిది దాలా చిన్నది. అధునిక సాహిత్యం విశ్రమంత వికాసంగా తన వరిదిన విస్తరింపజేసింది. ఏదో ఒక పల్లానికి మాత్రం పరిమితమైన ప్రాచీన సాహిత్యం కుల, మత, వర్ణ, వర్గ, వివక్షత లేకుండా అధునిక సాహిత్యం సాగింది. అధునిక నావాత్మక వాస్తవిక సాహిత్యప్రయోజనాలన్నీ చిహ్నాలు. ప్రజల సమస్యల్ని సమాజమంతా తెలిసేలా అవిష్కరించాయి. ప్రాచీన సాహిత్యం ప్రక్రియలు పరిమితమైనవి. అధునిక సాహిత్యం ప్రక్రియా బాహుళ్యం కలది. అధునిక సాహిత్యం సమాజంలోని ప్రతి సమస్యను గుర్తించి విశ్లేషించింది. ధనికవర్గానికొక, పారిశ్రామికవర్గానికొక పరిమితమై ఆకాశంలో విహరిస్తున్న సాహిత్యాన్ని అణగారిన కవితా లకు అవిష్కరించడానికి అధునిక సాహిత్యం నేలపై పయనించింది. కందుకూరి వీరేశలింగం సమాజంలోని దుగ్గతలను ప్రశ్నించి సంవేసంస్కరణలకు పోను కున్నాడు. గురజాడ అప్పారావు తన భాషాసంస్కరణతో సమాజంలో ప్రతి వర్గంలోని లోసుగులను బయటకు తీసాడు. ముఖ్యంగా బాల్యవివాహాలు, కన్యాశుల్కం మునుగుల్లో స్త్రీలు అనుభవిస్తున్న దుర్భరమైన కవితాలను అవిహరించి స్త్రీ జాతిని చైతన్యవంతం చేయడానికి ప్రయత్నించాడు. ఆలాగే వర్ణవ్రధాన సమాజమైన మన భారతసమాజంలో పంచమజాతి అనుభవిస్తున్న హేయమైన కవితాలను అవిష్కరించడానికి ఎందరో కవులు పుట్టుకొచ్చారు. దేశీయ

గురించి వెంటనే వెంటనే సాహిత్యం ప్రకృష్టజీవితాలు ప్రస్తావించినా దేశీయ బాగాలను ఎవరూ పెద్దగా పట్టించుకోలేదు. దళితజాతి సమస్యలను దళిత జాతి పరిష్కరిస్తుందని దళితకవులు ముందుకొచ్చారు. అలాంటి దళితకవుల శ్రేణులలో చోయి భీమన్న ఒకరు. చోయి భీమన్న తన కవితాఖర్షణతో దళితసమస్యల్ని ఖండించ ప్రయత్నించాడు. భీమన్నగారి పాటలు వాటకం దళిత సమస్యల చిట్టకరణకు, దళిత అభ్యుదయానికి ఒక కరదీపిక. చోయి భీమన్న దళిత సమస్యలనే కాకుండా సమాజంలోని రుగ్మతలను, మానవజీవితంలో సంఘటన నిత్యసత్యాలను అవిష్కరించడానికి 'త్రిపద' అనే నూతన ప్రక్రియను నాంది పలికాడు.

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో ద్విపద ప్రక్రియ సుపరిచితమే. కానీ ద్విపద ప్రక్రియవలె త్రిపదలను సృష్టించిన మనక భీమన్నది. కన్నడ సాహిత్యంలో త్రిపదలున్నట్లు పెద్దలరిప్రాయం. వాటికి వీటికి ఎలాంటి సంబంధం లేదు. చిన్నచిన్న పాదాలతో సృష్టమైన పాదాలతో పాదకుల హృదయంలో మెదుపులాంటి అనందాన్ని కల్గిస్తుంది. మతస్యకు పదునుపెయ్యకుండా ఈ త్రిపదలు. నేటి ఆత్మాధునిక కవిత్యంలోని హైకులు వలె, మిసి కవితలవలె భీమన్న త్రిపదలు భాసిల్లియి. ఈ త్రిపదు లలో భీమన్న తన అనుభవాలతో సమాజాన్ని ఎలా అవిష్కరించాడో చూడవచ్చు. ఇందులో ప్రతీది హేతువాదబద్ధ మైంది. ప్రతీది నిత్యసత్యమైంది. అన్ని కాలాలకు వర్తించే ఆంకాలు ఈ త్రిపదుల్లో చూడవచ్చు. సమాజంలో తనకెదురైన, తాను అనుభవించిన, తాను తెలుసుకున్న నిత్యసత్యాలను త్రిపదుల్లో ఎలా అవిష్కరించాడో పరిశీలించడం నా విశ్రాంతి.

భారతదేశం వేదభూమి, కర్మభూమి. అలాంటి దేశంలో వర్ణవ్యవస్థ మానవజాతిని విభజించింది. అది



Investigation of solute-solvent interactions between 2-butoxyethanol and substituted ketones by volumetric, acoustic and FTIR studies at $T=(303.15-318.15)$ K



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ABSTRACT

The densities (ρ) and speeds of sound (u) were measured for the binary mixtures of 2-butoxyethanol (BE) with methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), methyl propyl ketone (MPK), di-ethyl ketone (DEK) and methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) mixtures at temperatures (303.15–318.15) K and pressure ($P = 0.1$ MPa) over the entire composition range. The experimental data were used to derive the excess molar volume (V_m^E), excess isentropic compressibility (κ_m^E) and excess speed of sound (u^E). The calculated excess parameters have been correlated by Redlich-Kister equation. These results have been analysed by different theoretical models such as PPP, CFT and FLT. The effect of alkyl chain length of ketones on the excess properties has been discussed in terms of disruption of H-bonding and dipole-dipole interaction between the components of the mixtures. The thermodynamic results of the present investigation have been correlated with FTIR spectral studies and obtained a good agreement.

1. Introduction

Thermophysical properties are of high importance in the scientific community to understand the macroscopic behaviour of different forces operating in the liquid mixtures and further this can act as an excellent tool to study the inter as well as intra molecular interactions that exist in the unlike molecules of the liquid-liquid systems [1–3]. The experimental and theoretical investigation of the excess thermodynamic properties of binary liquid mixtures is of particular interest in recent researchers as it plays a crucial role in the development of many engineering equipment design and industrial process [4–8]. Excess thermodynamic properties derived from the experimental densities, speeds of sound, viscosity and refractive index at different atmospheric conditions can be used to predict and correlate the different types of intermolecular interactions present in the liquid-liquid systems [9]. However, the fundamental information regarding the excess thermodynamical properties of liquid mixtures has been important for many industrial areas of research as well as applied, theoretical and biomedical fields [9,10]. The variations of these thermodynamic properties with mole fraction at different temperatures can be used for formulation of many engineering calculations such as mass transfer, heat transfer and fluid flow [11]. The intermolecular forces formed by different chemical bonds in the liquid

media can be directly involved for the structure making and breaking properties of the stable structure of molecules [12,13].

The study of 2-butoxyethanol and its thermophysical behaviour with other solvents is gaining a much importance in industrial and theoretical view point because it contains two functional groups. Basically, it is a self-associated molecule and it has an ability to form intra and intermolecular hydrogen bonds. The effects of simultaneous presence of etheric (-OR) and hydroxy (-OH) groups on the BE is of considerable interest in the sense that it can more actively participate in intermolecular interactions with its counterpart than mono functional group molecule [14]. Further, it is also used as a solvent for manufacture of paints, cosmetics, dry cleaning solutions, lacquers, varnishes, herbicides, latex paints, enamels surface coatings as well as cleaning products and inks [15]. On the other hand, the ketones like methyl ethyl ketone, methyl propyl ketone, di-ethyl ketone and methyl isobutyl ketone are used as excellent solvent for a synthetic fibre in chemical industry [16].

Therefore, the study of molecular interaction between 2-butoxyethanol and substituted alkyl ketones would be (O—H—O=C) interesting not only from a theoretical point of view point but also due to their vast industrial applications. A detailed literature survey demonstrates that there are adequate work has been reported for 2-butoxyethanol as one of the components in the binary mixtures

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'వొంతు' కథల సంపుటి - స్త్రీల సమస్యల చిత్రణ

- డా. పి. శివయ్యసంస్తుడు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, ఎస్ వి సి ఆర్, ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, పల్నాటి.

ఆంధ్రసాహిత్యంలో అధునికయుగం ఒక విశ్వవాత్యక పరిణామం. భారతీయసాహిత్యంలో నూతన ప్రక్రియలు ప్రవేశించాయి. సాహిత్యం యావంలానూ, వస్తువులానూ, వైరిలానూ నూతన ఒరవడిని సంతరించుకుంది. సైవిధ్యభరితమైన వస్తువులతో నవల, నాటకం, కవిత్యాం. కథ ఎంటి నూతన సాహిత్యంబాలకు అధునికసాహిత్యం నిలయమైంది. ఆధునిక సాహిత్య యుగ ప్రారంభంలో నవల, నాటకాలకు ప్రాధాన్యం ఉన్నప్పటికీ మదీర్ణకాలం సాహిత్యప్రవాహాన్ని మోసుకొచ్చింది ఒక కథావిధి మాత్రం కచ్చితంగా చెప్పవచ్చు. ఎన్నో నూతన సాహితీ పాకడలు వస్తున్నా, వెళ్తున్నా కథానికలు మాత్రం అదరణ తగ్గక రోజురోజుకం పెరుగుతున్నది. నేటి ఆత్మాధునిక సాహిత్యముగంలో కథాప్రక్రియకు మాత్రం ప్రత్యేక స్థానమున్నదని చెప్పడంలో అతిశయోక్తి లేదు. ఆంధ్ర సాహిత్యంలో గురజాడ రచించిన 'దివ్యబాటు'లో ప్రారంభమైన కథాసాహిత్యం శాఖపశాఖలుగా విస్తరించి ఆధునిక తెలుగు సాహిత్యవీతంపై గౌరవస్థానాన్ని దక్కించుకుంది.

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో తొలికథ 1910 సంవత్సరంలో ప్రారంభమైతే చిత్తూరుజిల్లాలో 1940వ దశకంలో తొలికథ ప్రచురించింది. చిత్తూరు ప్రజల జీవన విధానాలను, ప్రజల అదార వ్యవహారాలను, ఆహారపు అంబాట్లను, స్థానిక సమస్యలను చిత్రిస్తూ ఎన్నో కథాసంకలనాలు, సంపుటాలు వెలువడ్డాయి. ప్రాంతీయతను అవిష్కరించడానికి 'చిత్తూరు కథ' సంకలనం కూడా వెలువడింది. మధురాంతకం రాజారాం, వల్లంపాటి వెంకటసుబ్బయ్య, నుంకొనే దేవేంద్రాచారి లాంటి కథకులు చక్కని, చిక్కని కథలు రచించి చిత్తూరుకథా సాహిత్యాన్ని సుసంపన్నం చేయడానికి ప్రయత్నించారు. చిత్తూరుప్రజల జీవితాలను చక్కగా చిత్రించారు. నేటి ఆత్మాధునిక సాహితీకాలంలో

సమకాలీన సమస్యలను చిత్రిస్తూ ఎందరో యువకథకులు తమ సతిభతో చక్కటి కథలు రాస్తున్నారు. అలాంటి యువకథకుల్లో జల్లేళ్ళ బాలాజీ ఒకడు. 'పెళ్ళాంటిక', 'వొంతు' వంటి కథాసంపుటాలను ఆందించి తెలుగు కథా సాహిత్యానికి ఇతోధికంగా సాహితీ పేరలనందిస్తున్నారు. ప్రస్తుతం జల్లేళ్ళ బాలాజీ రచించిన 'వొంతు' కథా సంపుటిలోని స్త్రీల సమస్యలను విశ్లేషించడం నా పితోర్థకం.

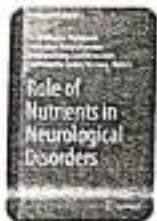
'వొంతు' కథాసంపుటం 2016వ సంవత్సరంలో ప్రథమ ముద్రణ వెలువడింది. ఈ కథాసంపుటంలో 'బూబూ', 'తోబుట్టువు', 'వొంతు', 'రాచబాట', 'ఎర్రతివాచీ', 'సమీరా... ఓ సమీరా' లాంటి వదిహేను కథలున్నాయి. ఈ కథలు సమాజంలోని సమకాలీన సమస్యలను, మానవ సంబంధాలను, కులవ్యత్యల ప్రాధాన్యతలను, స్త్రీల సమస్యలను చక్కగా అవిష్కరించాయి. వీటిలో 'మానస', 'సమీరా ... ఓ సమీరా', 'దృష్టి', 'ముఖముఖం', 'వరిరక్షణ', 'ఎంబా' కథల్లో స్త్రీలు ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలను కథకంబు బాలాజీ సహజంగా చిత్రికరించాడు. స్త్రీ అనాదిగా పురుష భావచాలం చేత అణచివేయబడుతున్నది. మానసిక హింసకు గురౌతున్నది. కుటుంబంలోని తండ్రి, భర్త, కుమారుడు ఇనే తేడా లేకుండా స్త్రీలు అనేక మానసిక హింసలకు బలైపోతున్నారు. అలానే బయట సమాజంలో స్నేహం పెరుతో, స్రమపెరుతో మోసపోతున్నారు. శారీరక, మానసిక హింసలతో దుర్భరజీవితాలను అనుభవిస్తున్నారు. స్త్రీలను హింసించే వాళ్ళల్లో బుద్ధులు చెప్పే గురువులు కూడా చేరిపోయారు. గుడిలాంటి ఒడిలో, కళాశాలల్లో, పత్తవద్యాలయాలలో గురువుల పతి శారీరక, మానసిక హింసలకు గురౌతున్నారు. ప్రస్తుతం 'వొంతు'

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Preventive Role and Mechanism of Herbal Medicine in Alzheimer's Disease with Special Reference to Phenolic Compounds


| Chapter | First Online: 13 March 2022


| pp 319–332 | [Cite this chapter](#)



[Role of Nutrients in Neurological Disorders](#)

[Lepakshi Md. Bhakshu](#) , [Kamsala Venkata Ratnam](#) & [Rudraraju Reddy Venkata Raju](#)

 Part of the book series: [Nutritional Neurosciences \(\(NN\)\)](#)

 707 Accesses

Abstract

Alzheimer's diseases (AD) is prevalent and is characterized by memory deficits/loss which became prevalent in age old persons and much research is focused to develop new inhibitors for pathogenic marker proteins in the treatment. The scientific evidence strongly supports that the herbal medicine is highly effective on the AD and much research is in advancement on the cholinesterase inhibitors and their usage. Since the dawn of civilization, many plants were used for nervous disorders as memory boosters

Teaching English Language through English Literature

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Abstract-- In recent years, the role of literature as a basic component and source of authentic texts of the language curriculum has been gaining importance. Among language educators and ELT experts, there has been a hot debate and discussion on how and when literature should be incorporated in ESL / EFL curriculum. There are discussions of how literature and ESL / EFL instruction can work together and interact for the benefit of the students and how language can be taught through literature. This discussion leads to the development of interesting ideas, methods and techniques of ELT through literature. Many language educators consider the use of literature in language teaching as an interesting and useful concern.

This paper aims to discuss the use of literature as a popular technique for teaching both basic language skills and language areas. The basic language skills like listening, speaking, reading and writing; language areas like vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation can be taught by using literature as an important teaching material. This paper also discusses the benefits and problems encountered by the language teachers in this attempt of teaching language through literature.

Index Terms—Foreign Language Teaching, Literary Competence, Literature, Teaching Literature, Teaching of Language Skills.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the present global context Learning of English has become inexorable when English plays an important role as world's link language or lingua franca. Hence English became an important part of the Indian curriculum in schools and colleges and is taught as second language. In this context the English teachers and the students of Indian schools and colleges face many problems in teaching and learning.

It has become a Herculean task for the teachers to improve essential skills in students to express themselves in English in academic as well as real life contexts. As a part of giving thrust to language teaching, literature has been relegated to secondary place. Nevertheless, the role of literature in the ELT classroom has been recognized and even the linguists view literary texts as an important teaching material.

Literature, with its rich linguistic input serves as effective stimuli for students to express themselves. Needless to say it serves as a potential source of motivation to the learners.

Among language educators and ELT experts, there has been a hot debate and discussion about how and when literature should be incorporated into ELT curriculum. There are discussions on how literature and language teaching can work together for the benefit of students. This discussion or debate leads to the development of innovative ideas, methods and techniques of ELT through literature.

2. DIFFERENT TYPES OF LITERARY TEXTS

Literary texts that can be studied in the ELT include the genres like poems, plays, novels, short stories, prose pieces and one act plays. Literary texts can be studied in their original forms or abridged versions and they can be divided into classical texts and popular texts. The classical texts include the works of great writers like William Shakespeare, William Wordsworth, John Milton, Francis Bacon, Charles Dickens etc. Popular texts include the literary works produced by the writers of contemporary period and native writers. Language can be effectively taught by using texts from English literature and literatures in English.

These literary texts are available in different forms like printed books, e-books, audio files, videos and films. The language teachers can take the students to the English language lab and give them access to these e-resources.

3. USES OF LITERARY TEXTS

- Literary texts provide opportunities for multi-sensorial classroom experiences.
- They enhance the literary and language horizons of the students.

Reduction behaviour of Nitazoxanide in Pharmaceuticals and Human Urine samples using Carbon Paste Electrode applying Voltammetric techniques.

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Abstract –Cyclic voltammetry and differential pulse voltammetric techniques are used to determine the electrochemical behaviour of nitazoxanide using carbon paste electrode. Nitazoxanide gave one well defined reduction peak in aqueous solution. Nitazoxanide exhibited one distinct and well-defined cathodic peak in the potential range 0.0 to -1.5 V, at all the concentrations. No peak could be observed in the anodic direction of the reverse scans, suggesting the reversible nature of the electrode process. Concentration of about $4.25 \times 10^{-6} \text{M}$ was prepared and using DMF solvent 100mL standard solution was prepared and after some time this solution was collected into a voltammetric cell containing 10mL of buffer solution of pH 6.0. The procedure was applied to the analysis of human urine samples.

Keywords: nitazoxanide(NTZN), DMF, carbon paste electrode, cyclic voltammetry, differential pulse voltammetry.

INTRODUCTION

Nitazoxanide structure is shown in Fig.I. It is chemically, [2-[(5-nitro-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)carbamoyl]phenyl]ethanoate. a new nitro thiazolebenzamide compound notable for its activity in treating both intestinal protozoal and helminthic infections [1]. NTZN in humans has been reported to be effective against a broad range of parasites, including *Giardia lamblia*, *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Cryptosporidium parvum* [2]. Literature survey reveals few analytical methods including high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) [3], spectrophotometry [4], stability indicating high performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) [5] and colorimetric method [6] for the quantification of NTZN. These methods are time consuming and require a large number of complicated steps to follow on for analysis. For this purpose the desirable technique for the analysis of drugs should be rapid, simple, and low cost and of high sensitivity in analysis. Therefore, in order to have a better technique for analysis of drugs electrochemical methods have been applied. [7,8] There

A Study of the Impact and Influence of the Bible on English Literature and Language

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Abstract— The greatest of all translations in any language is the English Bible. It is the greatest English book in the world and the first of the English classics, the source of the greatest influences upon English Character and speech of the entire human species. Since the publication of the first translation of the Bible by Wycliffe to the publication of the *Authorized Version* in 1611, its influence on English literature and language has been constant and steady. It was St. Jerome who made the first translation of Bible in the 4th century A.D. This was in Latin and called 'Vulgate'. Wycliffe (1320-84) took a great initiative in completing two versions of the Bible. The Reformation leader, William Tyndale made a sincere attempt at this task and translated directly from the Hebrew and Greek originals and not from the Latin 'vulgate'. Later, Miles Coverdale brought a complete English Bible which was printed in 1535. After William Tyndale's translation, attempts were being made at numerous translations, the chief among them being Cranmer's Great Bible (1539), the Geneva Bible (1556), and the Bishop's Bible (1568). The greatest of the translations was being the King James I's Authorized Version of Bible (1611). They compiled the Hebrew, the Greeks, the Latin Vulgate and many other translations into English Language. The Bible has glided into the conscious of Europe. It is the breath and finer spirit of the language and literature of Europe in general and England in particular.

Index Terms: Translation, Reformation, Classic, Consciousness, Perennial etc.

INTRODUCTION

The impact and the influence of the Bible on English Language and Literature is beyond imaginable. It is the breath and finer spirit of language and literature. The Christian ethos mediated through the Bible informs all the great works of English Literature. The great Christian themes of the Providential order are presupposed in all these. A variety of national cultures and religions have contributed to the Bible.

The people Babylon, Persia, Greece, Rome and Israel gave as much Hebrew thought as Hellenic thought to the Bible and evolved a composite culture. The Old Testament was translated into Greek from Hebrew and was originally produced in Greco-Roman environment. Venerable Bede(673-735) immensely popularised the Bible in England, although he wrote in Latin. From Bede to John Wyclif many men of letters from Europe translated Bible and it is a long journey. John Wyclif known as *Morning Star of Reformation*, translated the Bible into English from the Latin Vulgate. Had there been no Wyclif Bible, the Authorized Version of the Bible would have been delayed. As G.M.Trevelyan points out, it is a scholarly work and a great event in the history of the English Language as well as religion. Wyclif vindicated radicalism in the Church. He stood for religious and political freedom. He thus, became a Protestant before Protestantism was born. Wyclif's Bible has contributed substantially to the freedom of thought and expression during the Renaissance. It would not be wide of the mark if we say that William Langland(1332-1400) and Geoffrey Chaucer(1340-1400) owed much to Wyclif. Langland's *Vision of William Concerning Piers the Plowman*, preaches Christ's Commandment - Learn to love. Piers Plowman is Christ himself, who guides the pilgrims to Truth. Langland relentlessly exposes the corruptions in the Church. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* is inspired by religious sentiments. Thirty pilgrims are on a pilgrimage to the Shrine of Thomas Becket at Canterbury - the archbishop who died for the Cross. The Pilgrims were drawn from all walks of life, most of them being men and women of the monastic order. He ruthlessly lashes out at the corruption, luxury and laxity of the clergy. Drama always owes its birth to religion. Greek Tragedy arose out of rituals. A band of votaries or chorus of worshippers used to dance around the altar



Molecular interaction studies based on thermophysical and excess thermodynamic properties of cinnamaldehyde with 1-butanol, isobutanol, 1-pentanol, isopentanol at different temperatures

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Excess volume
Excess isotropic compressibility
Excess speed of sound
Excess intermolecular free length
Trans-cinnamaldehyde

ABSTRACT

In the present study, densities (ρ) and speeds of sound (w) of binary mixtures of trans-cinnamaldehyde (trans-CA) with 1-butanol (1-BuOH), isobutanol (i-BuOH), 1-pentanol (1-PtOH), isopentanol (i-PtOH) covering the entire composition range, at temperatures of (298.15, 303.15, 308.15 and 313.15) K and atmospheric pressure have been reported. Experimental densities and speeds of sound have been used to determine the excess volumes (V^E), isotropic compressibilities (κ_3), excess isotropic compressibilities (κ_3^E), excess speeds of sound (w^E), excess intermolecular free length (L_f^E), and excess acoustic impedance (Z^E) at four different temperatures. The values of V^E and w^E are found to be positive for all mixtures at each temperature studied. The value of κ_3^E and L_f^E are negative over the wide range of composition for all the binary mixtures. The results have been used to understand the nature and extent of interactions like hydrogen bonding, dipole-dipole interactions, dispersive forces and interstitial accommodation ensuing between component molecules in the mixtures. Further, the investigated excess properties have been fitted by a Redlich-Kister equation to derive the adjustable parameters and the corresponding standard deviations are computed.

1. Introduction

The study of molecular interactions between liquid-liquid mixtures has gained new interest in recent years in view of its importance in theoretical research and applied areas like distillation, liquid separation, design operations, etc. [1]. The determination of densities and speeds of sound are valuable tools for understanding the liquid state behaviour and also the close connection between the liquid structure and macroscopic properties [2-4]. The knowledge of thermo-physical properties contributes to the development of thermodynamic models, viz. group contribution methods that are used in chemical processing and engineering calculations. Further, the evaluation of excess thermodynamic properties is also necessary to develop reliable correlations, to design industrial equipment with better precision and also to test the existing solution theories [5]. Similarly, the studies on excess properties of

binary systems also contribute huge data to the thermodynamic data bank.

In addition, the organic liquids used in the current investigation are ubiquitous in various industrial and pharmaceutical applications. The organic compound trans-cinnamaldehyde (trans-CA) which consists of a phenyl group attached to an unsaturated aldehyde has great significance as an intermediate in pharmaceutical industry due to its high stability due to extended conjugation. In its pure liquid state, trans-CA undergoes self-association through dipole-dipole interactions due to the presence of a polar carbon-oxygen double bond (carbonyl group). Moreover, the capsules of cinnamaldehyde are beneficial as a food supplement to reduce blood sugar levels in diabetic patients. Furthermore, the study of the properties of mixtures containing trans-CA is significant because of its extensive use in agriculture as pesticides and fungicides, in nuclear energy industries, pharmaceutical industries, engineering and textile

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In Vitro Antimicrobial, Antioxidant, and Phytochemical Studies of *Vernonia albicans* Leaves, from the Talakona Forest of Eastern Ghats, India

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of the present work is to study the in vitro antioxidant, antimicrobial, and phytochemical studies of *Vernonia albicans* DC (Syn: *Gnaphalium albicans* (DC) H. Rob) of the Asteraceae family. The plant was collected from Talakona forest in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh, India. The plant has very good medicinal values, particularly its leaves are used for skin diseases by the local tribal peoples. The plant extracts showed a significant antibacterial activity against both Gram positive and Gram negative bacterial strains, such as *Staphylococcus aureus* (Gram positive) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Gram negative) and *Escherichia coli*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Gram negative). The plant extracts were analyzed for the secondary metabolites such as alkaloids, terpenes, flavonoids, and phenolics, and the results were provided. The results suggest that the leaf extracts from *V. albicans* could be used as antimicrobial agent for treatment of various bacterial diseases.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, antioxidant activities, phytochemical studies, *Vernonia albicans* leaf extracts

Introduction

Medicinal plants have a high number of secondary metabolites, for instance, terpenes, flavonoids, alkaloids, and saponins, which gives them a therapeutic value. *Vernonia albicans* DC (Syn: *Gnaphalium albicans* (DC) H. Rob), also known as Pentasahadevi (vernacular name), is a rare medicinal plant widely used as traditional medicine. It belongs to the Asteraceae family. This plant is generally present in West Africa, Nigeria, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. Its leaves and roots have been used for the treatment of diseases like stomach ache (infection), fever, kidney problems, and hiccups. The leaves are used as a flavor for soups due to their bitter nature; it has also been used as a laxative, for diarrhea, as a fertility inducer, and for cough and hepatitis. The infection caused by Platyhelminthes and nematodes was cured by the leaves (Egharevba et al., 2014). In addition, it is also used for curing filariasis (Girach et al., 1998) and eye diseases (Ratnam et al., 2010).

Talakona forest is one of the deciduous forests present in the Eastern Ghats in Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh, India. It is a deep forest with herbs, shrubs, and valleys. Talakona forest depends on monsoons for rainfall. There are two rivers which are across the forest, Perina and Swarnatirtha rivers. This forest is surrounded by Seshachalam hills and Balapali forest. It is one of the biotopes as well as hotspots of India, which has high fauna and flora of different and rare species. The species of the flora of the forest include *Terminalia palati*, *Cassia beddomei*, *Bauhinia ovalifoliate*, and *Fraxinus bambagya* (Suberdi Gupta et al., 2014).

The geographical area of the forest is 79°58' of longitude and 13°43' N of latitude and 667 M of altitude. The forest temperature is max 43°C and min 25°C in the summer and max 31°C and min 16°C in the winter season. The annual rainfall of the forest is 800–1000 mm (Prasad et al., 2011). Malkapuram Red et al. (2017) studied the phenology and pollination mechanism of *V. albicans*.

Pharmacognostic studies and phytochemical screenings of *V. albicans* plant leaf extracts have shown the presence of various phytochemical constituents such as flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins, aromatics, alkaloids, alkanes, carboxylic acids, steroids, tannins, terpenes, amino acids, proteins, carbohydrates, glycosides, and biological properties. For instance, the leaves and roots of the plant have been used for the treatment of diseases like stomach infection, fever, kidney problems, and hiccups. The leaves are used as a flavor for soups due to its bitter nature.

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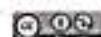
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Abstract – Taxes are two types i.e. Direct tax and indirect tax. GST is indirect tax. It subsumed into single GST. It included all indirect taxes levied on goods, including central and state-level taxes. Goods and services tax is single tax system. It would also make Indian products to market the products in domestic and international. When a single taxation procedure will implement, inflation will come down. The rate of taxation on necessary materials like agriculture product, medicines will be low.

Our economy is highly affected by the indirect taxes like service tax, VAT tax, duties sales tax etc. They are all affecting our economy in different area because most of indirect tax applied by state government in their particular state and that make differentiation in the form of rate of indirect taxes.

This study delineates the perception of consumer which changes their purchase behavior. It represents the economic activities of all individual influenced by the GST. This study highlights the perception of consumer on implementation of Goods and Service Tax in Chittoor municipality area.

Index Terms: GST, DIRECT TAX, VAT, Consumer perception.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Goods and Services Tax is a vast concept that simplifies the current tax structure by enhancing the economic growth of a country. GST is a complete tax levy on manufacturing, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. The Goods and Services Tax Bill mention to as The Constitution Bill. This initiates a Value added Tax to be implemented at a national level in India. Goods and Service Tax is an indirect tax in and to bring anti-uniformity in the system. Goods and Service Tax reduce the overall tax burden under this system. It has made the entire structure of GST fairly complicated in India. The centre will have to coordinate with states and union

territories to implement tax regime in India. Main features of proposed GST Model i. The CGST and the SGST will be levied simultaneously on all transactions of goods and services except exempted list goods outside the purview of GST and the transactions below the prescribed threshold limits. ii. CGST and SGST to be paid to the accounts of the Centre and the States separately. iii. Cross-utilization of Input Tax Credit between CGST and SGST in general not allowed. iv. To the extent feasible, uniform procedure for collection of both CGST and SGST. v. Centre would administer CGST and State would administer SGST.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Shaik *et al.* (2015)¹ have same view about GST, they said that GST acts as helper in the collective gain for industry, trade, agriculture and common consumers as well as for the Central Government and the State Government and thus ultimately helpful in development of Indian economy. It was further reported that GST will lead to provide commercial benefits, which were remained untouched by the VAT system.

Chamrasia *et al.* (2016)² Studied, "Role of Goods and Services Tax in the growth of Indian economy" and concluded that in overall GST will be helpful for the development of Indian economy and this will also help in improving the Gross Domestic Products of the country more than two percent.

Poonam (2017)³ in her study, she had cleared that GST would be a very important step in the field of indirect taxation. The cascading and double taxation effects can be reduced by combing central and state

taxes. Consumer's tax burden will approximately reduce to 55% to 80% when GST is introduced. After introduction of GST concept, Indian manufactured products would be more and more competitive in the domestic and international markets. This taxation system would instantly encourage economic growth. GST with its transparent features will prove easier to administer.

- 1. "There is no significant difference between level of income and impact Price While a. Implementation of GST."

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

a. SOURCE OF DATA

Basically in this research Primary data used Primary

3.VONTHU KATHALA SAMPUTI-MANAVA SAMBANDHAALA CHITRANA

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'వంతు' కథల సంపుటి - మానవ సంబంధాల చిత్రణ

- డా. పి. బియ్యంపల్లి గారు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, ఎస్.పి.సి.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, పల్నాడు.

మానవుడు సంసృతి వి సంసృతిలో మానవుడు స్వేచ్ఛాస్వార్థంగా, శారీరకంగా, ఆనందదాయకంగా జీవించాలంటే మానవుల మధ్య సంబంధాలు పెట్టాలి. సంబంధాలు లేని సమాజం శారీరకంగా కొనసాగదు. సమాజంలో మనుషుల మధ్య సంబంధాలు నెలకొనాలంటే దానికి ప్రాథమిక కుటుంబంలో వారి, కుటుంబంలో తల్లిదండ్రుల మధ్య, ఆస్పదముల మధ్య, ఆశ్రయాల మధ్య, కుటుంబ బంధువుల మధ్య సంబంధాల నెలకొనాలి. కుటుంబంలో సంబంధాలు, స్వేచ్ఛాస్వార్థక వాతావరణం, సర్దుకుపోయే తత్వం నెలకొంటే అది సమాజంపై పడుతుంది. కుటుంబంలోని సంబంధాలు సమాజానికి, తద్వారా దేశానికి, తద్వారా ప్రపంచానికి దారి తీస్తుంది. అప్పుడే యావత్ ప్రపంచం శారీరకంగా, ప్రాణికంగా, ఆనందదాయకంగా చూపించుతుంది. అది సమాజం అని, కుటుంబం అని, మనం గానీ, ప్రపంచవ్యాప్తంగా గానీ వేటివైపున మానవ సంబంధాలు పెర్చదటానికి సాహిత్యం హాతీకంగా దోహదపడితాయి. సమాజం, సాహిత్యం రెండూ ఒకదా పరస్పర అదారాలు. సాహిత్యం సమాజం నుండి పుడుతుంది. ఆ సాహిత్యం సమాజాన్ని ప్రభావితం చేస్తాయి. కాబట్టి సమాజం, సాహిత్యం అన్నవి ఒకదానికొకటి పరస్పర ప్రభావితాలని చెప్పాలి. అందుకే సాహిత్యం అని, సాహిత్యం అని నాయకులౌతారు. అదేర్పవంతున మానవుడు యావత్ ప్రపంచానికి మార్గదర్శకులౌతారు. అలాగే మనుషుల మధ్య సంబంధాలు అప్రాయతానురాగాలను, స్వేచ్ఛాస్వార్థక వాతావరణానికి ఎలా దారి తీస్తాయి సాహిత్యం ప్రాథమికంగా చిత్రిస్తుంది. అలాంటి సాహితీ ప్రక్రియలలో కథాసాహిత్యం ఒకటి. ప్రస్తుతం 'వంతు'

కథల సంపుటిలో కథకుడు చిత్రించిన మానవ సంబంధాలను పరిశీలిస్తాం. 'వంతు' కథలను సుపరిచిత కథారచయిత కల్లెళ్ళి బాలాజీ వెలువరించారు. ఈ కథాసంపుటిలో 'బాబూ', 'తొబుట్టాపే', 'వంతు', 'రాచబాట', 'పెర్రలివారి', 'మానస', 'శ్రీవారి స్వర్ణం', 'కల్లునంపారం', 'వలగారిలో ఒకడు', 'చీకటి నుండి వెలుగులోకి', 'సమీరా ఒ సమీరా' 'దృష్టి', 'ముఖముఖం', 'వంజా', 'పరిరక్షణ' వంటి వివిహితు కథలు ఉన్నాయి. కథారచయిత ఈ పవిత్రాను కథల్లోను మానవ సంబంధాలు చక్కగా చిత్రించారు.

'బాబూ' అనే కథల్లో మారన, లలితలు ప్రధాన పాత్రలు. వీరు బాల్యార్థాలు. తాళ్ళ మెహారుస్వినా లీ కీలకపాత్ర. లలిత తాళ్ళ మెహారుస్వినా లీ ను మెహార అని ప్రేమగా పిలుచుకుంటుంది. లలిత, మెహార కుటుంబాలకు మధ్య అర్థీయ సంబంధం కలదు. మరం అల్ల లలితను చిన్నప్పుడు తన తల్లివలె చూసు కునేది. ఆ ప్రేమానుబంధం వల్ల మెహార పెదరికంలో ముగ్గుతుంటే లలిత మెహారను తన ఇంటికి తెచ్చి కుంటుంది. కానీ తల్లి మారనకు మెహారను తెచ్చినవడం ఇష్టం లేదు. మెహార ప్రేమతో మారనను వాస్తా అని పిలిస్తే తనరించుకుంటాడు. ఆ కారణంగానే మెహారను 'బాబూ' అని పిలిచింది. పిలుస్తుంటాడు. మారన బాబూ అని పిలువడం లలితను ఇష్టంలేదు. ఇంతలో బాబూ తల్లి పారమాను ఆలోచనం క్షీణించడంతో లలిత బాబూను వదలితీస్తుంది. మారన బాబూను వాళ్ళింటికి తీసు వదలితీస్తుంది. కొంతకాలానికి బాబూ తల్లి పారమా మరణించడంతో మరలా 'బాబూ' లలిత ఇంటికి తిరిగి వస్తుంది. లేమి కారణంగా మొదట్లో లలిత 'బాబూ'ను ఆదరించకపోయినా తల్లి చనిపోవడంతో తల్లి లేని

డా.పి.బి.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల - ప్రత్యేక సంచిక 96

Connectivity of Telecommunication in Rural India. A Study

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Abstract - Telecommunication services is a basic requirement in our life. Without communication services our live activities are stopped within seconds. Communication with telephone is a part and parcel in our business schedules. Largest network of wireless communication and broadband occupies very crucial places in India.

The pandemic situation tells us both a lesson and opportunity to strengthen rural connectivity in India. The ongoing fourth wave is more severe than the first, necessitating less lockdowns and curfews. Digital payments and transactions will become necessary if mobility is restricted.

An effective rural broadband policy framework must be comprehensive, gender-inclusive, as well as tractable. The Alliance for Affordable Internet recommends a framework that enhances digital and financial literacy, develops content in regional and local languages, and allows stakeholders to participate in these processes. The challenge is to make it both cost-effective as well as affordable. A renewed focus on rural internet connectivity is essential for achieving the goals of Digital India. This study highlights the development of telecommunications in rural India. It includes the subscribers interest market demand brand wise subscriptions

Rural area network facility indicates the low density and connectivity. It indicates the telecom sector gave secondary priority to rural areas high priority gave urban area. Now it needs to study the actual situation in rural area.

Index Terms - Brand, Rural, Sector, Wireless, Wireline.

1. INTRODUCTION

Telecommunication network is the second largest in the world based on the total number of telephone users in India. It has one of the lowest call tariffs in the world enabled by the mega telephone networks and hyper-competition among them. It has the world's third-largest Internet user-base. According to the Internet

and Mobile Association of India Major sectors of the Indian telecommunication industry are telephony, internet and television broadcasting.

Telecommunication includes Phones TV Dish TV and messages. It includes narrow brands and broad brands. Broadband technology allows high-speed transmission of voice, video and data over networks and ICT applications. Community antennae, optical fibres, satellites and fixed mobile wireless technologies also be used in rural areas effectively. The ability to access the Internet can bring a positive impact on the rural society. However, there is a wide digital divide between urban and rural areas in India, because of uneven distribution of basic telecom infrastructure.

Further, poverty and lack of education are also factors responsible for the lack of advancements in wireless technology in rural areas. Social interaction can be obtained between urban and rural masses through social media channels such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp and the like. Wireless connectivity in rural areas can also reduce poverty, create jobs, and increase skills and income of the population.

2. GENERATION OF NETWORKS

Network generations are

1. 2nd Generation: 2G introduced in 1992, is the second-generation of cellular telephone technology and the first to use digital encryption of conversations. 2G networks were the first to offer data services and SMS text messaging, but their data transfer rates are lower than those of their successors.

2. 3rd Generation: 3G offering faster data transfer rates and are the first to enable video calls. This makes them especially suitable for use in modern smartphones, which require constant high-speed internet connection for many of their applications.

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part-time This article highlights the GIG economy India and its prospects and Challenges

KEY WORDS: GIG ECONOMY, JOBS, GIG WORKER

INTRODUCTION

The gig economy can be characterized by temporary, flexible, and freelance jobs, and allows businesses to hire freelancers and independent contractors for short-term "gig" work. Workers who are interested in participating in the gig economy typically need to sign up to their platform(s) of choice by completing an application. Once accepted, they can choose work shifts or projects to complete. For instance, a mother working with Door Dash might decide to work for two to three hours while her children are in school, which allows her to keep her nights and weekends free. In contrast, a virtual assistant may choose to perform a traditional 9-to-5 workday for a company to complete a specific project. When the project is completed, so is their eight-hour shift

A gig economy is a free market system in which temporary, flexible jobs are commonplace and companies tend toward hiring independent contractors and freelancers instead of full-time employees. It undermines the traditional economy of full-time workers who rarely change positions and instead focus on a lifetime career. Workers perform "gigs," in which they are employed for a specific task or time. This is done to achieve advantage of cost, quality, and flexibility. Once the task is complete, the worker is free to move on.

Role of Women from Andhra Pradesh in Indian Independence

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Abstract:

Women participation in freedom struggle plays an important role. Participation of women is of great importance because this impacts mass participation for the political freedom of the India. On Gandhi's summon a huge number of women joined in National Congress and participated in the freedom struggle. Gandhi feel that women were best suitable for freedom fight with the new weapons non-violence and truth. When we see the history of freedom struggle that his faith in women was true. Gandhi's assumption become great success and women energetically participating in the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement

Key words: Freedom, Independence, Freedom fight, Non-violence, Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement.

Introduction:

On the 75th Independence Day 2022, we are going to remember the women freedom fighters of India and their Daring Participation. These women freedom fighters broke stereotypes and come to the front for Fighting for freedom India. So many women freedom fighters are unsung. Women's bravely participation in freedom struggle comes with great struggle. Courage and Spirit. Women freedom fighters that joined the national movement came from a different part of Society. From 1817 women's participation in every freedom movement with true and great patriotism. We come across individuals like Sri Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu, Sri Raghupathi Venkata Ratnam Naidu and others and institutions like Brahma Samaj, a woman's Indian Association, and other local associations which occupy foremost place in the freeing of Indians from British slavery of women. From this chapter I highlight the various factors responsible for the growth of national feeling among women in Andhra. **Women participation in the Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh:**

Andhra Pradesh, like any other part of the country, played a significant part in the freedom struggle. Men, women and children did their best to fight for the freedom struggle. Great freedom women fighters like Duvvuru Subbamma, Durgabhai Deshmukh, Sangam Lakshmi Bai, Paturu Balasaraswathamma and other stalwarts like Yellapragada Sittamari, Annamma Raja and

Arutla Kamala Devi have entered into the history. Huge number of women bravely participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement. In the beneficial purpose, especially in the manufacture of Khadar, women in Andhra did more successful work than men. But they braved all this with patience and heroism.

Non-Cooperation Movement:

Gandhi's call was for a national wide protest against Rowlett Act¹. In raising the word Self-Reliance, Gandhi plans the Non Cooperation Movement included induce all Indians to withdraw their labor from any activity that sustained the British government including British Industries and Educational Institutions². Duvvuru Subbamma⁴ make arrangements to conduct Andhra Mahila Sabhas for trained and educate the women in the Indian freedom struggle and were Catalyzing support of the women in the Indian Independence Struggle³. Durgabai had combined her sense of justice with a determination to fight for the women rights. She acts galvanizing property to conduct women satyagrahis for Gandhi's Satyagraha Movement during Civil Obedience Movement. For this she arrested and spent for four years in prison. In that Prison she realized that so many women arrested and they don't know their rights. To empower women Durgabai started her Law. Sangam Lakshmi Bai worked as a full time social worker. She came to politics by boycotting Simmon Commission during her college level and also she actively participated in salt Satyagraha.

Civil Disobedience Movement:

The Civil Disobedience of 1930-1933 can be divided into two phases. The first phase was the Salt Satyagraha Movement between 1930 and 1931 and the second was the Salt Satyagraha Movement i.e., after Gandhi-Irwin Pact. With the Lahore session of the congress met under the president ship of Jawaharlal Nehru in December 1929. This session declared "purnaswaraj" as the only goal. Gandhiji was empowered to initiate the Civil Disobedience Movement which is the best. In this manner gradually women activists increases and plays a militant role. During the Movement thousands of women removed Purdah and also broke all the salt laws, Boycott of foreign cloths-many merchants supported, picketing of liquor shops-anti-drinking campaign by women. In 1932, during the Civil Disobedience Movement, Kuttimalu, breaking the ban order, led a procession

ROLE OF WOMEN IN ANDHRA PRADESH IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

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INTRODUCTION

Andhra Pradesh, like any other part of the country, played a significant role in the freedom struggle. Men, women and children did their best to fight for the common cause. Great leaders like Gadicherla Harisarvotham Rao, Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu, Duvvuru Subbamma, Durgabhai Deshmukh, Sangam Lakshmi Bai and others are well known. Stalwarts like Yellapragada Sitkumari, Ammanna Raja and Arutla Kamala Devi have entered into the pages of history. But there are many more who did everything to give us what we have today.

In the freedom struggle as carried out in Andhra, women participated in large numbers in the Non-cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and Quit India Movement. In the constructive programme, especially in the manufacture of Khadar, Women in Andhra did more work than men. They became victims of repression as much as men and several cases their lot and suffering were worse. But they braved all this with that kind of patience and heroism for which the women did even more work than men.

Even though history has brought to light the lives of a number of such persons, still underneath the water lie a number of great women, whose lives are a testimony to the great achievement of the nation. Role of women in freedom struggle in Andhra Pradesh seeks to analyze the part played by women of Andhra in the Country's liberation movement and takes in its sweep the most important issues raised by it - issues centering political activism and its implications for the participation of women.

SAROJINI NAIDU



Naidu was born in Hyderabad on the 13th of February 1879 to eminent linguist Aghornath Chattopadhyay and his wife Barada Sundari Devi, a Bengali poetess. Her father was also one of the first members of the Indian National Congress in Hyderabad. Sarojini Naidu was an intelligent student who showed fluency in Urdu, Telugu, English, Bengali, and Persian. At the age of 12, she received fame by topping the matriculation exams of Madras University.

This leads her to receive a scholarship from the Nizam of Hyderabad to study abroad.

Naidu became part of the independence movement by showcasing her oratory skills. She advocated for women's rights and their empowerment. As the partition of Bengal began in 1905, she connected with eminent leaders of the Indian National Congress. Between 1915-1918, she excelled in delivering her oratory skills about the social welfare of women. She encouraged women to step out of their homes and fight for the independence of the country.

In 1917, Naidu accompanied Annie Beasant, the president of the Home Rule to advocate for women's suffrage in front of the Joint Select Committee in London. She also showed support for the Lucknow Pact, a joint Hindu-Muslim demand for British better political reform. The same year, Naidu joined Gandhi's satyagraha and non-violent movement. In 1919, Naidu also joined the non-cooperation movement as a part of her advocacy against British rule. Naidu also became the first Indian female president of the Indian National Congress in 1925. She was also responsible for persuading Gandhi to let women join the Salt March in 1930.

In 1931, Sarojini Naidu joined the Round Table Conference in London under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. She was, however, jailed in 1932. For her involvement in the Quit India Movement, Naidu faced imprisonment in 1941. After India's independence in 1947, Naidu became the first governor of Uttar Pradesh. She retained office till her death in 1949. Sarojini Naidu has been memorialized at the University of Hyderabad's Golden Threshold. In 1990, the Asteroid 5647 Sarojini Naidu, discovered by Eleanor Helin at Palomar Observatory and was named in her memory. Sarojini Naidu has been one of the most prominent female literary laureates and freedom fighters who encouraged women to participate in politics in India.



MALLU SWARAJYAM

Press Media – A catalyst of unifying force behind India's Freedom Movement

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Key words: AzadiKaAmritMahotsav, British Government, Freedom movement, Media influence.

As India is stepping into the 76th Independence Day and celebrating the "AzadiKaAmritMahotsav" to commemorate the 75 years of independence and its glorious past, it's incumbent on us to remember the role and significance of all those who contributed to India's freedom movement and ensured freedom for us which we are proudly enjoying today. There's no gainsaying the fact that the freedom fighters played a significant role in the freedom movement. But it's also worth mentioning here that the revolutionary movement didn't start with guns and bombs. It first started by arousing people against the oppressions of the British government and creating the feeling of unity and a sense of urgency for liberty in them. Here, the media, especially the print media, played the pivotal role. It helped in the dispersal of revolutionary ideas and messages which helped in forming an united opposition against the mighty British government. It played a crucial role in creating social awareness and insisted on the need for achieving independence from the clutches of the British. The newspaper advocated social reforms among the masses to make them stand united in the freedom struggle. The media also helped in spreading awareness about the extreme measures taken by the colonial government which further incited protest and revolutionary ideas. The first to be mentioned in this context is Yugantara Publication which was started by *Barnada Kumar Ghosh*, who also edited it. When the Gadhara party was organised in America, LalaHardayal started publication of the journal Gadhara. And, within one year, millions of copies of this were published in Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi, Gujarati, Marathi and English and sent to India and all other parts of the world where Indians were residing. In the beginning, the copies were camouflaged in parcels of foreign cloth sent to Delhi. The newspaper "Kesari", started by BalgangadhrTilak raised slogans like "Swaraj is my birth right, and I shall have it". This revolutionized the minds of majority of Indians. The newspaper strongly criticized the British government for its brutality. Many other newspapers like "Darpan" started by Balashastridhambhekar "Prabhakar" by Bhanu Mahajan, all aimed at promoting fire against the British government. Newspapers like "Induprakash" supposed social reforms like widow remarriage. The newspapers at the time of freedom

struggle invited political participation from the remote masses also. LalaLajpat Rai inspired the publication of three journals "The Panjabi", "Bandematram" and "The People" from Lahore. Gandhiji, during his stay in South Africa, had brought out "Indian Opinion", and after coming back to India, he started the publication of "Young India", "Navjeevan", "HarijanSevak" and "HarijanBandhu". Subash Chandra Bose and C.R. Das, though, they were not journalists, still they acquired the papers like "Forward" and "Advance" which later attained national status. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru founded the "National Herald", "Revolutionary Movement" and "The Press". All these newspapers galvanized the common people and transformed them into a strong revolutionary force to fight against the British government and make the country free. Unlike the current newspapers, the aim of these newspapers was not for making profit, but for serving the public with real news. As newspapers, those days, had a wide reach, they stimulated the popular library movement across the country. The effects of this movement was very impactful. People of all parts of India, even of the remotest villages, could get access to every news item and editorials that helped to keep them updated about the political developments of the country and the effects of English rules on their lives. This library movement enabled not only political education but also political participation. In these newspapers, government acts and policies were put to thorough scrutiny. They acted as an institution of opposition to the government. Therefore, the government enacted many strident laws to curb the newspapers. Section 24 A was added to the Indian Penal Code which stated that anyone trying to disaffection against the British Government was to be transported for life or imprisoned for any term. But the journalists evolved clever tactics to subvert these legal hurdles. For instance, pieces critiquing the Government were prefaced with sentiments of loyalty to the very Government or critical writings of socialists or Irish nationalists from newspapers in England would be quoted. This was a difficult task which required an intelligent mix of simplicity with subtlety. The Indian newspapers became highly critical of Lord Lytton's administration, especially regarding its inhuman treatment to victims of the famine of 1876-77. The Government struck back with the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. The Vernacular Press Act (VPA)

THE ROLE OF TELUGU PRESS IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

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Newspapers played a vital role in creating social awareness and insisted on the need for achieving independence from the clutches of the British. In the Andhra region, among the Telugu journals, the Krishna Patrika played a prominent role in the freedom struggle. Krishna Patrika and Andhra Patrika were two newspapers in Telugu, which were started in the early years of the 20th century and survived till the country became Independent. It carried on publicity for all the phases of India's struggle for Independence like the Vande Mataram movement, the Home rule movement, the Non-Cooperation movement, the Civil disobedience movement and the Quit India movement. Krishna Patrika is a Telugu language Newspaper started by the Indian freedom fighter Konda Venkatappayya. It was the first Telugu Newspaper and started publishing on February 2, 1902 as a weekly magazine. This Newspaper played an important role in the Indian freedom movement as it prepared the people in various parts of the country for freedom struggle by inspiring them and creating a strong feeling of independence among them. During the freedom struggle, print media helped in spreading patriotic feelings in the whole country.

The Partition of Bengal was a turning point in the history of Bengal and it caused reverberations throughout India. An agitation of unprecedented magnitude spread throughout Bengal demanding the reunification of Bengal provisions. The agitators used the weapons of boycott of foreign goods and promotion of Swadeshi goods. Boycott foreign goods and encourage to promote Swadeshi goods. During the time of Vande Mataram movement Krishna Patrika, Swaraj, Andhra Kesari, Aakashvani, Desha abhimani and Swarnalekha supported to Swadeshi movement with great zeal and strongly advocated the boycott of foreign goods and appeal to people to ignore the defects in the native goods and use them out of Love for the country. People were asked consider foreign goods as poisonous. Andhra Kesari pointed out that the boycott of foreign goods would not only promote native industries but also promote among the people noble qualities like perseverance, unity and patriotism. Krishna Patrika published a series of articles on the need to develop indigenous industries. Articles on tanning industries were published on December 15, 1906. Lakkaraju, Akka Raju panthulu wrote on 'thrill', Shriram panthulu wrote on the elevation of the Ryot in the same issue. In this editorials Krishna Patrika exhorted the people not to buy foreign goods and not allow the flow of our money to foreign lands"¹

Telugu papers suggested not only boycott a foreign cloth but also foreign titles, school quotes,

legislative councils and even the Anglo Indian Newspapers. When the Madras provincial Congress of 1908, which was dominated by the moderates, did not pass the boycott resolution the nationalist Telugu papers criticized the Congress for its covered dice and supported boycott. "2The Nationalist Telugu press supported the ideal of Swaraj with a missionary zeal. Andhra Kesari once wrote in 1908, defects cannot be remedied until we attain Swaraj and practice self-help".

Kandukuri Veeresalingam Panthulu the Father of the Renaissance movement in Andhra and the champion of modern Telugu language and Telugu journalism was a trend setter in the History of nationalist press in Andhra. He was a pioneer in social reform in Andhra. Veeresalingam started a weekly called Vivek vardhini in 1874 from Rajahmundry for advocating the much needed reforms in the social literary fields. Later on he started Satihitabodhini a periodical specially intended to educate women as well as Hasyavardhini in Satya samvardhini where in he led a tribute against the prevailing social evils such as child marriage, caste system, the Institutionalisation of prostitution and he also pleaded for the introduction of widow marriages and worship of God on monotheistic principles."³

The Telugu Press in Andhra during the period, abundantly contributed to the growth of the social reform movement which to a large extent was the part of the Indian national movement. Tanguturi Prakasam panthulu, Pattabhi Sitaramaiah, Kashinathuni Nageswara Rao, Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Atmakuri Govindacharyulu and S.G Acharya who were actively associated with journalism in Andhra and were leaders in the freedom movement also suffered prosecution and imprisonment for their political activities which were sometimes Inter linked with their journalistic work.

The Telugu Journals of the 19th century were the pioneers in the field. They laid solid foundations for the future growth of journalism in Telugu despite their working against several odds. They also established sound traditions. The Telugu press richly upon the ancient traditions, Puranas and other religious works to convince the people that the movement for freedom need all religions. The journalism they pursued was for neither profit nor pelf. The Krishna Patrika was sent free of cost of all primary school teachers in the Krishna district in order to readout the contents to the people in the villages. The editors and publishers were inspired by some of the noblest ideas a man could cherish of which love

SOME OF THE OBSCURED PATRIOTS OF SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH DURING FREEDOM STRUGGLE

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Srikakulam District is the extreme Northeastern District of Andhra Pradesh situated within the Geographic location of 18°-20' and 19°- 10' of Northern latitude and 83°-50' and 84°-50' of Eastern longitude. The Nagavali, Vamsadhara, Suvarnamukhi, Vegavathi, Mahendranayana, Gomukhi, Champavathi, Bahuda and Kumbikota Gedda are the important rivers of the district. Srikakulam is also called Chicacole known for its temple tourism. Srikakulam district borders Odisha on the north-eastern tip of Andhra Pradesh. It's a one of the backward districts both socially and economically, then and also now. Hilly tracts of the Eastern Ghats run parallel to the Bay of Bengal, from the north-east of the district to the south-west. The hills are all adivasi areas. It's better known as 'Agency Area' locally. Srikakulam District was carved out in 1950 by bifurcating it from Visakhapatnam District. It remained unaffected in its territorial jurisdiction for quite some time.

Srikakulam is the land of rich history. It is interestingly called as "poor man's Ooty". This glorious district is once part of Kalinga, a feudal republic of 3rd century B.C., which stretched from modern-day Cuttack in Odisha to Pithapuram in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.

This great land produced many of the freedom fighters like Garimella Sathanarayana who is very familiar with his patriotic poetry. But some of the patriots were obscured hailed from this land, some of them are described below.

Dundasena Radhakrishna: He was a resident of Gaiba Fort located in the Parlakimidi Zamindari of the Ganjam, now in Srikakulam dt. Andhra Pradesh. He was a Savara hill tribesman and feudal chieftain of Gaiba. He led rebellion and collected a number of his tribesmen and plundered several villages during 1856-57. His rebellion was put down soon by the British army under the command of Capt. Wilson. He was arrested in Pootoosinghy village on 14 December 1856, with the help of Muddeya Doogarauze. He was sent to Chicacole Jail, and hanged there as a rebel in 1857.[1]

Gorrela Jaggayya alias Chandrayya: He was a Resident of Guduri Rajamanipuram village of Sompeta taluk, of Srikakulam Dt. At the age of about

45, he took part in the raiyatsi agitation in the Mandasa Estate in 1940. He was charged under the Sections 147 and 357 of the Indian Penal Code for violating the Forest Laws at Mandasa Estate. He resisted the police against arresting the persons who defied the Forest Laws in his village. A large crowd gathered and disturbances took place. This led the Joint Magistrate to order firing on the crowd. In the firing Gorrela Jaggayya received grievous bullet injuries and died on 1 April 1940. [2]

Gunta Chakrapani alias Budhiyadu alias Gudiyadu: He was a resident of Dabaru village of Sompeta taluk, of Srikakulam. He was a rich farmer of about 40 years of age. He took part in the rayatsi agitation in the Mandasa Estate in 1940. On 1 April 1940, he actively participated in the demonstrations against the atrocities committed on the villagers of Gudari Rajamanipuram by the district authorities. While resisting the armed police, a bullet had penetrated into his thigh. He tied the injury with his dhoti and continued with the demonstration. The police fired at him again, and he fell down in the field. He was taken to the hospital at Mandasa where he died. [2]

Gunta Chinna Narayana: He is a resident of Dabaru village of Sompeta taluk, of Srikakulam. He is an agriculturist of about 45, he belonged to Kalinga community and took part in the raiyatsi agitation in the Mandasa Estate in 1940. He resisted the police from arresting the persons who defied the Forest Laws at Gudari Rajamanipuram. When a large crowd gathered and disturbances took place, the Joint Magistrate ordered for firing. In the firing Narayana received grievous bullet injuries and died on 1 April 1940.[3]

Kari Kaliyadu: He was from Gudari Rajamanipuram village of Somapeta mandal of Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh. He was an agriculturist aged 43 and he took part in the raiyatsi agitation in the Mandasa Estate in 1940. The cutting and removing timber in defiance of the orders of the authorities led to serious disturbances in Gudari Rajamanipuram. On 1 April 1940 about five hundred hostile villagers gathered to demand the release from police custody those accused of violation orders. This led to serious

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ABSTRACT

The gig economy plays a significant role in the current employment. A GIG which is an individual or job individually represents a part of a worker's income. The gig economy means to general work environment. It is also called as on-demand, agile work force or temporary. This platform provides a employment opportunities to the workers. The govt also taken following initiatives for supporting like financial inclusion and other benefits also. The various initiatives also taken to improve the people. In recent years the gig economy is growing rapidly. The technology also playing a crucial role in gig jobs are digital based and skill based economy. India is the fifth largest economy globally after US, China, Brazil, and Japan. The gig economy is prevalent among blue collar jobs in India. Therefore by the next 5 years the gig economy in India we can see 250 billion USD transactions at 1.25% of the country gross domestic product. The business houses also supporting to gig workers by providing various employment opportunities to skill workers and women and men workers also. And also providing various monetary and non-monetary benefits to the gig workers. And also following initiatives taken to support gig workers by providing skills based training to the gig workers, it also provides flexibility to workers to work at any time from home or from any places they can earn income. The various business houses are helped to workers suffered from loss of jobs during covid 19.

Keywords: Gig Workers, Freelance workers, Financial inclusion, sharing economy, agile work force

INTRODUCTION

The growth of GIG economy in India is changing. At present the estimation for GIG Economy jobs in our country is at 8 million to 18 million, which is projected to increase over 90 million job opportunities in the rural non-farm sector. In the next 5 to 10 years the gig economy we can see that 250 billion USD transactions at 1.25% of the country's gross domestic product.

In India, mainly 4 industrial sectors are identified, as which, they are providing gigable employment opportunities in the future like construction industry, manufacturing industries, retail industries and also in transportation and logistics industries. These industries are expected to provide over 70 million employment opportunities to the public in the future. According to India staffing federation 2019 report India is fifth largest in flexi staffing globally after US, China, Brazil, Japan. While the gig economy is prevalent among blue collar jobs in India, the demand for gig workers in white collar jobs like sales people, sales representatives, accountants, web designers, software developers and marketing representatives etc. is also emerging.

At present not only the above industries we discussed providing such employment opportunities to the gig workers, still more industries are also identified to support workers like textile industries, banking and non-banking financial services, electricity, gas, water, real estate, IT sector, education sector and personal services etc.

Especially like our developing countries and also like our poorest and highly populated country, such industries are providing millions of jobs for their surviving and supporting people. The gig economy plays a key role in not only providing jobs to the people, but also

Role of Telugu plays in freedom struggle

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Indian culture is full of gems of different voices about social systems. many people Authors have worked hard to bring about a social reform through their writings and stories and keep them in front of the people. The works of poets and plays played a prominent role in laying the foundation for the construction of a new humanistic society for the welfare of the country. All the movements that took place to gain independence are collectively considered as the Indian independence movement. Many armed struggles and non-violent movements were part of India's freedom struggle. Many political parties following different ideologies have mobilized to end the British and other colonial rule in the Indian subcontinent. Abbakkarani's struggle against Portuguese occupation in the 16th century and the armed struggle against the East India Company in Bengal in the mid-17th century are the first steps towards anti-colonialism. The first organized armed struggle began in Bengal and later evolved into a political struggle that emerged as the Indian National Congress. They fought a lot for the freedom of our country.

In the middle of the 20th century these methods underwent fundamental (revolutionary) changes. Extremists in Congress like LalaLajapatirai, BalagangadharaTilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, (Lal Bal Pal) adopted methods like boycott, strike, self-reliance etc., while people like Aurobindo adopted extremist methods. Armed revolutionary struggles began in the early decades During the First World War, the rebellion of the organized Indian sepoys started by the Indian freedom fighters in Germany and America in collaboration with the Ghadar Party can be said to be a fundamental change in the national movement.

In the final phase of the national movement, the National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi moved in non-violent ways. Renowned academic Ranji Singh hailed him as an incarnated bodhisattva in the 20th century, but other leaders resorted to armed struggle. While Subhash

Chandra Bose considered armed struggle to be just, Swami SahajanandaSaraswati called for complete economic independence of the peasants and workers. These movements intensified during World War II. Netaji founded the Indian National Army under the name of Azad Hind Fauz and fought from East Asia and the Indian National Congress called for the Quit India Movement. As a result of many such struggles, the countries of undivided India became independent countries. Although India became an independent country on August 15, 1947, the Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. But till then it was carried on under the partial influence of the British. The Constitution of India established India as an all-powerful socialist democratic republic. Today is from VinayakaDamodarSavarkar, who was born on the back of a white horse

Why is any country burnt?

No one knows any pier

Praise be to your mother Bhumi Bharati

"Stand up, your race is full of honor," said Anna

RayaproluSubbarao Until now, whatever work has been done is for freedom. Even today, these stories have the ability to excite and excite the people. Through these stories, they created various feelings in the hearts of the people and led them from the wretched life of foreign rule towards free independence. The war of yesteryear excites the people in Andhra Desh by showing the bravery of the heroes of yesteryear. Veeresalingam: Actions of castes, dissidents and prelates in the community of that time. It contributed to the social reform and literary movement by revealing the corruption of officials and bribes. Jhansi Lakshmi Bhai: Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 How Lakshmibai sacrificed herself for the country as she fought for independence with a baby on her back and defied the British. Explaining the adventure, sacrifice and patriotism of that hero, the work written in detail warms the hearts of today's Indians. Therefore, the works, poems and dramas written by the poets during the Swasham movement are memorable even today.



ROLE OF PRESS IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA-AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT
 Press is the people such as reporters and newspapermen who work for newspapers, magazines, etc. The Indian press has played a vital and key role in the struggle for freedom. It was largely involved in spreading awareness about the cruelties of British rulers. Press was a very important for social reforms such as the ban on widow remarriage, dowry, remarriage of widow, etc. It was a bridge about equality among men and women. It was a platform to understand that untouchability was wrong and come together and express their views to the masses. So it played an extremely important role in the freedom movement of the country.

A large number of newspapers were started in the 19th century. Some of the prominent ones were The Bengal, The Times of India, The Hindu, etc. These newspapers gave the message of patriotism and modern ideas of liberty, equality, home rule which spread among Indians. The press daily criticised the unjust policies of the British government which created awareness among the people. It made Indians aware of what was happening in the world which in turn helped them to understand the political and social development of the world outside and make policies accordingly for the betterment of India.

Media played a crucial role in awakening the people to fight for the freedom. Journalists, reformers and freedom fighters recognised the strength of the press and used it as a tool to spread the word about freedom and essence of nationalism. Press, in the independence era was used to revolt against the wrong policies of the government and to eradicate social evils prevailing in Indian society. This article highlights the press role in freedom movement in India and how it created awareness among the peoples struggle against the Britishers.

Keywords: Media, PRESS, Freedom, Newspapers

INTRODUCTION

Press is used to talk about how often or how frequently or badly someone or something is described in newspapers, magazines, etc. Press generally refers to print media (i.e. off the printing press) like newspapers and magazines. The history of the Indian press was the history of the increasing diminution of press freedom, in spite of minor vicissitudes. The history of Indian nationalism proves that the freedom of the press in India suffered a proportional curtailment.

Since the Press was a powerful weapon in the development of Indian nationalism and the nationalist movements, it was subjected to restrictions by the British Government which was reluctant to satisfy the aspirations and grant of the demands of Indian nationalism. The very fact that the British government had to enact a series of Press Acts proved the decisive role played by the Press in the development of the nationalist movement. Press to propagate their ideas to the masses.

1. Punjabi, The People- Lala Lajpat Rai
2. Rast goftar- Dadabhai Naoroji (1854)
3. Kesari and Mahratta- Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1881)
4. Hindustan times- Madan Mohan Malaviya (1924)
5. Young India, Navajeevan and Harijan- Mahatma Gandhi
6. National Herald- Jawaharlal Nehru (1938)
7. Bombay Chronicle- Firoz Shah Mehta (1910)
8. Bande Mataram- Aurobindo Ghosh (1905)
9. Al-Hilal- Abul Kalam Azad (1912)
10. The Hindu- G.Subramania Aiyer (1878)

Its Influence extended beyond cities and towns and even beyond literate viewers. As even in rural areas the newspapers were being read by a person to ten others. The national movement too defended the press whenever government tried to curtail its freedom. Freedom of press became integral part of the national movement. E.g. vernacular press act was passed by Lord Lytton to curb freedom of press of Indian language readers. This was due to fact that their readership went beyond the middle class. Draconian act provided for confiscation of press and was later repealed by Lord Ripon.

2. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives are

1. To know the role of press in freedom movement in India
2. To highlights the press importance in freedom movement

3. PROMINENT FREEDOM FIGHTERS STARTED PRESS FOR STRENGTHEN THE STRUGGLE AMONGST THE BRITISHERS

3.1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of national press in India. His Sambad-Kaumudi in Bengali published in 1821, and Mirat-Ul-Akbar in Persian published in 1822, where the first Publication in India with a distinct appreciation.

3.2. In 1822, Fardoonji Murzban, the pioneer of the Vernacular Press in Bombay, started Bombay Samachar (still in existence).

జాతీయోద్యమం - తెలుగు పత్రికల పోత్ర

డా. జి. భర్తూమూర్తి, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి. వి. టి. ఎస్. ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల (స్వప్ర), చిత్తూరు

కాగితం, సిరా వాడుకలోకి రాకముందే వార్తా ప్రసార సాధనాలుంటేనే, అతి ప్రాచీన కాలంలో సంతల్లో వార్తల వినిమయం జరుగుతుంటేది. యాత్రీకులు కూడా ఆయా ప్రదేశాలకు సంబంధించిన వార్తలు ప్రజలకు అందించేవారు. ఆంగ్లంలో వార్త అంటే న్యూస్. న్యూస్ అనే శబ్దానికి ఆంగ్లంలో ప్రత్యేక ప్రాముఖ్యం ఉంది. న్యూస్ పేజీలు నుంచి వచ్చేది న్యూస్ NEWS అనే వాల్చు అక్షరాల్లో N - నార్తుకు, E - ఈస్టుకు, W - వెస్టుకు, S - సౌత్కు ప్రాతినిధ్యం పాటిస్తాయని అనునట్లు న్యూస్ పేజీ NEWS అయిందని చెప్పవచ్చు.

రాజమహేంద్రవరం నుంచి వెలువడే 'పంచేమాతరం' పత్రిక మొదటి సంచిక (మార్చి 1907) లోనే దేశస్థానికత తొలగాలంటే స్వదేశీ ఉద్యమం అనునరణీయమని ప్రబోధించింది. ఆకాలంలో రాజమహేంద్రవరం నుంచి 'ఆంధ్రసేన' పత్రిక, మచిలీపట్నం నుంచి 'కృష్ణాపత్రిక' జాతీయ భావప్రబోధకాలయిన వ్యాసాలు ప్రచురించసాగాయి. ఆంధ్రసేనరి పత్రికను చరిత్ర చతురానన చిలుకూరి ఏరభద్రరావు గారు నడిపారు. గత శతాబ్దిలోనే ప్రారంభమైన 'దేశాభిమాని' ఈ కాలంలో జాతీయోద్యమానికి అండగా నిలిచింది. 1908లో గాడిచర్ల హరినర్సేంద్రమరాపుగారు సంపాదకుడుగా వెజవాడ నుంచి వెలువడిన స్వరాజ్య తెలుగు వారపత్రిక ఆరోజుల్లో దక్షిణాది 5. వి. చిదంబరంపిల్లై ఆంగ్లేయుల గుత్త వ్యాపారాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించి ఓడకొని దక్షిణాది 5 రోస్తూ వ్యాపారం మొదలు పెట్టారు. హరినర్సేంద్రమరాపు విదేశ పరిపాలనా విధానాన్ని గూర్చి సంపాదకీయం వ్రాయగ అతనికి రాజద్రోహ నేరంమోపి మూడేండ్లు కఠిశిక్ష విధించారు.

బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదులకు వ్యతిరేకంగా తెలుగు పత్రికారంగం చేసిన తొలిగడ్డ ఘోష అది. తెలుగుదేశంలో 'సెడిషన్' రేనుకు శిక్షవడిన తొలి సంపాదకుడు సర్వేంద్రమరాపుగారే. 1910 నాటికి ఆంధ్రలో జాతీయోద్యమం బాగా ప్రాబల్యం పాించింది. పంచేమాతరం ఉద్యమ ఫలితంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో రాజకీయ పరిణానం, చైతన్యం వృద్ధిగాంచాయి. స్వదేశాభిమానంతోపాటు స్వరాష్ట్రాభిమానం కూడా ప్రారంభమైంది. 1912లో దేశాభిమాని దేశమాత, భారతమాత, దర్బారు, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక, కృష్ణాపత్రిక మొదలైన తెలుగు పత్రికలు ఆంధ్రోద్యమాన్ని అలపరుస్తూ ప్రత్యేక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణావశ్యకతను గురించి రాశాయి.

1913లో తొలి ఆంధ్ర మహాసభ బాపట్లలో జరిగింది. 1914లో ద్వితీయ మహాసభ బెజవాడలో జరిగింది. 1917లో

నెల్లూరులో జరిగిన రాష్ట్ర మహాసభలో ప్రత్యేక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రస్తావన చేయలేదని ఆంధ్రపత్రిక తీవ్రంగా విమర్శించింది. ఈ విధంగా ఏటా జరిగే ఆంధ్ర మహాసభల చర్చసీయాంశాలకు అత్యధిక ప్రాధాన్యమిస్తూ నాటి తెలుగు పత్రికలు ఆంధ్రోద్యమానికి పుష్టిని, తుష్టిని చేకూర్చాయి.

1907లో బిపిన్ చంద్రపాల్ పర్యటనవల్ల ఏర్పడే రాజకీయ వాతావరణం 1916 లో అనిబిసెంటు పర్యటనవల్ల సుసరాపుత్తమైంది. బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం విద్యార్థులు బహిరంగ సభలకు హాజరుకాకూడదని ఉత్తర్వులు జారీ చేసింది. ఈ సభలకు హాజరుకాకూడదని ఉత్తర్వులు జారీ చేసింది. ఈ ఉత్తర్వులను నిరసిస్తూ తెలుగు పత్రికలన్నీ రాశాయి. ఈలోగా అనిబిసెంటును ప్రభుత్వం నిర్బంధించింది. అనిబిసెంటు నిర్బంధాన్ని ఖండిస్తూ దేశాభిమాని, దేశమాత లాంటి తెలుగు పత్రికలు రాశాయి.

1919లో గాంధీగారు భారతదేశ రాజకీయ రంగంలో ప్రవేశించారు. బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం రౌలట్ బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టి భారతపౌరుల హక్కును మూరించవలసింది. బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ గాంధీగారు సత్యాగ్రహోద్యమం ప్రకటించారు. కృష్ణాపత్రిక, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక, హితకారిణి మొదలైన తెలుగు పత్రికలు, బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకించాయి. ఇదే సమయంలో ఏప్రిల్ 13న జలియాన్వాలాబాగ్లో జరిగిన దారుణ హింసాకాండను దేశాభిమాని, కృష్ణాపత్రికలు తీవ్రంగా ఖండించాయి. ఇంతలో గాంధీగారు సహాయ నిరాకరణోద్యమం ప్రారంభించారు. ఆయన అభిప్రాయాన్ని కొన్ని మార్పులతో సమర్థిస్తూ ఆంధ్రపత్రిక, దేశాభిమాని, హితకారిణి, బాలభారతి, సుదర్శిని, గోదావరి పత్రిక, నెల్లూరు పత్రికలు రాశాయి.

గోదావరి, విశాఖపట్నం మన్యప్రాంతాల్లో అల్లారి సీతారామరాజు నాయకత్వాన జరిగిన సాయుధ తిరుగుబాటు ఉద్యమాన్ని ఆంధ్రపత్రికతో సహా అనేక పత్రికలు మెచ్చుకోలేకపోయాయి. అయితే సీతారామరాజు పరాక్రమాన్ని త్యాగాన్ని పత్రికలన్నీ ప్రశంసించాయి. 1924 మే 8వ తేదీన రామరాజును కాల్చి చంపారు. ఈ వార్తను ప్రభుత్వం బయటకు పాత్రునివ్వలేదు. అల్లారి హత్య వార్త శనివారపు సుబ్బారావుగారి పల్లెటూరు వారపత్రిక ప్రచురించింది.

ఈ విధంగా దేశవ్యాప్తంగా సంచలనం కలిగించిన జాతీయోద్యమం ఆంధ్రదేశంలో మాతృభాషపై అభిమానం పురికొల్పింది. దీని ఫలితంగా తెలుగులో పత్రికలు విరివిగా వెలువడ్డాయి. అంటే ఈ కాలంలో జాతీయోద్యమం తెలుగులో పత్రికలు వెలువడటానికి దోహదం చేసింది.



స్వరాజ్య జాగృతిలో తెలుగు కవిత్వం

బి.గోపిరాజు నాయక్, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.ఐ.యన్ ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (స్వప్ర), చిత్తూరు

ప్రజలలో దేశభక్తి, కర్తవ్యనిష్ఠ, నిస్వార్థపరత్వం, క్రమశిక్షణ మొదలైన సద్గుణాలను వికసంపజ్నేన నిరంతర ప్రయత్నం కవి చేయాలి. కవిత్వం ద్వారా ప్రజల్ని కవి ప్రభావితం చేయాలి. కవి తన సందేశాల ద్వారా ప్రజల్లో ఉదాత్తమైన చైతన్యం తీసుకురావాలి. అలా కవులు ప్రజలను స్వాతంత్ర్య కాలంలోను, అనంతరం కూడా ప్రజలను ఉత్తేజపరుస్తున్నారు.

భారతదేశ సామాజిక పరిస్థితులను పరిశీలిస్తే సాహిత్యం, కళలు అనేవి సమాజ చైతన్యానికి ఎంతగానో దోహదపడిన విషయం విశదమవుతుంది. ఆజాదీ కా అమృతోత్సవాల సందర్భంగా స్వరాజ్య జాగృతిలో మన తెలుగు సాహిత్యాన్ని స్ఫురణలోకి తెచ్చుకుందాం.

వ్యాపారం నిమిత్తం భారతదేశానికి వచ్చిన బ్రిటీష్ వాళ్ళు అనంతర కాలంలో దేశమంతా ఆక్రమించి ప్రజలను బానిసలుగా చేసుకున్నారు. ఆంగ్లేయుల పరిపాలన అప్పటి ప్రజలకు ఎంతగానో బాధలకు గురిచేసింది.

1857లో మొదలైన మొదటి స్వాతంత్ర్య సంగ్రామంలో భారతీయులలో స్వాతంత్ర్య కాంక్షకు బీజం వడింది. ఆంగ్లేయుల నుండి భారతదేశ విముక్తికోసం అలా సాగిన పోరాటం 1905 నాటి వందేమాతర ఉద్యమం జాతీయోద్యమ సాహిత్యంలో కీలక పరిణామంగా భావించవచ్చు. ఆంగ్లేయులు భారతీయులను విభజించి పాలించే విధానంలో బెంగాల్ ను రెండు ముక్కలుగా విభజించడంతో భారతీయుల గుండెలు ఒక్కసారిగా భగ్గుమన్నాయి. దక్షిణ భారతదేశంలో ముఖ్యమైన పట్టణాల్లో ప్రజలను జాగృతం చేస్తూ ఉపన్యాసాలు చేసిన బిపిన్ చంద్రపాల్, ఆనాటి ప్రజలను చైతన్యం చేసి వారిలో జాతీయోద్యమ స్ఫూర్తిని రగిలించారు. ఆ విధంగా ఆంధ్రప్రాంతంలో రాజమహేంద్రవరం, మచిలీపట్టణం, విశాఖపట్టణం తదితర ప్రాంతాల్లో బిపిన్ చంద్రపాల్ ప్రసంగాలు చేశారు. ఆయన ఉపన్యాసాలను చిలకమర్తి లక్ష్మీనరసింహం అనువదించారు. ఆంగ్లేయుల దోపిడీ విధానాన్ని దురాగతాలను ప్రజలకు చైతన్యప్రకరంగా చిలకమర్తి లక్ష్మీనరసింహం

“భరత ఖండంబు
చక్కని పాడి అవు
హిందువులు లేగదూడలై ఏడ్చుచుండ
తెల్లవారను గడుసరి గొల్లవారు

పీఠుకుడున్నారు మూతులు బిగియబట్టి” అని అనుపూగా చెప్పారు. చిలకమర్తి మాటలు అప్పటి ప్రజలను ఎంతగానో ఆకట్టుకున్నాయి. భరతమాతను పాడిఅవుతో, భారతీయ సంపదను పాడితో భారతీయులను లేగలతో, వారు అనుభవించే కష్టాలను లేగదూడల ఏడ్చుతో వర్ణించారు. తెల్లవారిని గడుసరి గొల్లవారు అనడం పల్ల వారి కరుకుదనాన్ని, భారతీయ సంపదను గొల్లగొట్టడాన్ని ఈ సష్యం ద్వారా వివరించారు. తెలుగు ప్రజలలో ఈ పద్యం ఎంతో స్ఫూర్తిని నింపింది. సాహితీ విమర్శకులు చిలకమర్తి లక్ష్మీనరసింహంను తొలి జాతీయ కవిగా పేర్కొన్నారు.

దేశభక్తి అంటే దేశంలోని నదులు, కొండలు, మట్టి మాత్రమే కాదు ... ఈ దేశంలో నివసించే సామాన్య మానవుడేనని సరికొత్త భావనలు తీసుకువచ్చిన మహాకవి గురజాడ వేంకట అప్పారావు. శ్రీశ్రీ పేర్కొన్నట్లు గురజాడ రాసిన దేశభక్తి గీతం అంతర్జాతీయ గీతంగా జాగృతం చేసిన విశ్వమానవ గీతం.

“దేశమును ప్రేమించుమన్నా
మంచి అన్నది పెంచుమన్నా
వట్టి మాటలు కట్టిపెట్టోయ్
గట్టిమేల్ తలపెట్టవోయ్.”

అదేవిధంగా రాయప్రోలు సుబ్బారావు రాసిన ఉన్నభూమి గేయం కూడా దేశభక్తికి అగ్రస్థానంలో కీర్తించ బడుతున్నది.

“ఏ దేశమేగినా ఎందుకాలిడినా
ఏ పీఠమెక్కినా ఎవ్వరేమనినా
పొగడరా నీ తల్లి భూమి భారతిని
నిలువరా నీ జాతి నిండు గౌరవము!” అన్న గేయం

ఎంతో ప్రసిద్ధమైనది.

స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమ కవిత్వం అనగానే మంగిపూడి వేంకటశర్మ మనకు ణ్ణావకానికి రావాలి. ప్రగతి మార్గంలో గాంధీ అనుచరుడిగా పద్యాలు రాశారు. ఆయన రాసిన ‘సరుప్త భారతం’ అస్పృశ్యతపై తొలికావ్యం.

“పరతంత్రత సౌఖ్యహారము
పరతంత్ర ప్రాణమాన భంగకరంబున్
పరతంత్ర బహు హేయము
సరకము వలె

భారతమాత! న్యాయసమేతా” అని అంటారు.

గరిమెళ్ళ సత్యనారాయణ రాసిన గేయం ‘మా కొట్టి తెల్లదొరతనం’ తెలుగు వాట

“తెనుగులెంక” తుమ్మల సీతారామమూర్తి చొదల

డా.సి.చెన్నకేశవులు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.యస్ ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (స్వ.ప్ర), చిత్తూరు

“జననీ జన్మభూమిశ్చ స్వర్గాదపి గరీయసీ” అనే సూక్తి రామాయణంలో ఉంది. జాతీయత అంటే ఒక జాతి ఆత్మగౌరవానికి, ఔన్నత్యానికి సంబంధించిన స్థితి. ఒకే మనుగడ, ఒకే విశ్వాసం గల మానవ సమూహపు భావజాలమే జాతీయత. తన జన్మభూమికి ఎప్పుడూ వినయంగా ఉండి, అవ్యాజ్యమైన ప్రేమ కలిగివుండడం, ఆ నేలను, అక్కడి సంప్రదాయాలను, చారిత్రకతను అభిమానిస్తూ గాఢమైన అనురాగం ఉండటం - జాతీయత. భిన్నత్వంలో ఏకత్వమే జాతీయత.

జాతీయభావాలున్న చోట స్వాతంత్ర్యశాంక్ష తప్పనిసరిగా ఉంటుంది. స్వాతంత్ర్యం అనేది జన్మతః సంక్రమించే సహజ లక్షణం.

భారతీయులు బ్రిటీషువారి పాలనను భరించలేకపోయారు. స్వాతంత్ర్యం కోసం పోరాడారు. ఎన్నోత్యాగాలు చేశారు. స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటంలో ధన, మాన, ప్రాణాలను పోగొట్టుకొన్న త్యాగమూర్తులు ఎందరో ఉన్నారు. కవులు తమ చుట్టూ ఉన్న ఇటువంటి దారుణ భీకర పరిస్థితులను చూస్తూ ఉదాసీనంగా ఉండలేరు. తమ జాతి పరాయి పాలకుల పదఘట్టనల కింద నలిగిపోతుంటే చేతులు ముడుచుకొని కూర్చోలేరు. జాతి విముక్తి కోసం, మాతృభూమి స్వేచ్ఛకోసం తెలుగుకవులు తమ కలాలను రుణిపించారు. తమ రచనలతో ప్రజల హృదయాలలో జాతీయోద్యమ భావాలను ప్రేరేపించే ప్రయత్నం చేశారు. జాతీయోద్యమ స్ఫూర్తితో రాసిన ఈ కవిత్యమే జాతీయోద్యమ కవిత్యం. జాతీయోద్యమ కవిత్యం రాసిన తెలుగు కవులలో తుమ్మల సీతారామమూర్తి చొదరిగారు ప్రముఖులు. “తెనుగు లెంక”గా సుప్రసిద్ధులు. గాంధీజీ గురించి అనేక రచనలు చేసి “మహాత్ముని ఆస్థానకవి”గా ప్రసిద్ధి పొందారు. “అభినవ తిక్కన” బిరుదాంకితులు.

తుమ్మల సీతారామమూర్తి గుంటూరు జిల్లా రేపల్లె తాలూకా కావూరులో 1901 డిసెంబరు 25న జన్మించారు. తల్లి చెంచమాంబ, తండ్రి నారయ్య. తెలుగు సాహిత్యానికి సాహిత్యంలోను, జాతీయోద్యమంలోనూ చిరస్మరణీయమైన కృషిచేసిన తుమ్మల 1990 మార్చి 21న మరణించారు. ఆధునిక యుగంలో సంప్రదాయరీతికి, ఆధునిక భావనకు పట్టుగొమ్మగా నిలిచిన జాతీయోద్యమ కవి, ఆత్మార్పణము, రాష్ట్రగానము, ధర్మజ్యోతి, పటిగపంట, ఉదయగానము, తలల,

గీతాదర్శనము, సర్వోదయ గానము, తెనుగునీతి, నేను, పైరపంట, సమదర్శి మొదలైన కావ్యాలను తుమ్మల వారు రచించారు. గాంధీ మహాత్ముని చరిత్రను ‘మహాత్మ కథ’ పేరుతో కావ్యంగా వ్రాశారు. గాంధీజీ ‘ఆత్మకథ’ను అనువదించారు. ఇందులో తుమ్మల వారు జాతీయ ఉద్యమాన్ని ఉత్తేజభరితంగా చిత్రించారు.

తుమ్మల గాంధీ మార్గాన్ని అనుసరించి, రాట్నం వడికీ, ఖడ్గరు విక్రయించి, స్వరాజ్యోద్యమంలో పాల్గొనిన జాతీయకవి. భారతజాతి దాస్యవిముక్తి కోసం ధర్మయుద్ధం వస్తుందని, దాస్యంలో జీవచ్ఛవాలై ఉన్న భారతీయులు త్యాగం, శాంతి, సత్యం ఆయుధాలుగా ధరించి, విజయం సాధించాలని తుమ్మల ఇలా ప్రబోధించారు.

“రాగలదోయి! ధర్మసమరం; బిది భారతజాతిముక్తికై సాగినదోయి! దాస్యమునఁ జచ్చియుఁ జావనివార లందఱున్

ద్యాగము శాంతి సత్యమును దప్పునియ్యములై జగజ్జయి శ్రీ గురియింపు సంగరము సేయుఁడు త్రోయుఁడు మాతృదుఃఖమున్”

ప్రపంచమంతా ఎన్నోదేశాలు చైతన్యంతో స్వాతంత్ర్యం కోసం కృషిచేస్తున్నాయని, భారతీయులు కూడా పోరాడాల్సిన సమయం ఆసన్నమైనదని ఇలా పిలుపునిచ్చారు.

“ఈ పరతంత్ర జీవనము నెట్లు భరింతురు విశ్వమెల్ల, ను

ద్రిపితమై స్వతంత్రత కఠీవకృషిం దలఁదాల్చి మానరే భాపరిపుష్ట మయ్యెఁ ద్రిజగంబుల గెల్చిన వారిబిడ్డ లీ యావద నుండురా నమయవైనది లెం డీంక భారతప్రజలే !”

ఎవరో పోరాడుతారులే అని ఉదాసీనంగా ఉండక, మీనమేషాలు లెక్కిస్తూ సోమరులుగా ఉండక స్వాతంత్ర్యం కోసం పోరాడాలని ఇలా పేర్కొన్నారు.

“ఎవరో మోక్షము నిచ్చువార లని మీకేలా వృథాభ్రాంతి; మీ వ్యవసాయంబు గడించి పెట్టవలె మీ వాల్మీకీయున్; మీనమే ష వివాదంబుల కాలమేగె సమరోత్సాహమునం బేర్చి మీ భవమున్ ధన్యముఁ జేసికొండు మిము నొంపన్ బుద్ధితేఁ దెప్పఁడున్”

భారత స్వాతంత్ర్య యుద్ధంలో ఆయుధాలు అవసరంలేదు. శత్రువులను చంపే అవసరం లేదని, ప్రపంచ

The Role of Journalism and Communication towards the attainment of National Movement

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INTRODUCTION

During the first stage between 1780 and 1826 the growth of Journalism in India began. An English man, James Augustus Hickey by name started publishing a Gazette known as Bengal Gazette. It was also known as Hickey Gazette. He published it first on 29th January 1781. This is believed to be the first person to start a newspaper in India in Pre independence days. His journalistic contribution mainly lies in his strong attitude to take revenge against East India Company.

At the same time it is interesting to note that in 1808 another English man James Silk Buckingham by name, assumed the role of hard core Journalist by becoming an Editor for a newspaper called "Calcutta Chronicle" as he was called upon by some business tycoons to promote their philosophy and ideas. Little later he started publishing another newspaper called "Calcutta Herald" through which he started focusing on issues and problems concerning socio economic and political in nature. He also secured support from Raja Ram Mohan Roy the father of Indian Journalism. The publications of Raja Ram Mohan Roy like Sambad Kaumudi published in Bengali in 182 and Mirat-ul Akbar published in Persia in 1822 threw more light on nationalist and democratic orientation.

DEVELOPMENT

The period from 1851 to 1900 is the second stage of the growth of Indian Journalism. The most important factor of the second stage is that it witnessed the steep rise of Indian nationalism among the people of India through the Indian Press. The national movement rose to greater heights owing to the awareness created by the press among the people whether it was social or political in nature. Thus they could use the press as a strong tool for communication between the people and the government. It was in the second stage that various newspapers came into vogue from various parts of the Country like "The Hindu" in 1878 by G. Subramaniam Iyer, "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" in 1868 by Ghosh Brothers, "The Times of India" in 1861 and "Statesman" in 1875 by Robert Knight, "The Tribune" in 188 by Sardar Dayal Singh Majithia. During this stage the Indian Press had to suffer at the hands of the British Government due to onslaughts heaped upon by it to suppress the Vernacular Press as a result of which "the Ananda Bazaar Patrika" turned overnight to "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" with English edition. It was at this time the

Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. The establishment of congress also strengthened the nationalist aspirations of the people of India. Prominent Personalities of Indian National Congress Party were also eminent Journalists and editors of the Newspapers that include like Dadabhai Nowroji, Kanade and Narendranath Sen.

Stage - III (1900 - 1947) The period from 1900 to 1947 is the third stage in the growth of Indian Journalism. It was in this stage that the partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon in 1905, the Swadeshi Movement, the Surat session of Indian National Congress took place that steered the path to total freedom for India. This stage also witnessed the differentiation in the role of the Indian Press that ushered into moderate and radical tendencies leading to political tactics and accurate strategies of the freedom movement. This stage also observed the struggle between the nationalistic and Pro-British Press. Mahatma Gandhi also understands the power of Press and he has used the Press as a powerful weapon against the British rule. Through his writings he strongly motivated people to participate in various movements against the British Government. In 1922 when Gandhi Underwent trial for charges of sedition, the entire Indian Nation had witnessed a heroic response. The Newspapers like "The Indian Express" and "The Hindusthan Times" were recognized as nationalistic newspapers that continuously progressed in terms of their reach and influence among the people of India. This stage also witnessed the significant development of press with the advent of news agencies, news services and also the expansion of coverage of foreign news in India.

Analysis and Discussion:

There were numerous freedom fighters in the forefront of India's freedom struggle whose contribution as Journalists and Editors who paved a way to inspire the masses to participate in the movement for Indian independence. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Lokamanya Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Sisil Kumar Ghosh and Subramaniam Iyer were few names that assumed the role of committed Journalists to guide the Indian masses to play an active role in the Indian struggle for freedom. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, born in Orthodox Brahmin family in the Village of Radha Nagar, West Bengal acquired a very strong command and proficiency over various languages like Hindi, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Bengali. his mother

మొకటి తెల్లదొరతనం గేయం - జాతీయోద్యమంపై ప్రభావం

డా. జి. వాసు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, ఎస్.వి.సి.ఆర్. ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, పలమనేరు

సుదీర్ఘమైన భారతదేశ చరిత్రలో భారత స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాట చరిత్రల పుట్టుక " స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటాలైనా, సామాజిక సంస్కారాలైనా, రాజకీయ విప్లవాలైనా విజయవంతం కావడంలో ఎంతో సుందరి నేతలు, వారి కలలు కలకపోత్ర సామ్రాజ్యవనలలో పంచేపాం లేదు. అనే విధంగా కవులు, సాహిత్య సాత్ర కలకమైనవి. భారత స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమంలో కవుల వాత్ర ప్రయత్నంగా కలకమైనవి. కవి "పంచేపాత్రం" నిరూపి చేశాన్నే ఉదాహరణగా గించింది. ఇక తెలుగు సాహిత్య పరంగా మనము పరిశీలిస్తే పద్యం, గేయం, నవల, శతకం ఇలా అనేక రూపాల్లో ప్రజల గుండెలను చేరుకుని బ్రిటీషు వారి గుండెల్లో కైట్టు పరిగెత్తాల చేసింది. " భారతఖండంబు చక్కని సోదీయూన" అని భారతదేశ సంపన్నతను, సంపదను దోమకునే బ్రిటీషువారి విధానాన్ని ప్రజలకు తెలకెల్లం చేసిన "చిలకమర్తి" వారి పద్యం మొదలుకొని తెలుగుసాహిత్యంను అనేక గేయాలు, పద్యాలు వివిధ పత్రికల రూపంలో జాతీయోద్యమ స్ఫూర్తితో తెలుగులో విరివిగా సాహిత్యం వెలువడి తెలుగు ప్రజలను ఎంతో ఉత్తేజ పరిచింది.

ఈ నేపథ్యంలో వెలువడిన గరిమెళ్ళ "మాకొద్ది తెల్లదొరతనం" గేయం ఎంతో ప్రాధాన్యతను సంతరించుకొంది. స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమం ఉద్యతంగా సాగుతున్న రోజులలో బ్రిటీషు పాలకుల చమన కాండకు వ్యతిరేకంగా ఒక సామాన్యమైన తెలుగు కవి తెల్లదొరల అరాచకాలను తెగనాచుతూ గొంతెత్తారు. అయిన గరు నుంచి ఎలుగెత్తిన ఈ పాట తెల్లదొరల వెన్నుల్లో వెలుకు పుట్టింది. " మాకొద్ది తెల్లదొరతనము" గేయం తెలుగునాట నలు చెరగులా మార్చోగింది.

"ఒకవి జీవించు ప్రజల నాల్గొల యందు" అన్న జాషువా మాట గరిమెళ్ళ సత్యనారాయణకు అక్షరాల అతికినట్లుగా సరిపోయింది. చిరకాలం ప్రజల నాల్గొల మీద నర్తించే పాటను రాసిన గరిమెళ్ళ సత్యనారాయణ శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా సరసన్నపేట తాలూకా గోనెపాడు గ్రామంలో 1893 జూలై 14న జన్మించారు. తల్లి సూరమ్మ, తండ్రి వెంకటనరసింహం. స్వగ్రామంలో ప్రాథమిక విద్య పూర్తి చేసి తర్వాత విజయనగరం, మచిలీపట్నం, రాజమండ్రిలో ఉన్నత విద్యాభ్యాసం పూర్తి చేసి, గుంటూరు జిల్లా కలెక్టరు కార్యాలయంలో గుమస్తాగా, విజయనగరం ఉన్నత పాఠశాలలో ఉపాధ్యాయుడిగా పనిచేశాడు. స్వేచ్ఛా ప్రియుడైన గరిమెళ్ళ ఏ ఉద్యోగంలోనూ ఎక్కువకాలం కొనసాగలేదు.

నవోదయ నిరాకరణోద్యమం స్ఫూర్తితో స్వాతంత్ర్య

ఉద్యమంలోకి ప్రవేశించి "మా కొద్ది తెల్లదొరతనము" అంటూ గొంతెత్తి పాడుతూ రాజమండ్రి వీధి వీధినా తిరిగారు. ఎక్కడికక్కడ జనం ఆయన చుట్టూ చేరి ఆయనతో పాట గొంతెత్తి కలిపారు. అనాటి రోజుల్లో ఆ పాట నకలు ప్రతులు ఒక్కొక్కటి 12 పైసలకు అమ్ముతూ పోయాడంటే, గరిమెళ్ళ పాట ఏ స్థాయిలో జనాలను ప్రభావితం చేసిందో అర్థం చేసుకోవచ్చు. ఈ పాట జనాలను ఏ స్థాయిలో ఉద్రేక పరుస్తుందో గ్రహించిన బ్రిటీషు కలెక్టరు గరిమెళ్ళకు ఏదాది కఠిన కారాగార శిక్ష విధించాడు.

ఆయన జైలు పాలైనా, కాంగ్రేసు కార్యకర్తలు గాంధీ దోషలు ధరించి "మాకొద్ది తెల్లదొరతనము" అని పాడుకుంటూ ఉరూరా కవాతులు సాగించేవారు. జైలు నుంచి విడుదలైన తర్వాత ఆయనకు ప్రజలు బ్రహ్మరథం పట్టారు. తర్వాత భార్య మరణించడం, పిల్లల కోసం మళ్ళీ పెళ్ళిచేసుకోవడం, సరైన ఉద్యోగం లేక అప్పులపాలవ్వడం. అప్పులు తీర్చడానికి అస్తులు మొత్తం అమ్ముకున్నారు. ఇటువంటి గొప్పవ్యక్తి దుర్భర దారిద్ర్య పరిస్థితులతో పొరాడుతూనే 1952 డిసెంబరు 28న కుదిశ్వాస విడిచారు.

"మాకొద్ది తెల్లదొరతనం గేయం" - జాతీయోద్యమంపై ప్రభావం

:
" పన్నెండు దేశాలు పంచుచున్నగాని
పట్టిదన్నము లోపమంది! ఉప్పు ముట్టుకుంటే
దోషమంది!
నోట మట్టి కొట్టిపోతాడంది
అయ్యో! కుక్కలతో పొరాడి కూడు తింటామంది"
మాకొద్ది తెల్లదొరతనము / దేవ /
మా / ప్రాణాలపై పొంచి మానాలు హరియించె// మా
కొద్ది //
పై చరణాలలో బ్రిటీషువారి దోపిడీని కళ్ళకు కట్టినట్లు చిత్రించారు గరిమెళ్ళవారు. భారతదేశంలో అన్ని ప్రాంతాల్లో పంటలు పంచుచున్న మనకు తిండికరువని, ఉప్పు తయారీ కూడా నేరమని వారు పెట్టే కష్టాలు గురించి, వారిని కుక్కలతో పోల్చి వాటితో పొరాడి కూడా తింటున్నామని చక్కగా వర్ణించారు.
మాడియావుల కడుపు వేడి వేడి మాంసం వాడికి బహు
ఇష్టమంట!

Bhavaveena

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18-19 August 2022



**“Role and Inspiration of Telugu Poetry
and Poets in Attaining Indian Independence”**

(స్వాతంత్ర్య సాధనలో తెలుగు సాహిత్యం, కవుల పాత్ర)

సంపాదకులు

డాక్టర్ ఇ.వాసు

సహ సంపాదకులు

డాక్టర్ పి.జయచంద్రుడు

డాక్టర్ కె.శ్రీనివాసులు రెడ్డి

డాక్టర్ కె.ఈశ్వరబాబు



తెలుగు శాఖ

శ్రీపత్ర చెన్నారెడ్డి ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల

పలమనేరు, చిత్తూరు జిల్లా, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్



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SMART CITIES-URBANIZATION CLEANLINESS CLEARLINESS ORDERLINESS

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THE MEGATRENDS UNBANIZATION
CLIMATE CHANGE, GLOBALIZATION AND DEMOCRAPHIC CHANGE
WILL SHAPE THE FURTURE OF CITIES WITH THE NEED TO
IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND ECONOMIC COMPETITTIVENESS
CITIES HAVE TO BECOME MORE RESOURCE EFFICIENT AND
ENVIRONMENTALLY EFFICIENT

Knowledge may be power, but the more possession of knowledge is pointless unless its power to wielded to some purposeful end.

Development was a key issue of new government of 2014,the first speech after taking over as Prime Minister asserted that his government is committed to carrying on development as initiative to the novel system of government i.e., cleanliness,clearliness,orderliness is the Japanese reform in government.

A smart city is not just about accessibility and next-gen telecom net works. It is, in essence, about citizens being able to talk to the government effortlessly, and vice-versa.

A smart city is about a e-governance, the e-connect between executives and residents, efficient transportation and traffic management and efficient civic administration, where its water supply, power, waste disposal of safety. In a smart city, residents live and work in a clear, safe and healthy environment.

The smart city had become a buzz word, but it should be understood in its proper perspective. Smart (efficient) governance, sanitation, pollution –free environment, efficient public transport system and quality civic amenities makes life in a smart cities comfortable .Political will and administrative skill and participation; of citizens are required to build such cities

Time Series Forecasting for Sustainable Sugar Cane Farming in Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

The present research study aims to examine the importance of sustainable sugarcane growing in Tamil Nadu, India, through the utilization of modern time series forecasting methodologies. This study aims to examine the complex dynamics and fluctuations within the sugarcane production sector. It specifically explores the effects of climate variations, irrigation techniques, and agricultural regulations on sugarcane yield. The research endeavors to generate precise forecasts for future sugarcane production by employing the robust ARIMA (AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average) and SARIMA (Seasonal AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average) models. The study sheds light on the temporal variability and long-term trends that impact the sustainability of sugarcane production by incorporating historical data and seasonal patterns. The findings obtained from this study play a pivotal role in educating stakeholders, farmers, and policymakers about the essential elements of sustainable sugarcane farming. This knowledge facilitates the establishment of resilient agricultural methods and policies that safeguard the ongoing expansion and stability of the sugarcane industry in Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: Sugar Cane, ARIMA, SARIMA, BOX-Test.

INTRODUCTION

The cultivation of sugarcane maintains a key role in Tamil Nadu's agricultural sector, and it makes a substantial contribution to both the economic prosperity of the state and the livelihoods of rural residents. In light of the fact that the region is struggling to cope with the difficulties brought on by the fluctuation of the climate and the requirement to implement environmentally responsible agricultural techniques, there is an urgent need for accurate prediction models that can make sustainable sugarcane cultivation possible. The ARIMA (AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average) and SARIMA (Seasonal AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average) models are used in this investigation, which focuses on time series forecasting for sustainable sugarcane farming. This research aims to develop a complete framework

Intellectual Contributions of Telugu writer ThummalaSeetharamaiah to the Indian Freedom Movement

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1. Introduction:

The Indian Independence movement was not a single event, but it was a series of historic events. All the historic events like 1857 Revolt, ChamparanSatyagrah (1917), Non-Cooperation movement (1920), Dandi March (1930), Quit India (1942) aimed to end the British rule in India and to achieve self rule. The serious phase of Indian freedom struggle began with the first national movement-1857 and the fighting spirit continued up to 1947.

During these 90 years of Indian freedom movement, there was constant ideological evolution. The movement was primarily an anti-colonial in nature. Then slowly it turned towards other important aspects of Indian society like democratic, economic, secular, republican political structures. There were different ways followed by groups of different ideologies. Some believed in non-violence and some others followed violent path. But all these different kinds of efforts could successfully have built pressure on the Britishers and finally they gave us freedom from British rule.

Indian National Congress under the leadership of M.K.Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, SardharVallabhai Patel and others have followed the Gandhian principles of Non-violence and civil disobedience. Young leaders like Bhagath Singh, NethajiSubhash Chandra Bose, Chandrasekha Azad, Alluri Seetha Rama Raju and others followed violent path, fought against Britishers and sacrificed their lives. In this process of freedom movement, different historical events freedom fighters, intellectuals of Indian society, Writers, News papers have played a key role in motivating and inspiring the common people to take part in the movement.

In this process of inspiring and motivating common people to take part in the Indian freedom movement, writers of different Indian languages from different parts of the country played an important role. They wrote poems, stories, dramas, novels, pamphlets to achieve their target. In this process many Telugu writers also played a key role in keeping the freedom fervor ablaze through their works. This paper aims to discuss the contributions of Telugu writers to the Indian freedom movement in general and the contributions of Telugu writer Thummala Seetha Ramamoorthy in particular.

Contributions of Telugu writers to the Indian freedom Movement:

Telugu writers have played a key role in inspiring and motivating Telugu people. Many Telugu writers have written Telugu poems, songs, stories, novels,

Dramas in the context of Indian freedom movement. Writers like GurazadaApparao, MangipudiVenkatrayasharma, Thummala Seetha Ramamoorthy, RayaproluSubbharao, Gurrantashua, Chilakamarthi Lakshmi Narasimham, Puttaparthi Narayana charyulu, CherukuvadaVenkatramaiah, Duvvuri Rami Reddy, GarimellaSathyanarayana and many more others have injected valuable thoughts about the sacrifices of Indian Freedom martyrs, who lost their life for the cause of the nation. They have also written on social evils of that period like untouchability and ignited the consciousness of the people.

GarimellaSathyanarayana's Telugu poem "MaakodheeTelladorathanam" was written in the context of Quit India movement.

మా కొట్టి తెల్లవొరతనము (దేవ)
మా, ప్రాణాలపై పొంచి మానాలు హరియింవే || మాకొట్టి ||
పన్నెండు దేవలు పండుచున్న గాని
వ్యధనన్నము లోపమంది, ఉప్పు ముట్టుకుంటే దోషమంది
నోట, మట్టి కొట్టి పోతాదంది
అయ్యో, పుక్కులతో పోరాడి కూచు తింటామంది || మాకొట్టి ||
అప్పు తీరదీదిత్రమేనంది
ఈ నిప్పుపైని కమేమునిలువలేమోతంద్రీ! || మాకొట్టి ||

GurazadaApparao's "DesaBakthi" song of those days, is famous even today. It discussed the importance and greatness of a nation.

దేశమును ప్రేమించుచున్నా
మంచి అన్నది పెంచుచున్నా
వట్టిమాటలు కట్టిపెట్టోయ్
గట్టిమేల్లలపెట్టవోయ్!...

.....
సొంతరాధం కొంతమానుకు
పొరుగువాడితోడుపడవోయ్
దేశమంటే మట్టికాదోయి
దేశమంటే మనుషులోయ్!

RayaproluSubba Rao's Telugu poem "E DesameginaEndukaalidina" discussed the greatness of a nation and inspired Indians of those days.

ఏ దేశమేగినా ఎంచుకాలెడినా
ఏపీఠమెక్కినా, ఎవ్వరేమనినా,
పొగడరానీతల్లి భూమిభారతిని,

Indian Independence Movement and the Role of Scientists in Liberalisation

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Abstract:

India was a land of sages, scholars and scientists. Science & Technology as an integral part of the Indian culture has been driving force behind the longevity of India's civilization. Research had shown that from making the best steel in the world to teaching the world to count, India was actively contributing to the field of science and technology centuries long before modern laboratories were set up. Many theories and techniques discovered by the ancient Indians have created and strengthened the fundamentals of modern science and technology. Several unsung scientists and science communicators were involved in the struggle and challenges during the freedom movement of India. In spite of unfavourable situations, our scientists and science communicators kept on doing science as well as communicating science for the development of nation and society. We should not only limit the thinking to the freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives for the Independence, but need to remember the vision of those great scientists who stood for their scientific thinking even during the adverse situations. Dr Mahendra Lal Sarkar had set up the first scientific association in India and Acharya Praful Chandra Ray is known for setting up the chemical industries. Jagdish Chandra Bose was the first person who did 'Satyagraha' for his right.

Key Words: Indian culture, Freedom movement, Unsung scientists, Science, Independence, Satyagraha.

1. Introduction:

Science is the refinement of everyday thinking. In that sense, science is a fundamental human activity: it means paying attention to evidence, using logic, rendering explicit assumptions, and testing hypotheses formally in a way that is repeatable by others. India has the second-largest group of scientists and engineers in the world. In the context of technological advancement and scientific achievements, Indian scientists have developed several projects and augmented the life of world populace. Scientific research conducted by Indians has transformed the way the world works, from healing and eradicating lethal diseases to understanding the world. While some of these groundbreaking contributions have been acknowledged, some are still unknown to most.

Several unsung scientists and science communicators were involved in the struggle and challenges during the freedom movement of India.

They faced discrimination and negligence by the British authority. In spite of those unfavourable situations, our scientists and science communicators kept on doing science as well as communicating science for the development of nation and society. In India, one should also remember the vision of the great scientists who have confronted scientific thinking in the face of adversity, rather than limiting the celebration to just the freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives for independence.

Patriotic fervour exhibited by scientists in imperial India added to the spirit of the nationalist movement. In the freedom movement of our country, we remember the sacrifices and struggles of the political leaders, but on the other hand, our scientists also struggled and opposed the discriminatory policy of British rule.

2. Uniqueness of Expansion of British in India:

The expansion and consolidation of British rule, first by the East India Company and later by the British crown, was achieved by exercising 'science'. In terms of magnitude and consequences, the British invasion turned out to be the most devastating because of 'science'.

In India, the British rule began with their victory against the Nawab of Bengal at Plassey, in June 1757 and it coincides with the beginning of the first industrial revolution in England around 1760. The Company established the Survey of India in 1767 to explore and map the natural riches of Indian territory in a scientific manner for the growth of industries. Britishers carried out a survey of India scientifically in 1767 before defeating King Peshwa in 1818. The science was thus administered for the first time to steal India's natural wealth.

3. Objective to Destroy Indian Identity (Unsung scientists of Indian freedom movement)

At the early stages of British rule in India, Britishers planned to form a class of persons who may be interpreters between them and the millions whom they govern, Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect. It is clear that the 'higher' aim was to obliterate the Indian identity (an attack on 'swa' of the nation) and replace that with British ideas and ideals. The most effective tool used by the Britishers to conquer the 'swa' of India was 'science'.

The British implemented scientific studies in India primarily as a tool to consolidate their rule. They belittled our culture, reiterated that Sanskrit was a

Indian Independence Movement: Unsung Freedom Fighters from Chittoor

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1. Introduction:

The Indian freedom movement is without a doubt a monumental historical event in world history. Great national leaders battled for the independence of their country, by inspiring the populace to join the cause and help free India from British rule. As a result, many brave souls gave their precious lives in service to the nation. Andhra Pradesh also stayed at the forefront of the freedom struggle with leaders lighting up the fire of independence in the hearts of millions of citizens. A few names are prominent while several others have passed into the pages of history. Here, we pay tribute to the outstanding patriots from Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh who contributed to the freedom of India.

2. Unsung Freedom Fighters from Chittoor District

2.1. Sir C. R. Reddy

Sir Cattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy (10 December 1880-24 February 1951), also popularly known as Sir C. R. Reddy, was an educationist, political thinker, essayist, economist, poet and literary critic. Reddy was born in Kattamanchi, a suburb of Chittoor city [1]. Sir C.R. Reddy completed his high school education in PCR High School in Chittoor with distinction in 1896 and joined the prestigious Madras Christian College in 1897 [2].

At Madras Christian College, he was the senior of Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. Even while in college, he was noted for his Telugu scholarship and got a prize for writing a story in Telugu verse, called 'Musalamma Maranam'. After his graduation, he won a Government of India scholarship to study at the University of Cambridge in England. He joined St. John's College at Cambridge in 1902. On his return to India in 1907, Reddy joined Baroda college at Baroda. He joined as professor at Maharaja's College, Mysore in 1913 and was promoted as principal in 1916 and simultaneously appointed as Inspector General of Education in the Mysore State.

In 1921, he was elected to the Madras Legislative Council as an outstanding educationalist. For a short while he was in the Justice party. The Justice Party (India) found him too brilliant and individualistic for keeping proper party control over him. In 1926 January, when it was decided to establish Andhra University at Waltair, Reddy was the natural choice for appointment as its first Vice-Chancellor.

He made Andhra University a great centre of higher education and outstanding research in both sciences and humanities. Towards the end of 1930, he did the extraordinary thing of resigning his Vice-Chancellorship in protest against the repressive policy of the Government of India in arresting the great leaders of Congress Salt Satyagraha movement. He wrote a classic letter in this context to the Governor of Madras. Later, he became the president of Chittoor District Board. In 1936, at a Senate meeting of Andhra University, it was decided to invite Reddy to return again to Andhra University as its Vice-Chancellor. He returned to Waltair later that year for the second time as Vice-Chancellor and retained the position till 1949. Reddy was knighted by the British government in the 1942 New Year Honours.[3] In 1949, Reddy became the Pro-chancellor of Mysore University.

2.2. Taliseti Venkatachalapathi

Taliseti Venkatachalapathi was born in a simple family in Bahadurpet territory of Srikalahasti, he emerged a revolutionary leader and a close follower of Tanguturi Prakasam Panthulu. Venkatachalapathi organised a large-scale "cloth burning" on the banks of the River Swarnamukhi in Srikalahasti when Mahatma Gandhi visited Madanapalli, Punganur, and Srikalahasti in May 1929 to support for a boycott of foreign clothing.

During the Quit India movement, he actively followed fellow freedom fighter P. Subbarama Dasu during 1933-1944 and ransacked a train carrying British soldiers at Akkurthi railway station. His valorous act went to three years imprisonment, which made him vanish from active freedom movement thereafter. For the sensational train incident, Venkatachalapathi was projected as an 'angry young man', but he was actually a more sensible person with sensitivities, who cared for an egalitarian society. He established Harijana Seva Society and fought for entry of Dalits into temples. After independence, he established a leather unit in 1948 to reach out to Harijans. [4]

2.3. Panapakam Anandacharyulu

Panapakam Anandacharyulu was born in 1843 to a Vaishnava Brahmin family in Cuttamanchi village in the Chittoor district.[5] His father was a district court Sheristadar. He matriculated in 1863 and joined Pachiappa College at Madras in 1865 to complete is

Time Series Models for Oil Seeds Yield Prediction in Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

The primary objective of this research project is to investigate the utilization of time series models in the prediction of oilseed yield in the region of Tamil Nadu, India. The study explores the complex dynamics and relevant elements that impact oilseed farming, highlighting the importance of oilseed production within the agricultural landscape of the region. This study attempts to establish a precise prediction framework for projecting future oilseed yields by utilizing the sophisticated ARIMA (AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average) and SARIMA (Seasonal AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average) models. By utilizing historical data and conducting an analysis of seasonal patterns, this study aims to elucidate the temporal variability and fundamental trends that influence oilseed production in the region of Tamil Nadu. The findings obtained from this research will provide valuable inputs for farmers, policymakers, and stakeholders, enabling them to make well-informed decisions. This, in turn, will support the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices and the development of successful strategies to promote the long-term growth and stability of the oilseed industry in the region.

Keywords: Oil Seeds, ARIMA, SARIMA, Forecasting

INTRODUCTION

The cultivation of oilseeds is an essential part of Tamil Nadu's agricultural industry; as a result, the state has played an important part in both the expansion of the regional economy and the development of the edible oil market. The cultivation of oilseeds presents a number of obstacles resulting from fluctuations in climate, the quality of the soil, and agronomic techniques. As a result, the development of reliable prediction models is required in order to maximize crop production and ensure the agricultural sector's



Enhancing Communication Skills of the Students in ELS LAB - A View

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Abstract

Communication is the prime mode of transferring information between two or more people. Communication skill is meant for imparting and exchanging information using certain semantic skills such as speaking, writing, or using some other medium. As English is the global language, the cult for the English language has resulted in countries like India. Enhancing communication skills is Only way to get job for graduates now a days in India as all IT companies need effective communicative graduate. This research article analyses the methods and activities to cultivate communication skills among the learners. It also offers some innovative ideas and techniques to solve the problems faced by the students in attaining fluency in communication and vocabulary.

Introduction

Language is the means of communication among human beings that includes both spoken and written forms. It consists of the use of words in an ordered and conventional way. Language as a system of communication is used by every country and community. Human beings can exchange information, thoughts, opinions, needs, ideas, instructions, emotions, feelings, and imaginations through language through communication. Communicative means of a language is referred to the linguistic aspect of the particular language. Every individual needs to communicate to share their knowledge with others and it depends on one's own personal interest and skills.

Effective communication skills are necessary for both personal and professional development. The ultimate aim of communication is to convey the message effectively so that the receiver understands it without any hardships. The general forms of

communication are oral and written communications. English is not only a primary language of the countries conquered by the British. Most of the countries follow and consider English as a second language due to the influence of English in the business world and banking. As English is the common language used for communication, everyone learns English to get in touch with others at the international level. For example, English plays a vital role in India because most of the states in the country have their regional language. Thus, English has a common role as a language to communicate with other state people in India.

Language

Language as a vehicle of communication conveys an individual's ideas, opinions, thoughts, emotions, and feelings to another person directly through words. It serves through three components: the sounds, the structures, and the words. According to Chomsky, language is a set of sentences. Different



A Review on Different Renewable Energy Resources

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ABSTRACT: The world is fast becoming a global village due to the increasing daily requirement of energy by all population across the world while the earth in its form cannot change. The need for energy and its related services to satisfy human social and economic development, welfare and health is increasing. Returning to renewables to help mitigate climate change is an excellent approach which needs to be sustainable in order to meet energy demand of future generations. Renewable technologies are technically viable and economically attractive; traditional energy technology receives many investment dollars. The use of renewable energy resources is growing gradually and it's requirement is also increasing as compared with the conventional energy sources from corner to corner of the world. The use of these energies can accomplish the added energy requirement and the research on this is in development. The renewable energy types considered include solar, wind, geothermal, bio-energy and waste derived energy, ocean thermal energy, tidal, wave and hydraulic. This paper provides a brief knowledge about different renewable energy resources. It thus, becomes a need to explore these sources more efficiently, so that we can maximize it's use for different applications worldwide.

Keywords— Renewable Energy Resources, Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Hydrothermal Liquefaction

1. INTRODUCTION

As world's population is increasing day by day, therefore the utilization of energy is increasing in a hurry. The employ of renewable energy resources seems to be a huge movement by which the extra energy can be generated as generation of energy becomes an important concern for the world [1]. Renewable energy resources can be a alternative option for conventional energy resources as it substitute conventional fuels [2]. Basically, the most important aspect for increasing renewable energies is to pilot a number of positive results like controlling the greenhouse effect and climate change [3, 4]. The status for electricity generation of various renewable energy types, such as solar, wind, hydraulic, biomass, ocean and geothermal, is frequently reported and the development potentials of renewable energies are often investigated [5, 6]. The development of

గరిమెత్తిన జాతీయోద్యమకవి "గరిమెళ్ళ"

- డా. సి. చెన్నకేశవులు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.ఎస్.ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల(స్వయంప్రతిపత్తి), చిత్తూరు.

"మాకొద్దీ తెల్లదొరతనము" అనే పాటను రాయడమే కాకుండా తెలుగునేల నాలుగు చెరుగులా ఈ గీతాన్ని ఆలపించి, ప్రజలను ఉర్రూతలూగించి, బ్రిటీష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాద ప్రభుత్వాన్ని గడగడ లాడించిన స్వాతంత్ర్య సమర యోధుడు, ఆంధ్రజాతీయ మహాకవి గరిమెళ్ళ సత్యనారాయణ. స్వాతంత్రోద్యమ కాలంలో ఆంధ్రదేశమంతటా ఈ పాట ప్రతినోటా మారుమోగింది. ప్రజల్లో దేశభక్తిని స్వాతంత్ర్య అకాంక్షను రేకెత్తించింది. స్వాతంత్రోద్యమ కాలంలో గొప్ప సమరశీల ప్రభావం చూపించిన పాట "మాకొద్దీ తెల్లదొరతనం".

స్వరాజ్య సమరంలో సమరంలో సమిధలైపోయిన అనేకానేక మహానీయులలో ఒకరైన గరిమెళ్ళ సత్య నారాయణ శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా, నరసన్నపేట తాలూకా, గోనెపాడు గ్రామ శివారు ప్రయోగ్రహారంలో 1893లో జూలై 14న జన్మించారు. తల్లి సూరమ్మ, తండ్రి వేంకట నరసింహం, గరిమెళ్ళ తన ప్రాథమిక విద్యను స్వగ్రామ మైన ప్రయోగ్రహారంలో పూర్తిచేశారు. ఉన్నత విద్యను విజయనగరం, మచిలీపట్నం, రాజమహేంద్రవరం మొదలైన చోట్ల అభ్యసించాడు. గరిమెళ్ళ విద్యాభ్యాసానికి కన్నెప్పల్లి లక్ష్మీనరసింహం అర్థికంగా సాయం చేశారు. బి.ఎ. పూర్తి చేశాక కొన్నాళ్ళు గంజాం జిల్లా కలెక్టరు కార్యాలయంలో గుమాస్తాగా పనిచేశారు. తరువాత విజయ నగరం ఉన్నత పాఠశాలలో ఉపాధ్యాయుడిగా పనిచేశారు. గరిమెళ్ళకు చిన్నపుడే మేనమామ కుమార్తెతో వివాహం జరిగింది. స్వాతంత్ర ప్రవృత్తి, స్వేచ్ఛా ప్రయత్నం గల గరిమెళ్ళ ఏ ఉద్యోగంలోనూ స్థిరంగా కొనసాగలేక పోయారు.

1920 డిసెంబరులో కలకత్తాలో జరిగిన కాంగ్రెస్ మహాసభలో సహాయ నిరాకరణ తీర్మాణం ఆమోదించబడింది. మహాత్ముని యొక్క బోధనలకు ఆకర్షితుడైన

గరిమెళ్ళ జాతీయోద్యమంలో గాంధేయ మార్గంలో అహింసాయుత పద్ధతిలో పాల్గొన్నాడు. బ్రిటీషు వారు భారతీయులని విభజించి పాలిస్తున్నారని, భారతీయుల అనైక్యతే బ్రిటీషు వారి బలం అని అర్థం చేసుకున్నాడు. ఆ చిరావేశంతోనే "మాకొద్దీ తెల్లదొరతనం" అనే పాటను రాశాడు. గరిమెళ్ళ కేవలం రచయితే కాదు గొప్ప నాయకుడు కూడా కావడంతో మాకొద్దీ తెల్లదొరతనం పాటను ఊరూరా తిరిగి ఆలపించాడు.

"మాకొద్దీ తెల్లదొరతనం" గేయం 1921లో రాయబడింది. జాతీయోద్యమం తీవ్ర స్థాయిలో జరుగుతున్న రోజుల్లో ఆ ఉద్యమ ప్రభావంతో రాయబడిన గీతమిది. గాంధీ పిలుపునిచ్చిన సహాయనిరాకరణ ఉద్యమం, బాలగంగాధర్ తిలక్ ఇచ్చిన "స్వరాజ్యం వాజన్యహక్కు" అనే నినాదం, చీరాల పేరాల సత్యాగ్రహం, పెదనంది పాడు పన్నుల నిరాకరణోద్యమం మొదలైన సంఘటనలు తక్షణ ప్రత్యక్ష ప్రేరణగా గరిమెళ్ళ వారు ఎంతో ఉద్వేగంతో, ఎంతో ఆవేశంతో, ఎంతో ఆవేదనతో ఈ గేయాన్ని రాశారు. "ఈ పాట ఎత్తుగడలోనే దాని గొప్ప తనమంతా ఉన్నదేమో అనిపించే పాట ఇది "మాకొద్దు" అన్న ఒక్క మాటలోనే స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాట లక్ష్యముతో ఇమిడ్చి ఉన్న పాట ఇది. "మాకొద్దు" అన్న మూడు అక్షరాలను ముందు పెట్టడంలోనే ఒక్కొక్కటిగా ప్రజల వాంఛ, ప్రజల ఆకాంక్ష, ప్రజల ఆగ్రహం, పరదేశం పట్ల ప్రజల ద్వేషం అంతా ప్రతిధ్వనించే పాట. ఆ ఒక్క మాటతో ఈ పాట ప్రజలను మంత్ర ముగ్ధులను చేసింది" అని పరకాల పట్టాభిరామరావు ఈ గేయ గొప్పతనాన్ని చక్కగా తెలియజేశారు. మాకొద్దీ తెల్లదొరతనం పాటలో గరిమెళ్ళవారు బ్రిటీష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాద పరిపాలన మీద వారి క్రూర నిరంకుశత్వం మీద బ్రిటీష్ సామ్రాజ్య వాద పరిపాలన మీద వారి క్రూర నిరంకుశత్వం మీద తిరుగు బాటు బావుటా ఎగరేశారు.

తెలుగు సాహిత్యం - జాతీయోద్యమ ప్రభావం, ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, పాఠశాల - వ్రత్యేక సంబిక్

ఆంధ్ర బాతీయోద్యమ కవితల్లో గాంధీజీ స్ఫూర్తి

- డా. సి. జయనంధ్రుడు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, ఎస్.వి.సి.ఆర్.ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, పల్నాడు

“వలెనేది గాంధీకవ యట
పరికించెనేవారు తెలుగు ప్రజలట దీనిం
బరికిన నూజట యోవట
పరికిన నికవంతు మఱచి బాపుచరిత్రన్”

తుమ్మల సీతారామమూర్తి చొదలి

స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటాన్ని భారత స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటంగా మార్చిన మహాత్ముడు మన గాంధీజీ. రెండు వందల సంవత్సరాల బ్రిటిష్ వారి దుష్ప్రవృత్తిలను అంత మొందించడానికి దేశంలో ఎక్కడో ఒక చోట తిరుగుబాటు జరుగుతూ ఉండేది. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ఉయ్యాల వాన నేనొందగొప్పి రిడుగుబాటు అలాంటిది. కానీ దేశాన్ని తనవైపు యాపేటట్లు ఆంగ్లేయులపై జరిగిన తొలి తిరుగుబాటు నిషాఘ్నం తిరుగుబాటు. అప్పటి నుండి గాంధీజీకం ప్రారంభమయ్యేవరకు దాదాపు ఆరవై సంవత్సరాలు భారతీయ మేదావులు, దేశభక్తులైన ఆధిపతులు, మితవాదుల లాంటి వాళ్ళు బ్రిటిష్ దురాగతాలను ఎండగడుతూ బ్రిటిష్ వాళ్ళ గుండెల్లో అలజడి సృష్టించారు. భారతదేశానికి స్వాతంత్ర్య సంపాదనకు బాటలు వేసారు. కానీ దేశంలో దిల్లీ, బొంబాయి, కలకత్తా లాంటి ప్రాంతాలకు పరిమితమైన వాతీయోద్యమాన్ని దేశమంతటా వ్యాపింపజేసిన అహింసా యోధుడు మన బాపూజీ. దేశంలోని కుల, మత, వర్ణ, వర్గ, విదక్షణ అనే తేడా లేకుండా ప్రజలందరినీ ఒక్క ప్లోలపై సమీపించిన శాంతిదూత మన మహాత్ముడు. అలాంటి గాంధీజీ స్ఫూర్తిని ఎందరో తెలుగుకవులు తమ కావ్యల్లో, కవితల్లో, గేయాల్లో ప్రతిఫలించజేసి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలను ఉత్తేజపరచి బాతీయోద్యమంలో ఉరికేటట్లు చేసారు. తెలుగు కవులు గాంధీని ఒక అదర్బపురుషునిగా, గొప్ప వాయకునిగా, ఆవతార పురుషునిగా కీర్తించారు.

గాంధీ గురించి తుమ్మల సీతారామమూర్తి చొదలి 'మహాత్ముడ', 'ఆత్మార్పణ', 'దర్శనోత్తర' వంటి రచనలు చేసి మహాత్ముని ఆస్థానకవిగా కీర్తిగడించాడు. మునగపాటి విశ్వనాథాచార్య 'గాంధీదేవుడు', మరిగంటి శేషాచార్యులు రచించిన 'శ్రీగాంధీ భారతము', దోమా వెంకటస్వామి రచించిన 'మహాత్మాగాంధీ కళకము' మహాత్ముని కీర్తించిన తెలుగు కావ్యాలు, అలాగే కరుణాకృతి, మంగిపూడి వెంకటశర్మ బసవరాజు అప్పారావు, పండిర సీతారామశాస్త్రి, గుర్రం జాషువా వంటి పండిత శ్రేష్టులు మహాత్మాగాంధీని గొప్ప వాయకుడిగా, జాతపితగా, పురాణ పురుషుడిగా కీర్తించినవారే. ప్రస్తుతం తెలుగు కవులు తమ కవితల్లో కీర్తించిన గాంధీజీ స్ఫూర్తిని పరిశీలిద్దాం.

మహాత్ముని ఆస్థాన కవిగా పేరుపొందిన తుమ్మల సీతారామమూర్తి గాంధీజీ ఆదర్బ బావలైన సత్యవర్తన, సత్యాగ్రహం, సత్యం, అహింసా పర్ధకులు, దేశభక్తి వంటి అంశాలను 'ఆత్ముడ', 'దర్శనోత్తర', 'ఆత్మార్పణ' రచనల్లో కళాత్మకంగా చిత్రించాడు. గాంధీజీ కర్తవ్యదీక్షను, అపారమైన దేశభక్తిని, బ్రిటిష్వారు తుమ్మల తన 'మహాత్ముడ' కావ్యంలో చిత్రించాడు. గాంధీజీ మార్గం సామాన్య ప్రజానికానికే కాదు కవులకు కూడా ఎంతో స్ఫూర్తినిచ్చిందని చెప్పడానికి తుమ్మల మహాత్మునికవ ఒక ఉదాహరణ. గాంధీ కాలంలో తాను పుట్టడం మహాద్యుగంగా భావించాడు. గాంధీజీ పై కవిత్యం రాయడంతో తన జన్మ ధన్యమైందని సంతోషించాడు. గాంధీజీని తుమ్మల కీర్తించిన మాటలను ఇప్పుడు చూద్దాం.

“గాంధీ యుగమున పుట్టెరి
గాంధీ వీక్షించితిని, గాంధీ కవిత రాయ
గంటి నీ జన్మమునకు నీ వంటు చాలు”.

డా. సి. జయనంధ్రుడు - బాతీయోద్యమ ప్రభావం, ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, పాకాల - ప్రత్యేక సంచిక

స్వాతంత్ర్య జాగృతిపై ప్రతిధ్వనించిన తెలుగు కవిత్వం

- ఐ. గోపీకృష్ణారెడ్డి, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.యస్.ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల(స్వయంప్రతిపత్తి), చిత్తూరు.

“అక్షర రూపం దాల్చిన ఒక్క సిరా చుక్క లక్ష మెదళ్ళకు కదలిక” అన్న శ్రీకాళోజీ మాటలు అక్షర సత్యాలు, భారతదేశ సామాజిక పరిస్థితులను అవలోకిస్తే ఈ విషయం విదితమవుతుంది.

భారత స్వరాజ్య సాధనకోసం రాక్షస పాలన సాగిస్తున్న బ్రిటీష్ పాలకులకు వ్యతిరేకంగా అనాడు దేశవ్యాప్తంగా అనేక మంది సాహితీవేత్తలు తమ కలం ఝళిపించి చైతన్యం తీసుకువచ్చారు. స్వాతంత్ర్య సాధన కోసం సాగిన ఉద్యమానికి మన తెలుగు కవులు కూడా మద్దతుగా నిలిచి ప్రజల్లో స్ఫూర్తిని నింపారు. ఒక సదాశయంతో లిఖించిన కవిత్వం అది ఒక నివాదమై.... కోట్లాది తెలుగు గుండెల్లో ప్రతిధ్వనించింది. నాడు మన సాహితీవేత్తలు ఎన్నో కష్టాలు, కన్నీళ్లను ఎదుర్కొని... బానిసత్వ నిర్మూలన కోసం చేసిన అపూర్వ త్యాగాలు తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో అవిష్కృతమయ్యాయి. అజాదీకా అమ్మతో తృవాల సందర్భంగా స్వరాజ్య జాగృతిలో ప్రతిధ్వనించిన తెలుగు కవిత్వాన్ని స్ఫురణలోకి తెచ్చుకుందాం.

వ్యాపార నిమిత్తం భారతదేశానికి విచ్చేసిన ఆంగ్లేయులు ఇక్కడ సుస్థిర పాలన ఏర్పరచుకున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా భారతీయుల సంపద కొల్లగొట్టడం, జాతివివక్షను ప్రదర్శించడం బానిసలుగా చేసుకుని హింసించడం లాంటి దుశ్చర్యలతో భారతీయులలో చైతన్యం వచ్చి స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటానికి వునాదులు వేసింది. ప్రజలలో జాతీయోద్యమ భావన రగలడానికి అనాటి మత, సామాజిక ఉద్యమాలతోపాటు, ఆంగ్ల విద్య, తదితర పరిస్థితులు కారణంగా చెప్పవచ్చు.

‘ప్రథమ స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటం’గా పిలుచుకునే 1857 తిరుగుబాటు నుండి 1947 లో భారతదేశానికి స్వాతంత్ర్యం లభించేంతవరకు తెలుగు కవులు తమ

కలంతో ప్రేరణ కల్పించారు. ఆంగ్లేయులు భారతీయులను విభజించి పాలించే విధానంలో బెంగాల్ ను రెండు ముక్కలుగా విభజించడంతో భారతీయుల గుండెలు ఒక్కసారిగా భగ్గుమన్నాయి. అనాటి ప్రజల్లో జాతీయోద్యమ స్ఫూర్తిని రగిలించి దక్షిణ భారతదేశంలో ముఖ్యమైన పట్టణాల్లో పర్యటిస్తూ బిపిన్ చంద్రపాల్ తన ఉపన్యాసాలతో చైతన్యం చేశారు. ఆయన పర్యటన ఆంధ్రప్రాంతంలో రాజమహేంద్రవరం, మచిలీపట్టణం, విశాఖపట్టణం తదితర ప్రాంతాల్లో సాగింది. బిపిన్ చంద్రపాల్ ఉపన్యాసాలను చిలకమర్తి లక్ష్మీనరసింహం అనువదించారు. ఆ సమయంలో బ్రిటీష్ వారి దోపిడీ, దురాగతాలను చిలకమర్తి లక్ష్మీనరసింహం ఆశువుగా

“భరత భండంబు చక్కని పాడియావు
 హిందువులు లేగదూడలై యెద్దుచుండ
 తెల్లవారను గడుసరి గొల్లవారు
 పితుకుచున్నారు మూతులు బిగియగట్టి”

అంటూ వివరించారు. భారతీయతను పుణికి పుచ్చు కుంటూ ఆంగ్ల పాలకులపై నిప్పులు చెరిగిన చిలకమర్తి నాటి దేశ పరిస్థితులను కళ్ళకు కట్టించాడు. ఈ ప్రేరణతో ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతంలో జాతీయోద్యమ సాహిత్యం వెల్లివిరిసింది. ఎంతోమంది కవులు దేశభక్తిని ప్రబోధించే రచనలు చేశారు.

జాతీయోద్యమ కవిత్వం అనగానే మనకు స్ఫురణకు వచ్చే కవి మంగిపూడి వేంకటశర్మ గాంధీ అనుచరుడిగా ప్రగతి భావాలతో ఆయన రాసిన ‘నిరుద్దభారతం’ అన్నుశ్లోకం పై మొదటి కావ్యం.

“వరతంత్రత సౌఖ్యహరము
 పరతంత్రత ప్రాణమాన భంగకరంబున్
 పరతంత్రత బహుహేయము

తెలుగు సాహిత్యం - జాతీయోద్యమ ప్రభావం, ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, పాకాల - ప్రత్యేక సంచిక

జాతీయోద్యమం - పత్రికల ప్రాధాన్యం

- డా. పి. జ్యోత్స్న వాణిజ్యశాస్త్ర అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.ఎస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల, చిత్తూరు.

పత్రికలు సమాజ సంస్కరణకు నడుం కదతాయని, పూనుకుంటాయని జర్నలిజం చరిత్ర నిరూపిస్తున్నది. ఈ నత్యం జాతీయోద్యమ కాలంలో ఋజువైందని సప్రమాణంగా చెప్పవచ్చు. "ఒక పిరాయుక్కు లక్ష మెదళ్ళు కదలిక" అన్న కాలోజీ మాటలను పరిశీలిస్తే ఆందులో నిగూదార్థం పత్రికలకు కూడా వర్తిస్తుంది. అందుకే ఆనాడు, నేడు పత్రికలు ప్రభుత్వాలను నడపడంలోనూ, కాలక్షేపంలోనూ ప్రముఖపాత్ర పోషించాయని చెప్పవచ్చు. మన జాతీయోద్యమ వికాసానికి పత్రికలు వివిధంగా ప్రభావితం చేశాయో పరిశీలిస్తే మనకు అవగతమౌతుంది.

బంగదూత్ :

జర్నలిజం ద్వారా భారతదేశ స్వాతంత్ర్య ఉద్యమానికి నూతన మార్గాన్ని అందించిన గొప్పవ్యక్తి రాజారామ్ మోహన్ రాయ్. ఆయన్ను ఆధునిక భారతదేశ పునరుద్ధరణోద్యమ పితామహునిగా పిలుస్తారు. ఆయన్ను ఆంద్రూ స్వాతంత్ర్య పాత్రకేయ పితామహునిగా కూడా పిలుస్తారు. ఆయన మూడు భాషలలో ఆంగ్లం, బెంగాలీ, ఉర్దూలలో వార్తాపత్రికలను ప్రచురించి జాతీయోద్యమ భావజాలాన్ని పెంపొందించారు. భారతదేశంలో పత్రికాస్వేచ్ఛకోసం పోరాటం చేశారు. ఈయన ప్రచురించిన పత్రికలు 'ది బ్రాహ్మనికల్ మేగజైన్' (1821), బెంగాలీ వారపత్రిక 'సంవాదకౌముది' (1821), పర్షియన్ వారపత్రిక 'మిరాత్ ఉల్ ఆర్బర్' (1821). ఆయన బ్రహ్మసమాజాన్ని స్థాపించడమేగాకుండా, నాటి స్వాతంత్ర్య సామాజిక సంస్కరణ ఉద్యమాలకు తన జర్నలిజం ద్వారా నూతన మార్గాన్ని కల్పించారు. రాజారామ్ మోహన్ రాయ్ తన జీవితకాలంలో అనేక పత్రికలకు సంపాదకత్వం వహించి ప్రచురించారు. 'బంగదూత్' అనేది ఆయన ప్రచురించిన ప్రత్యేకమైన పత్రిక. ఇందులో ఒకేసారి బెంగాలీ, హిందీ,

పర్షియా భాషలను ఉపయోగించేవారు. ఈయన జర్నలిజంలో స్వేచ్ఛను కోరుకున్నారు.

పాయమ్ - ఇ - అజాద్ :

1857 తిరుగుబాటులో పాల్గొన్న మరొక పాత్రకేయుడు అజీముల్లాఖాన్. ఈయన గొప్ప విప్లవవాది, వ్యూహకర్త. 1857లో కాన్పూర్ నుంచి మొదటి భారత స్వాతంత్ర్య సంగ్రామాన్ని నడిపించారు. యూరప్ వర్కటన ముగించుకొని భారతదేశానికి వస్తూ ముద్రణాయంత్రాన్ని తీసుకువచ్చారు. దేశంలో విప్లవాన్ని, తిరుగుబాటును ప్రోత్సహించడానికి ఆయన ముద్రణాయంత్రాన్ని తీసుకువచ్చాడు. 'పాయమ్-ఇ-అజాద్' అనే వార్తాపత్రికను ప్రచురించారు. ఆయన దాన్ని హిందీ, ఉర్దూ, మరాఠీ భాషల్లో ప్రచురించేవారు. 'హమ్ హై ఇస్కీ మాలిక్', హిందుస్థాన్ హమారా, పాక్ పతన్ హై కేయ్ దా, జన్నత్ సే ప్యారా' అనేది ఆ పత్రికల్లో ఆయన రాసిన పాటల్లో ఒక పేరొందిన పాట. అది 1857 పోరాటంలో పాల్గొన్న యోధులకు ప్రధాన గీతంగా నిలిచింది. ఈ పాట 1857 నాటి పోరాట లక్ష్యం, ఆదర్శాలు, లక్ష్యాలు స్పష్టంగా ప్రతివలించింది. 1857 పోరాటంలో పాల్గొన్న విప్లవ సైనికుల ఉద్యమ గీతమైన ఈ పాట జాతీయగీతాల్లో తలమానికంగా నిలిచింది. ఇది ప్రజల గుండెలను నేరుగా తాకింది. ప్రజలను చైతన్యపరచి ఉద్యమాల్లో దూకిటట్లు చేయడంలో ఆనాడు పత్రికలు విశేషమైన కృషిచేశాయి. సంపాదకులు వినూత్నపంథాలో పత్రికల్లో శీర్షికలు పెట్టి, వార్తలు ప్రచురించి లక్ష్యాలను ప్రజల్లోకి పంపారు.

ప్రభ :

మఖన్ లాల్ చతుర్వేది అరుచైన యోధుడు, పాత్రకేయుడు మరియు సాహితీవేత్త. 1913లో ఖాన్ ద్వాకు చెందిన కాలరామ్ గంగారణదే అనే ఆయన ప్రభ అనే

జాతీయోద్యమంలో మోగింది అన్నపూర్ణదేవి

డా|| సి. చెన్నకేశవులు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.ఐ.యస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (స్వప్ర), చిత్తూరు. చరవాణి : 94943 68020.

ఎం. ఏకాంబరం, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.ఐ.యస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (స్వప్ర), చిత్తూరు. చరవాణి : 94942 09340.

పరిచయం : మన భారతదేశం సుమారు రెండువందల సంవత్సరాలు బ్రిటీష్ వారి పాలనలో మగ్గిపోయింది. ఆర్థికంగాను, సామాజికంగాను, నైతికంగాను, మతపరంగానూ బ్రిటీష్ వారు అనేక అంక్షలను మనపైన విధించారు. బ్రిటీష్ వారి కఠినమైన పరిపాలన వలన భారతీయ విలువలు భ్రష్టమవుతుంటే భరించలేక మనదేశాన్ని మనమే పరిపాలించుకుందామని ఎంతోమంది నాయకులు, మహిళా నాయకులు, ప్రజలు తమ ప్రాణాలు కూడా లెక్కచేయకుండా దేశభక్తితో స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమంలో పాల్గొన్నారు. అలా వందల ఏళ్ళు పోరాటం చేసి, అనేకమంది తమ ప్రాణాలను అర్పించి సాధించినదే మన స్వాతంత్ర్యం.

జాతీయోద్యమం : సుగంధద్రవ్యాల వ్యాపారం కోసం వచ్చిన ఐరోపా వారు క్రమంగా భారతదేశ రాజకీయాల్లో జోక్యం చేసుకుని వలస వాణిజ్య సామ్రాజ్యవాదంతో వ్యవహరించారు. ఈ క్రమంలో ఆంగ్లేయులు మిగతా ఐరోపా దేశాలను అధిగమించి భారతదేశాన్ని ఆక్రమించుకుని, తమ ప్రధాన వలసరాజ్యంగా మార్చుకున్నారు. 1757 నాటి ప్లాసీయుద్ధం వారి రాజకీయ అధికారానికి పునాది వేసింది. 1764 నాటి బాక్సర్ యుద్ధానంతరం ఆర్థిక పునాదిని ఏర్పాటు చేసుకున్నారు. 1773లో రెగ్యులేటింగ్ చట్టం ద్వారా ఆంగ్లేయులు పాలనా సంస్కరణలను ప్రారంభించారు. తమ దేశ పాలనా విధానాలను భారతదేశంలో ప్రవేశపెట్టారు. ఆర్థిక దోపిడీ విధానాల ద్వారా భారతదేశ వ్యవసాయ, వాణిజ్య పారిశ్రామిక రంగాలను నాశనం చేశారు. వారు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన సాంఘిక సంస్కరణలు భారతీయులకు ఆంగ్లేయులపట్ల వ్యతిరేక భావాలు రావడానికి కారణమయ్యాయి.

ఆంగ్లేయులు రాకముందు భారతదేశం మొఘలు చక్రవర్తుల పాలనలో ఉండేది. వారి ఐలహీనతల వల్ల దేశం అనేక చిన్న స్వతంత్రరాజ్యాలుగా విడిపోయింది. కానీ ఆంగ్లేయుల యుద్ధాలు, రాజ్యసంక్రమణ, సైన్య సహకార పద్ధతి లాంటి విధానాలు, తిరుదులు, భరణాలు రద్దుచేయడం, దుష్టపరిపాలన నెపంతో రాజ్యాలను ఆక్రమించడం ద్వారా మొత్తం భారతదేశాన్ని ఒకే పాలన కిందకు తెచ్చారు. ఇది భారతీయుల్లో రాజకీయ ఐక్యతకు కారణమై తామంతా ఒక్కటే అనే భావన తలెత్తి జాతీయోద్యమం ఆవిర్భవించడానికి దోహదపడింది.

ఆంగ్లేయులు భారతదేశాన్ని ఆక్రమించి వలసరాజ్యంగా మార్చుకుని దేశ సంపదను దోపిడీ చేశారు. వారు భారత వ్యవసాయ రంగంలో ప్రవేశపెట్టిన వ్యవసాయ వాణిజ్య విధానాలు, తీవ్ర కఠియా పద్ధతులు, భూమి శిస్తు విధానాలు భారత రైతాంగాన్ని దోపిడీ చేయడానికి కారణమయ్యాయి. అదేవిధంగా పారిశ్రామిక విప్లవం కారణంగా మన దేశంలో చేనేత, కుటీర, చిన్నతరహా పరిశ్రమలు నాశనమయ్యాయి. ఫలితంగా దేశంలోని కార్మికులు, వృత్తిపనివారు తమ దైన్యస్థితికి ఆంగ్లేయులే కారణమని తెలుసుకొని జాతీయతాభావాన్ని పెంచుకున్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా ఆధునిక విజ్ఞానాన్ని పొందిన భారతీయ విద్యార్థులు ఆంగ్లేయుల ఆర్థిక, దోపిడీ విధానాలను ప్రజలకు తమ రచనల ద్వారా (దాదాబాయ్ నౌరోజీ తన డ్రైయిస్ సిద్ధాంతం, ఆర్.సి.దత్. వాణిజ్య విధానం) వివరించి వారిని జాతీయోద్యమం వైపు నడిపించారు.

1857 నాటి సిపాయిల తిరుగుబాటు భారత జాతీయోద్యమం ఆవిర్భావానికి మరో ముఖ్య కారణం అయింది. సిపాయిల తిరుగుబాటును వి.డి. సావర్కర్ ప్రథమ భారత స్వాతంత్ర్య సమరం అని పేర్కొన్నాడు. భారతీయులంతా ఐక్యంగా ఉద్యమం చేసి ఆంగ్లేయులను వెళ్ళగొట్టగలమని భావించి జాతీయోద్యమాన్ని ప్రారంభించారు. 1885 నుంచి మితవాదులుగా, అతివాదులుగా, గాంధేయవాదులుగా పనిచేసి, చివరకు 1947లో స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని పొందగలిగాము.

జాతీయోద్యమంలో మహిళలు : భారత స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటకాలంలో భారతదేశంలోని మహిళలు ఎల్లప్పుడూ స్ఫూర్తిదాయకంగా ఉన్నారు. స్త్రీలు ఎల్లప్పుడూ శక్తికీ మూలం మరియు సమాజానికి ధైర్యసాహసాలు. భారత స్వాతంత్ర్యపోరాటంలో అనేక మంది ప్రభుత్వ దిగ్గి & పిజి కళాశాల, పుత్తూరు, తిరుపతి జిల్లా, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్

The Role of Print Media in National Movement

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Abstract :

The attainment of Independence for any country largely owes to diverse factors such as social, political and economic nature as well as multiple philosophies. Journalism and communication are twin factors that have contributed towards the attainment of Indian independence over a long period of 200 years resulting a marathon struggle against the British Empire. During the British rule the Chief problem was lack of communication among the people of India whose relentless fight for freedom paid limited or no dividends. In order to fill up this void, Journalism as a unique study under the umbrella of communication started playing a vital role in guiding the Indians in their struggle for freedom. Another important problem that Indians faced was illiteracy as a result of which they were unable to read and write all important information communicated by the leaders through their writings. During the freedom struggle journalism through press and print media has served the purpose of arousing the emotions and intense feelings of Nationalism and patriotism among the Indians to support the cause of freedom. The leaders used the newspapers and magazines to propagate their ideas and motivate them to take an active part in India's struggle for freedom. During the days of freedom struggle the leaders faced yet another problem, the problem of imposing censorship and diverse restrictions.

Keywords : Journalism, Journalist, Communication, Freedom Struggle, Indian independence, Censorship, Draconian laws, Print media, Press.

Introduction :

Print media must be celebrated for assisting the growth of nationalism in India during the early twentieth century. **Many great thinkers, social reformers, revolutionaries were either inspired, influenced, or involved in print journalism. It gave the public easy access to nationalist ideals and beliefs of liberty and equality.** Newspapers acted as platforms that social reformers used to express and exhibit their opinions to the mass public to create a discourse. **Due to the same discourse sparked by social reformers and nationalists, the common people began to question colonial power's authority.** When the British attempted to restrict and control the print media, nationalist journals rose in popularity. They exposed colonial misrule and inspired people to join nationalist organizations. Militant protests erupted in response to attempts to restrict anti-colonial writings.

Resistance to Dissent :

The print was such a strong medium for influencing people's ideas, the British colonial government tried everything to suppress it by enacting futile repressive measures. From the early 1800s, the Raj enacted several censorship laws, one of which is still in effect today:

Dual Degradation of Hexavalent Chromium (VI) and Cotton Blue Dye by Reduced and PVP-capped Silver Nanoparticles Using Fruit Extract of *Ficus carica*

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Abstract

Recent investigations on green synthesis of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) have been widely used in various therapeutic and industrial applications. So in the present study, AgNPs and PVP coated AgNPs were biosynthesized using fig fruit (*Ficus carica*) named as FF-AgNPs PVP-FF-AgNPs. The FF-AgNPs and PVP-FF-AgNPs revealed the surface Plasmon resonance band at 446 nm and 460 nm respectively. The FT-IR analysis of both nanoparticles reveals that different bioactive components of the fruit extract were actively involved in reduction of AgNPs. The SEM revealed that the particles are roughly spherical and irregular in shape and size, EDX analysis confirms the formation of complete reduction of silver to elemental silver. DLS studies also revealed similar results with both the nanoparticles are within the range of 10 ± 5 nm to 35 ± 5 nm. The zeta potential studies reveal negative potential values were as follows FF-AgNPs has -13.8 mV and PVP-FF-AgNPs has -17.1 mV. They also exhibit good antimicrobial activity. Another important application of these nanoparticles is dual detection of toxic chromium (VI) and photocatalytic dye degradation of cotton blue by H_2O_2 quenching and without quenching. It is concluded that, biosynthesized FF-AgNPs and PVP-FF-AgNPs have multiple applications of economic importance and environmental pollution.

Keywords: *Ficus carica* (Fig Fruit), AgNPs, PVP coated, Spectral characterization, antimicrobial activity, dye degradation, H_2O_2 quenching, chromium reduction

Introduction

Nanotechnology have been broadly spread in

RNA detection, disease diagnose, optical, biosensor, agriculture, electrochemical and food industries [1-3]. Several studies shows that silver acts as good

Awakening and National Struggle in Chittoor District

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Introduction :

The nationalist movement in India was the outcome of a large number of factors and the most important among them was British imperialism which helped the process of the unification of the country. It was during the British rule that the whole of India was conquered and brought under one sovereign authority. Thus domination by one country over the whole of India enabled the people of India to think and act as one nation. Some scholars are of the opinion that it would be wrong to assume that nationalism in India was solely the contribution of the British. Hence the causes responsible for the origin, growth and rapid development of the Indian National Movement were various and manifold¹. Thus it can be summarised that Freedom movement in India was due to the raise of strong national feelings among the people. The very conditions of the foreign rule helped the growth of national sentiment among the Indian people. It was to a great extent provided the material, moral and intellectual conditions for the growth of national movement in India. Various factors that contributed for the origin and growth of nationalism in India in general and Andhra in particular.

Education System :

The most important factor which helped to regenerate the country and bring about far reaching changes in the political and social fields in the 20th century was the spread of Western Education. This enabled educated Indians to

imbibe the political ideals and the humanitarian and social ideals such a nationalism, democracy, individual liberty etc of the west. There were number of educational centers maintained by both Hindu and Muslim organisations in the Chittoor district. The curriculum was mostly on religion, philosophy and morals. This system continued to be popular in the introduction of western education by the advent of the English East India Company. The Madras Education Act of 1864 did not deal to any large extent with curriculum, books, or methods which are part of any scheme of education. Under the Act schools were established at Kaligiri, Chinna Amalur, Allur, Varigonda, Rapur, and Kallur. The Tahsildar of the taluk in which the schools were opened invariably to be on the commission for schools in each village. Private effort in the field of education was not totally absent. The Rajah of Venkatagiri established one Anglovernacular school at Nayudupeta in 1868 and another at Venkatagiri itself. At Chittoor itself there was a large school of the Free Church Mission, receiving grant-in-aid from the government with 200 students on its rolls. As printing came into vogue the oral system was being replaced by individual text-books. Elementary education as a general rule was entrusted to local organisations.³ Private effort in the field of education in the district is noteworthy while the government schools all over the district tried a uniform curriculum and syllabus. From the dawn of 20th century local bodies as well as

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ABSTRACT

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world. India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country. The global education development agenda reflected in the Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by India in 2015 - seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030. Such a lofty goal will require the entire education system to be reconfigured to support and foster learning, so that all of the critical targets and goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be achieved. The gap between the current state of learning outcomes and what is required must be bridged through undertaking major reforms that bring the highest quality, equity, and integrity into the system, from early childhood care and education through higher education. The aim must be for India to have an education system by 2040 that is second to none, with equitable access to the highest-quality education for all learners regardless of social or economic background. This paper is main focus on the new education policy in 2020 in higher education in present study.

Key-Words: ~~Education, Fundamental, Achieving, National, Integration, Learning, Opportunities~~

INTRODUCTION

The world is undergoing rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. With various dramatic scientific and technological advances, such as the rise of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence, many unskilled jobs worldwide may be taken over by machines, while the need for a skilled workforce, particularly involving mathematics, computer science, and data science, in conjunction with multidisciplinary abilities across the sciences, social sciences, and humanities, will be increasingly in greater demand. With climate change, increasing pollution, and depleting natural resources, there will be a sizeable shift in how we meet the world's energy, water, food, and sanitation needs, again resulting in the need for new skilled labour, particularly in biology, chemistry, physics, agriculture, climate science, and social science. The growing emergence of epidemics and pandemics will also call for collaborative research in infectious disease management and development of vaccines and the resultant social issues heightens the need for multidisciplinary learning. There will be a growing demand for humanities and art, as India moves towards becoming a developed country as well as among the three largest economies in the world.

This National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of our country. This Policy proposes the revision and

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A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH AND TELUGU NEWSPAPERS IN ENLIGHTENING THE MASSES DURING INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE

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ABSTRACT:

The press in modern times became a powerful social institution as the fourth estate. It facilitates the exchange of thoughts and help solve many complex processes on a larger scale in the shortest time. It aided the organized and abetted many movements in India during the nationalist period. The press helped to establish democratic control over those who occupy the seats of power. The British made the people victims of the press. Some examples show the power of the press. The Europeans used the press as a weapon in 17th, 18th and 19th centuries to integrate themselves as nations and to organize struggles against feudalism. In France, the intelligentsia and the harbingers found the press an effective weapon to expose the moral decadence of the ruling feudal class. Similarly, the press became an indispensable weapon to stir up the consciousness of the India's freedom among the people of India and united them to a larger extent.

Key Words: Retrospective, Mutiny, Struggle, Harbinger, Decadence, Consciousness.

INTRODUCTION

The Telugu press and journalism has a history of more than 100 years. India's freedom struggle from 1857 to 1947 had backing of the Telugu press as part of the Indian press. The present study aims at making a useful contribution to journalism. During pre-independence period, the Christian missionaries used the newspapers as the tools of Propaganda. The struggle of the people of India to liberate themselves involved a great deal of sacrifice. The Indian press contributed to the birth of Indian nationalism in the 19th century. The demand to share political power later developed into the struggle for complete independence. This character of nationalism helped spread widely by the newspapers. The credit for uniting the educated and the elite to the freedom movement goes to the Indian press. The Telugu press made its own contribution accomplishing this task. The Indian National Movement (INM) became a struggle for the reconstruction of Indian society on the

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF DIGITAL PAYMENTS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Now a days in our modern India digital payments plays a major role to transfer safe, secure and cashless transactions to various groups of people, businesses etc. Within a fraction of seconds, RBI also issued new guidelines to digital payments how to make transactions. The govt. of India has been undertaking several measures to promote develop and encourage digital payments in India. The Government of India also aimed to create a digitally empowered economy that is paperless and cash less transaction. The RBI also like a major wall of the country's rapid growing digital payments network and a lesson in cooperation between central bank of India and private firms, India is also witnessing a growth trajectory in E-payments similar to the rest of the world. In fact, our country is expected to be the growth engine of the digital world. there are various digital payment apps like phonepe, Google pay, PayPal, for transaction payments between the parties. Due to increase in number of users of internet, smart technology phones and various initiatives taken by the govt. of India such as digital India are acting as a tool that which leads to enormous growth in the use of digital payments in India. The main goal of this policy changes is to provide the necessary incentives to use digital transactions to replace paper transactions. Due to encourage corporate companies, institutions merchant establishments to facilitate easy digital payments.

Keywords: RBI, Digital payments, Trajectory, Govt. of India, Technology.

Introduction:

Digital payments or E-payments are transactions that carries via internet, digital mode without any physical exchange of currency. With the vision of promoting paperless transactions and converting India into digital economy or digital India with various methods of digital payments are available like Banking cards like debit cards, credit cards, Unified payments interface, Micro ATMs and Mobile banking, BHIM, E-Wallets etc.. But with a increase of digital payments and advanced technology, Hackers also got a chance to hack the accounts of the users. But however the Central bank of India is taking various measures to control it. Due to this digital payments it is easy to transact from person to person or to various people towards the society by being in home only, time be saved. In addition to RBI in March introduced a UPI for featured phones like smart phones or touch screen phones with advanced technology phones that can potentially connect nearly 400 million users in distant rural areas. Several reports have claimed that India has outpaced the world in E-payments. At present nearly 60% of the total digital payments are UPI based only. During the covid-19 pandemic it has witnessed that a surge in digital payments in India and the world leading to more financial inclusion and other thing to discuss this digital payment apps working in many languages as per the user required say for example phonepe has operating in 17 languages. We know that many challenges facing when this internet are going to 3G, 4G, 5G. Hackers are stealing information of users and stealing money by using their various criminal ideas. Many straddles like multiple demographics, lack of resources, lack of digital literacy, lack of trust and major policy changes and legal aspects and many modes of payments etc. to combat this wide spectrum of issues from informing and catering on the one hand and connecting with a secure and fast growing advanced digital payments on the other hand.

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEMS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

India is going to become cashless. Indian government launched digital India Campaign to reduce dependency of Indian economy on cash and prevent from money laundering. To making cashless India and increasing trends in using digital payment system various Payment methods are emerging and developing. India is developing country and maximum area is rural and shocking by computer literacy is making focus on the problems of digital payment system in India and effects of the system in people and economic system of India. Digital payments are transactions that take place via digital or online modes, with no physical exchange of money involved. This means that both parties, the payer and the payee, use electronic mediums to exchange money. The Government of India has been undertaking several initiatives to promote and encourage digital payments in the country. As part of the 'Digital India' campaign, the government has an aim to create a 'digitally empowered' economy that is 'Faceless, Paperless, Cashless'. There are various types and methods of digital payments.

INTRODUCTION

Digital Banking is the new worldview that offers significant advantages to banks as far as expanding benefit and efficiency just as to its clients regarding simplicity of payments and admittance to the banking administrations. It is cultivated by utilizing condition of - the workmanship innovation foundation to achieve changes in interior cycles and outside interfaces. Gone are the days when individuals used to remain in long queues of bank trusting that their turn will pull out cash or to store money in banks. Presently, individuals can approach bank without remaining in long queues according to their benefit without agonizing over the financial hours. On the prior, when digital payment present, individuals hesitant to change their exchange propensities yet after demonetization, they are left with no decision to do their exchanges with digital payment. Expanding utilization of web, versatile entrance and government activity, for example, Digital India are going about as an impetus which prompts dramatic development being used of digital payment. The shopper impression of digital payment has a critical and positive effect on appropriation of digital payment. This research paper highlights the usage and importance of digital payment services in India.

USSD code payments system In the event that you don't have a cell phone or web office, still you can instalments through dialling USSD(Unstructured Supplementary Service Data) code even from your fundamental telephone and adhering to the specific guidance, you can undoubtedly make your instalments done. It is GSM-based innovation where exchanges happen through messages. It is a stage which frames a medium between the media transmission and banking monetary administrations by and large. For each banking application, you have an alternate dialling code which you need to check from your specialist organization while making the exchange of instalments. Mobile Money Identifier MMID is a seven-digit remarkable number which is given by the bank whenever you have enrolled your portable number. An individual who needs to send cash and the individual who needs to get that cash ought to have MMID for the specific interbank reserves move. Notwithstanding, through MMID you can move

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Abstract:

The aim must be for India to have an education system by 2040 that is second to none, with equitable access to the highest-quality education for all learners regardless of social or economic background.

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister recently approved the new National Education Policy 2020, making way for large scale, transformational reforms in both school and higher education sectors. This is the first education policy of the 21st century and replaces the 34-year-old National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986. Built on the foundational pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability and Accountability, this policy is aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower by making both school and college education more holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary, suited to 21st century needs and aimed at bringing out the unique capabilities of each student.

Key words: National Education Policy 2020- vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge

Introduction:

Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world. India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country.

The old education policy has recently been changed by the minister of human resource management. This change has been done under the chairmanship of ISRO Chief Doctor K Kasturirangan for better education. In this paper today we will share with you all the important information related to **National Education Policy 2022** such as the objective, characteristics, changes that have been made, and all the relevant information. To know more about National Education Policy, read our article carefully.

National Education Policy 2022

The national education policy was approved on 29 July 2020 by the union cabinet of India. It replaced the existing educational policy of India which was made in 1986. This policy brings a big positive change in the education of India. It is a framework for elementary education till higher education which includes vocational training in both urban and rural areas. The main aim of launching the **National Education Policy 2022** is to remodel India's education policy. Under this new national education policy, nobody is forced to take any particular language. Now the students can choose the language according to their interests.

- The **National Education Policy** will universalize education from preschool to Secondary School.
- Previously the pattern of 10 + 2 was followed which has now changed to 5 + 3 + 3 + 4.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

N. UMA DEVI

ABSTRACT

Due to the rapid expansion of production and consumption processes, societies continue to generate and waste solid materials from a variety of industries, including agriculture, business, residential, institutional, and industrial. Solid wastes are the sizeable amount of wastes produced and rejected in this manner. To put it another way, solid wastes are by-products of human and animal activity that are often solid and are thrown away as unnecessary or unwanted. Natural resources are unavoidably severely strained by this, substantially jeopardising effective and sustainable growth. This paper is focused on generation of different Solid Wastes and corresponding techniques of SWM starting from conventional tools to modern technique.

Key words: Solid Waste Management, Type-based Classification, Classification of Solid Wastes, Recovery and recycling, Major Issues in India, Factors affecting SWM system.

Solid Waste

Solid waste refers to non-soluble material such as agricultural refuse, industrial waste, mining residues, demolition waste, municipal garbage or even sewage sludge. Most of these kind of wastes cannot be recycled or rehabilitated for further use.

Solid Waste Management

The entire recycling process is known as solid waste management. The first step in solid waste management is the collection and delivery of recyclables to the recycling facility by vehicles.

Controlling waste generation, its storage, collection, transfer, and transport, processing, and disposal are all parts of solid waste management (SWM), which is done in accordance with the best practises in public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics, public opinion, and other environmental considerations. Or, to put it another way, the SWM processes vary according to factors like economic status (e.g., the ratio of wealth created by the production of primary products to that derived from manufactured goods, per capital income, etc.), degree of industrialization, social development (e.g., education, literacy, healthcare, etc.), and quality of life in a given area. Regional, seasonal, and economic variations all have an impact on the SWM processes.

RULES AND REGULATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SWM

Under the 74th Constitutional Amendment, Disposal and Management of Solid Waste is one of the 18 functional domains of the Municipal Corporations and Nagar Panchayats.

The various rules and regulations for solid waste management are:

1. The Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998.
2. Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.
3. The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011.
4. E. Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011.

There are other court cases that find their importance in terms of Solid Waste Management in India.

1. Almitra Patel vs Union of India
2. L. Wadhwa vs Union of India
3. Judgement of Karnataka High Court towards Mandatory Segregation at Source.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOLID WASTES

Solid wastes are the organic and inorganic waste items created in a society that typically have no value for the initial user. Examples include product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing bottles, kitchen garbage, paper, appliances, paint cans, batteries, etc (s). Therefore, solid wastes include both a heterogeneous mass of urban trash and a more homogeneous build-up of agricultural, industrial, and mineral wastes. Wastes may be reusable with little or no value in one environment or to the person who wants to dispose of them, but they may be given great value in another environment. Therefore, it is crucial for the design and operation of functional elements involved in the management of solid wastes to have knowledge of the sources, types and characteristics of solid wastes as well as information on composition and the rate at which wastes are generated/disposed.

A Comparison of Arima and Ann Models for Production of Maize in the State of Karnataka

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Abstract

If the data is linear and non-stationary, the models viz. Auto-Regressive (AR), Moving Average (MA), and Auto-Regressive Moving Average (ARMA) models cannot be used. So, an another important forecasting technique called Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) with (p, d, q) terms can be used. The best feature of Artificial Neural Networks when it is applied to forecasting data is its inherent capability of nonlinear modeling without any presumption about the statistical distribution of the given data. Model selection criteria based on RMSE for ARIMA and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) are computed and compared. An appropriate model has to be framed effectively for the production maize data in the state of Karnataka taken during the period from 2001-02 to 2016-17 (16 years).

Keywords: Linear regression, MA, Moving Average (MA), Auto-Regressive Moving Average (ARMA), Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA), Neural Networks, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC).

Introduction

The Most widely used important statistical tools

for traditional forecasting techniques for stationary and linear data are Auto-regressive (AR) with p terms, and Moving Average (MA) with q terms in these models. They are combined together to form Auto-regressive Moving Average (ARMA) with (p,q) terms in the model, where p is the Auto-regressive terms and q is the Moving Average terms. When the data is non-stationary, we use ARIMA (p,d,q) model which is also known as Box-Jenkin's Methodology, where d is the time lagged differencing. When $d=0$, it becomes simply ARMA with p and q terms model.

A Neural Network is a simplified model of the same way that the human brain processes information. It works by stimulating a large number of inter-connected processing units that resembles abstract versions of neurons. The processing units are organized in layers. They are arranged into three parts in a neural network:

- An input layer with unit(s) representing the input field(s),
- One or more hidden layers, and
- An output layer with unit(s) representing the target field(s).

The units are connected with varying connection strengths (or weights). Input data are presented in the first layer and the values are propagated from each neuron to every neuron in the next layer. Eventually, a result shall be delivered from the output layer.

The main contributors in the field of traditional forecasting and neural networks are Yule (1926), Walker (1931), Slutsky (1937), Wold (1938), Box and Jenkins (1976), Young (1982), Arash Bahrammirzaee,(2010), Mehdi Khashei., Mehdi Bijari (2010), Prapanna Mondal, Labani Shit, and Saptarsi Goswami (2014), Mr. Kishore Kumar.J, Dr. T. Gangaram, and Dr. A. Mohan Babu (2019) Mr. Kishore Kumar.J, Dr. T. Gangaram, and Dr. A. Mohan Babu (2020).

Objectives:-

The important objectives of our current paper are outlined as follows:

- To study the forecasting techniques by applying ARIMA and Neural Networks Models in our methodology.
- To compare the above models by computing the RMSE.
- To study the patterns in the production of Maize in the state of Karnataka during 16 time periods (i.e., from 2001-02 to 2016-17).

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EXPLORATION OF WILD EDIBLES FOR FOOD SECURITY, CURRENT KNOWLEDGE, AND FUTURE PROSPECTS
(<https://ijfans.org/issue-content/exploration-of-wild-edibles-for-food-security-current-knowledge-and-future-prospects-10378>)

Volume 12 | Issue 4

INNOVATION THROUGH ICT IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM (<https://ijfans.org/issue-content/innovation-through-ict-in-the-education-system-10340>)

Volume 13 | Issue 4

Time Series Analysis for Forecasting Paddy Production in Tamil Nadu

PDF (<https://ijfans.org/uploads/paper/e5cacd3071a381d323ebc2160d3b0a82.pdf>)

Keywords:

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Abstract

In order to predict paddy output in Tamil Nadu, this study uses time series analysis using the robust ARIMA (AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average) and SARIMA (Seasonal AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average) models. This research makes use of historical data covering a number of years in order to investigate the complex temporal patterns and seasonal fluctuations that greatly affect paddy yields in the area. The research is conducted with the intention of developing a reliable framework for forecasting future paddy output, taking into account relevant aspects such as meteorological fluctuations, irrigation techniques, and governmental interventions. Farmers, policymakers, and others in the paddy cultivation sector can greatly benefit from a deeper understanding of the non-stationary and seasonal components within the industry thanks to the combination of ARIMA and SARIMA models. Sustainable and resilient paddy production in Tamil Nadu is ensured thanks to this study's contribution to the improvement of agricultural plans and policies.

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THE FORESIGHT OF PAYMENTS: E-RUPEE A PIONEER TO INDIA'S CASHLESS SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

In an effort to shore up financial enclosure, the Reserve Bank of India launched the central bank digital currency pilot in 2022. E-Rupee was introduced by the Government of India, stands at the front position of the nation's digital revolt, in a new period of proficient and general payment methods. Prepaid check-based digital payment system aims to make more efficient management subsidies and welfare payments, ensuring timely and targeted expenses to payees. As India's financial system accepts the digital age, E-Rupee comes forth as a game-changer, leaving a profound impact on the financial background of the nation. Technicalities and working of E-Rupee, cracking light on its radical elements. The system operates as a secure and person-specific payment mode, linked to claimants' identity. Linkage protects that each transaction is differently adapted to the recipient, minimizing the risk of misuse and outflow. E-Rupee presents a whole host of advantages over conventional payment methods. E-rupee's cashless nature much improves financial integration, connecting the gap for the unbanked and under banked citizens. Claimants', frequently situated in out-of-the-way regions, can now access their subsidies without the need for physical bank branches. E-Rupee's performance reduces operational costs and improves the effectiveness of welfare payments, ensuring that the proposed funds reach those who need them the most. Security and privacy considerations are chief when dealing with digital transactions.

Keywords: E-rupee, Claimants', Cashless, Payments.

INTRODUCTION

The scenery of digital payments, India takes a important step towards financial addition together and competence by the beginning of E-Rupee. Residential and introduced by the Government of India, E-Rupee a prepaid voucher-based payment method that resolves to develop the way government subsidies and secured payments are allowed. As a secure and person-specific digital payment solution, E-Rupee assists claimants with natural entrance to financial support while empowering simplicity and responsibility in the division method.

Digital payments have become a essential force, transforming monetary models and promoting individuals worldwide. India, with its vast and various populations, has observed an advancing digital uprising. The introduction of E-Rupee symbols a significant landmark in

ROLE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Intellectual Property Rights could play a significant role in encouraging innovation, product development and technical change. Developing countries tend to have intellectual property rights systems that favour information diffusion through low-cost imitation of foreign products and technologies. Intellectual Property is a powerful tool for economic development and wealth creation that is not being yet used to most effect in all countries, particularly in the developing world. Intellectual assets are considered the most powerful assets by some of the world's largest and powerful companies, based on their number of filings. Intellectual Property such as patents, trademarks, copyrights etc. As the knowledge economy advances more and more of the value added intangibles-including intellectual property rights in inventions, brands and works. In many companies even now 80% or more of their market value is attributable to intangibles, including IP. In small companies, the only value is the intellectual property they own in an exciting new innovation that they have developed. IPR has truly become an Intellectual Currency helping to promote economic growth, company competitiveness and innovation. Intellectual property rights help to reduce the risk of infringement of the invention. Intellectual property is a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect.

Key words: Innovation, Intellectual property rights, patents, trademarks, copyrights.

INTRODUCTION: Intellectual Property Rights plays a crucial role in a country's economic development. Every country's intellectual property legislation is distinct. The tight implementation of the IPR role contributes significantly to economic growth in industrialized countries. Intellectual property rights encourage innovation, which in turn results in economic progress. Every entity in the world today is because of innovation only. Intellectual property is defined as property created by the human mind and intellect as well as rights associated with it, is becoming increasingly valuable. Both the state and the national economies rely heavily on intellectual property. Owners of intellectual property are granted certain rights that allow them to enjoy their property without interruption and prevent others utilizing it. These rights, known as monopoly rights of exploitation are limited in geographical extent, time and scope. Mostly the countries like developed countries their industrialization developed due to reasons of Intellectual Property Rights.

OBJECTIVES: The Objectives of the study are:

1. To know about the role of intellectual property rights
2. To understand the various types of intellectual property rights
3. To know about the various initiatives taken by the govt. to intellectual property rights.
4. To understand the concepts of cyber laws in intellectual property rights
5. To know about positive and negative impacts of IPR

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Non Commercial Use

Bioactives and Pharmacology of *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Correa

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2.1 INTRODUCTION

Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa (AM) a popular tree (Rutaceae) with immense medicinal values is available in various parts of India and is known as "Bilva" Marunda, Wood apple, Red, Golden apple, Bengal quince," etc. in different languages. It is grown in temple gardens, and the leaves were used in worshiping Lord Shiva and the fruits were edible in addition to the traditional medicines, which possessed with high content of phytochemicals besides varied biological activities. The secondary metabolites and volatile oil components of different parts of the tree are studied extensively and reported notable pharmacological effects against several non-communicable diseases like diabetes, atherosclerosis, cancer, and cardiovascular disorders (CVDS) (Kumarajayake et al., 1984).

2.1.1 Distribution

This is native to India and distributed widely and found throughout Indian plants in hill areas and found in Myanmar, Indonesia, Vietnam, Tibet,

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ABSTRACT

A well-developed food processing sector with higher level of processing helps in the reduction of wastage, improves value addition, promotes crop diversification, ensures better return to the farmers, promotes employment as well as increases export earnings. This sector is also capable of addressing critical issues of food security, food inflation and providing wholesome, nutritious food to the masses. Over the year's agricultural production in India has consistently recorded higher output. India ranks third in cereals, first in pulses, second in vegetable primary, second in fruit primary, first in milk, third in eggs primary, etc. in World Agriculture in 2018. An abundant supply of raw materials, increase in demand for food products and incentives offered by the Government has impacted food processing sector positively. During the last 5 years ending 2019-20, Food Processing sector has been growing at an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of around 11.18 per cent as compared to around 4.19 per cent in Agriculture (at 2011-12 prices). Food Processing Sector has also emerged as an important segment of the Indian economy in terms of its contribution to GDP, employment and investment. The sector constituted as much as 9.87 per cent and 11.38 per cent of GVA in Manufacturing and Agriculture sector respectively.

Key Words: Food, Processing, Sector, farmers, Positively, Manufacturing, Agriculture

INTRODUCTION

The food processing sector in India encompasses manufacturing enterprises in all the segments from micro to large industries. India is having competitive advantage in terms of resource endowment, large domestic market and scope for promoting value added products. Achieving full potential of this sector would require Indian companies to improve their competitive strength vis-à-vis their global counterpart in term of scale of output, productivity, value addition and their linkages with the global value chain. Union Cabinet in its meeting on 31.03.2021 approved the Central Sector Scheme- "Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI)" to support creation of global food manufacturing champions and support Indian brands of food products in the international markets with an outlay of Rs. 10,900 crores. The PLISFPI has been formulated based on the Production Linked incentive scheme of NITI Aayog under "Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan for Enhancing India's Manufacturing Capabilities and Enhancing Exports". The Scheme will be implemented over a six-year period from 2021-22 to 2026-27. The Scheme Objectives are to extend financial support to food manufacturing entities, with stipulated maximum sales willing to make committed investment for expansion of food processing capacity and incur expenditure in branding & marketing of food products abroad to facilitate emergence of strong Indian brands.

Food processing sector faces a set of unique problems which have a direct bearing on the strategy and required intervention for the development of the sector. The processors in this sector deal with seasonal, perishable materials which need to be processed in a short period. As the sector mainly consist of tiny, micro & small units, neither they are able to generate adequate surplus for their expansion nor invest in supporting infrastructure. Therefore, the sector needs support for creation of infrastructure and targeted incentives to attract investment for creation of processing capacity. To address these issues, considerable investment is required in different components of the supply chain by way of grading and packing centers, controlled atmosphere facilities, reefer vans, cold storage for perishable cargo at port airport railway stations, testing laboratories and other supporting infrastructure and services such as setting up of testing laboratories, research & development, imparting skill training, marketing support etc.



PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF POULTRY FARM: A CASE STUDY CHITTOOR DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract

The Poultry farm has reached a stage of self-sufficiency and sophistication in the production of breeding stock, pharmaceuticals, vaccines and equipment to meet the current and future needs. As noted already, during the last 20 years the annual production of eggs has tripled to reach around 50 millions, while the broiler production has increased twenty fold touching 75 millions. Notwithstanding this phenomenal growth, the fastest in India's agriculture sector, the industry is facing sales constraints in recent years which hinder its development. The three major constraints in the rapid development of poultry have been the high cost of feed, unremunerative prices of poultry products and frequent attacks of diseases. One contributing factor to prevailing unremunerative prices is the lack of sound marketing infrastructure in respect of collection, storage, processing and sales of eggs and broilers. Inadequate support services like feed, lack of testing laboratories, disease-diagnostic services and monitoring of diseases situation are hampering the poultry industry in achieving higher levels of productivity and profitability. The following are some of the constraints faced by the poultry industry in general. The contribution of livestock sector to the national income has indeed been great. In view of the complimentary relationship between agricultural and allied activities and in view of the familiarity of a majority of the people with the various activities connected with the livestock sector, this sector has been recognized as an important source of providing gainful employment and income. Within livestock sector, poultry farming has been considered as an important means not only to provide supplementary income and gainful employment to a large number of people but also to obtain good quality nourishing food. This paper is main focus on the article problem and prospects of poultry farm in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh.

Key Words: Poultry Farm, Development, Contribution, Livestock, Sector, Employment

Introduction

The economy of India is primarily agrarian in nature. In the early stages of economic development of the country, agriculture played a crucial role in providing employment to a majority of people and was a major contributor to the national income. With the rapid growth in population, the pressure on agriculture for providing income and employment has increased enormously. Agriculture being backward in most parts of the country is not in a position to meet this ever increasing pressure. Moreover, the demand for agricultural labour is largely seasonal. In view of this situation, the Government of India has been making several efforts for providing alternative sources of income and employment through the promotion of rural industries on the one hand and animal husbandry on the other hand.

The contribution of livestock sector to the national income has indeed been great¹. In view of the complimentary relationship between agricultural and allied activities and in view of the familiarity of a majority of the people with the various activities connected with the livestock sector, this sector has been recognized as an important source of providing gainful employment and income. Within livestock

२. स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में पत्रकारिता का योगदान

डॉ. शेष बेनग्रीर

सहायक आचार्य, हिन्दी विभाग, पी.वी.के.एन. शासकीय महाविद्यालय (व्यायन), गिन्नूर.

देश की आजादी में पत्रकारों ने अपने अमूल्य लेखन से अपना योगदान प्रस्तुत किया जो अविस्मरणीय है। समाज तथा देश के नवनिर्माण में पत्रकारिता का प्रमुख स्थान है। भारत में पत्रकारिता का जन्म 18 वीं शताब्दी के अंत में हुआ 1780 ई. प्रकाशित हिन्दी का कलकत्ता गजट बंगाल गजट ही था। पत्रकारिता का पहला प्रयत्न मान सकते हैं। इस पत्र का नाम आगे चलकर कलकत्ता जनरल एडवाइजर टाइजर रखा गया। 18 वीं शताब्दी के फारसी पत्र हस्तलिखित पत्र थे। अंग्रेजी प्रशासन का इन सभी समाचार पत्रों के प्रति सदैव संदेह जनक दृष्टिकोण रहा। इससे विंतित राजा राममोहन राय ने भारतीय पत्रकारिता का प्रारंभ करते हुए 'बर्डीनिकल मैगज़ीन' का प्रकाशन किया। 1821 ईस्वी में 'संवाद कौमुदी' पत्रिका का प्रकाशन किया। राजा राममोहन राय के प्रयत्न और प्रोत्साहन से हिन्दी, बांग्ला, फारसी एवं अंग्रेजी चार भाषाओं में बंगदूत का प्रकाशन प्रारंभ हुआ।

स्वदेशी आंदोलन और हिन्दी पत्र

हिन्दी का पहला पत्र उदंत मार्तंड 1826 के प्रकाशित होने तक लगभग बांग्ला फारसी भाषाओं में भी प्रकाशित होने लगे। 1823 ईस्वी में बांग्ला भाषा में समाचार चंद्रिका और संवाद कौमुदी, फारसी उर्दू के जामें जहांनुमा और रामसुन अखबार सदा गुजराती में मुंबई समाचार प्रकाशित हुए थे। उदंत मार्तंड के प्रकाशन के बाद मराठी का दिग्दर्शन 1837 प्रकाशित हुआ पर जैसे-जैसे पत्रकारिता का विकास होने लगा वैसे वैसे अंग्रेजों की दमन नीति भी बढ़ने लगा उदंत मार्तंड के जरिए श्री जुगल किशोर जी ने अंग्रेजी कूटनीति और दमन को लोगों के सामने लाने का जिम्मा उठाया।



उदंत मार्तंड के प्रथम अंक में प्रकाशित जुगल किशोर जी की टिप्पणी से ही स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि "अंग्रेजों की कूटनीति और अंग्रेजों के बढ़ते प्रचार से उनके मन में आशंकाओं ने घर कर लिया था" आचार्य क्षेमचंद्र सुमन ने हिन्दी के यशस्वी पत्रकार नामक शीर्षक से उदंत मार्तंड के संबंध में लिखा कि "उसमें प्रकाशित खबरों तथा अंतः सामग्री को देखने से यह मलीमांति विदित हो जाता है कि उन दिनों हिन्दी पत्रकारिता की नींव संघर्ष त्याग बलिदान और निर्भीकता पर रखी गई थी। उसमें देशी-विदेशी तथा स्थानीय समाचारों के अतिरिक्त हास्य व्यंग्य आदि की टिप्पणियां एवं लेख भी प्रकाशित हुआ करते थे।"

कम समय में ही उदंत मार्तंड पत्रिका ने निर्भीकता एवं निष्पक्षता की इतनी ठोस नींव तैयार की जिस पर चलकर हिन्दी पत्रकारिता राष्ट्रभक्ति तथा स्वतंत्र आंदोलन के लिए स्वयं को पूरे भारत के सम्मुख स्वतः रूप से समृद्ध हो सके। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में कलकत्ता से हिन्दी के अनेक समाचार पत्र प्रकाशित हुए। जिनमें बंगदूत, प्रजामित्र, सामी दंत मार्तंड तथा हिन्दी के प्रथम दैनिक समाचार सुधा वर्षण आदि हैं। सरकारी दमन नीति के चलते पत्रकारिता



Original research article

Synthesis and spectroscopic investigations on Pr³⁺-doped LiPbB₅O₉ phosphor: A blue converting red phosphor for white LEDs

T. Raghu Raman  , Y.C. Ralnakaram, B. Deva Prasad Raju Share  Cite<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijleo.2020.165758>[Get rights and content](#)

Highlights

- LiPbB₅O₉:Pr³⁺ phosphor is prepared by solid state reaction method.
- The energy gap of LiPbB₅O₉:Pr³⁺ phosphors are in between 3.84–4.07 eV.
- In LiPbB₅O₉:Pr³⁺ phosphor, energy transfer takes place due to dipole-dipole interaction.
- The CIE colour co-ordinates of LiPbB₅O₉:Pr³⁺ phosphors show the red colour region.
- LiPbB₅O₉:xPr³⁺ phosphors may find application as red light emitting phosphor for W-LEDs.

Abstract



Determination of Median Lethal Dose of Zinc chloride in Wistar Rat

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Abstract | Zinc is one of the most abounded trace elements in the body following iron. Zinc when supplemented in a trace amount participates as a catalytic cofactor of enzymes and regulates various metabolic functions in the body. Excess supplementation of any trace element disturbs the metabolic functions of organs and leads to toxicity. The aim of the work was taken to find out the median lethal dose of zinc chloride ($ZnCl_2$) to albino rats via intraperitoneal (IP) route. A single dose of $ZnCl_2$ was dissolved in distilled water (Milli-Q) and administered intraperitoneally at the concentrations of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100 mg/kg body weight of the experimental animals. Experimental units were observed every 3 hrs before dose administration and later after 6 hrs, 12hrs, 24 hrs and 48hrs for the development of any abnormal behaviors and toxicity symptoms. After 48 hrs, mortalities were estimated in each group in correlation to the total susceptible population. The obtained results were evaluated by the Statistical Probit Analysis Method. The results revealed that the lethal dose 50 (LD_{50}) value within 48 hrs in Albino rats was 57.348 mg/kg b.w. The identification and evaluation of the LD_{50} against zinc chloride were essential for understanding zinc toxicity because it has been commercially utilized in the form of inorganic zinc salt as a therapeutic agent, dry cell batteries, and for household purpose, thus information about the toxic impacts on $ZnCl_2$ is useful for experimental or toxicological approaches. The *in-vitro* LD_{50} evaluations of target chemicals in Wistar rats were highly associated with zinc toxicity-related physiological disorders perceptible and therapy.

Keywords | Zinc chloride, Trace element, Median lethal dose, LD_{50} , Mortality

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INTRODUCTION

Trace elements such as zinc, copper, selenium, and iron are essential for living organisms. At the obligatory level, each trace element has a specific functional role, like metabolic functions. Significant levels of trace elements are constructive to the living forms that possess various metabolic activities (Bhattacharya et al., 2016). An insufficient amount of trace elements lead to various malfunctions like, abnormal body functions, malnutrition, and deviated growth and development of the organisms. Exposures at

excess levels of trace elements might lead to accumulating in the body fluids that predominantly disturb the body functions and contribute to toxicity. Generally, exposure to significant levels of trace element is occurring through the food chain, inhalation, drinking, or eating trace elements in the food. Although several environmental pollutants like lead, cadmium, arsenic, and mercury can bind strongly with soil and sediments that tend to persist in nature (Jaishankar et al., 2014). They imitate normal functional trace elements and are strongly associated with the antioxidant system, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), proteins, and

Tuly

SCIENCE 2 FEBRUARY 2023 Original Article

Phyto

CHEMICAL SCREENING, ANTIBACTERIAL, AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF CASSIA MONTANA HEYNE EX ROTH LEAF EXTRACTS

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DOI: 10.15666/journal.2023.14.2.40036

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Cassia montana, Caesalpinaceae, Phytochemicals, Antioxidants and antibacterial activity

Leaf extracts of *Cassia montana* (Caesalpinaceae) were being used for leucorrhoea and rheumatic pains used by the people in Andhra Pradesh. The present studies focused on the antibacterial, antioxidant activity of leaf extracts of *C. montana* to provide scientific basis for its folkore applications in various ailments.

Alcohol and water extracts of *C. montana* (leaf) were screened for phytochemicals, antimicrobial activity and antioxidant activity. The total phenolics were estimated using Folin-Ciocalteu reagent with reference to gallic acid, whereas the total flavonoids were quantified using ammonium molybdate reduction assay with reference to the ascorbic acid. The antioxidant activity was studied by 2,2-diphenylpicrylhydrazyl (DPPH) scavenging assay by DPPH decoloration method with reference to ascorbic acid.

The leaf extracts were tested for antibacterial, antioxidants, and phytochemical screening and found the significant presence of steroids, lignins, flavonoids, phenols, glycosides, tannins, cardiac glycosides, and reducing sugars in ethanol and water extracts. The tested extracts exhibited significant antibacterial activity. It is also observed that ethanolic extracts are more effective against *Bacillus subtilis* and *Staphylococcus aureus* followed by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* with 28 and 32 µg disk against *Bacillus subtilis* and *Staphylococcus aureus* followed by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* with 30 and 60 µg disk. Total polyphenols quantified in alcohol and water extracts were 108 and 267 mg/g dry weight of leaf, respectively. Total antioxidants quantified in alcohol and water extracts were 70 and 85 mg/g dry weight of leaf, respectively. The tested extracts were exhibited strong antibacterial activity.

The present study revealed that the tested extracts were exhibited significant anti-bacterial antioxidant activity along with the antimicrobial activity. Hence, the leaf extracts of *C. montana* were having potential role in the treatment of ethno botanical health ailments.

REVERSE EDGE MAGIC LABELING OF CARTESIAN PRODUCT, UNIONS OF BRAIDS AND UNIONS OF TRIANGULAR BELTS

KOTTE AMARANADHA REDDY AND S. SHARIEF BASHA*

ABSTRACT. Reverse edge magic (REM) labeling of the graph $G = (V, E)$ is a bijection of vertices and edges to a set of numbers from the set, defined by $\lambda: V \cup E \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V| + |E|\}$ with the property that for every $xy \in E$, constant k is the weight of equals to a xy , that is $\lambda(xy) = [\lambda(x) + \lambda(y)] = k$ for some integer k . We given the construction of REM labeling for the Cartesian Product, Unions of Braids and Unions of Triangular Belts. The Kotzig array used in this paper is the $3 \times (2r + 1)$ kotzig array. we test the know results about REM labelling that are related to the new results we found.

AMS Mathematics Subject Classification : 05C78.

Key words and phrases : Reverse edge magic labeling, Cartesian product, unions of braids, unions of triangular belts.

1. Introduction

Let G be a simple graph with vertex set V and edge set E . Labeling of G is a bijection $f: V \cup E \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V| + |E|\}$. If $x, y \in V$ and if $e = xy \in E$, then the weight $w(e)$ of the edge e is given by $w(e) = f(e) - \{f(x) + f(y)\}$. The total labeling f is said to be reverse edge-magic (REM) labeling if the weight of each edge is a constant and this constant is called the magic constant of the REM labeling. REM labeling is called reverse super edge magic (RSEM) labeling if the vertices are labeled using the smallest $|V|$ integers. In [2], the result for REM labeling of a complete bipartite graph stated by Kotzig and Rosa. They used the terminology M-valuation, which is now known as EMT labeling and also stated the preservation in EMT labeling for the odd number of copies of certain graphs. They used the term edge-magic to describe a graph that has REM labeling. In [4], The method to expand the result in EMT labeling for some families

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BUSINESS ETHICS AND CSR IN E-COMMERCE**K. MUAKAR**

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EMAIL: muzaharb2@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

Research Methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process and analyze information about a topic. In a research paper, the methodology selection allows the reader to critically evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability. This article studies about business ethics and corporate governance and its implementation on E-Commerce due to maintaining of customer relationship management and what are the opportunities regarding to ethics they have and how to manage them. Different companies and different fields of e-commerce have many and different security threats and adopts different strategies, goals and objectives. However, it must be legal, feasible, effective and innovative. Business ethics refers to an awareness of business behavior on standards of right and wrong, rather than relying entirely on principles of accounting and management. Ethics is not merely desirable but is also essential for the smooth functioning of a business. If businesses don't follow ethics it will be difficult to build trust; and there will be no scope for business. "Methodology is the philosophical framework within which the research is conducted or the foundation upon which the research is based" (Brown, 2006). Research methodology chapter of a research describes research methods, approaches and designs in detail highlighting those used throughout the study, justifying my choice through describing advantages and disadvantages of each approach and design taking into account their practical applicability to our research. O'Leary (2004, p85) describes methodology as the framework which is associated with a particular set of paradigmatic assumptions that we will use to conduct our research.

Key words: Research Methodology, Identity, select, process, Analytics, Corporate Governance, Business ethics, Customer Relationship Management, Strategies, Innovative

Introduction: - In the early 1980's Global Communication networks and IT, especially the internet, have lead to a deconstruction and reconfiguration of traditional value chains. But later, internet is now significantly changing the way of conducting business all over the world. Firms integrate internet into every section of their business and offer their customers to buy products or services online. Especially in a globalized country

Now-a-days, the no. of companies and organization going international is expected to

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S 'KING LEAR': A MIRROR OF HUMAN EMOTIONS

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Abstract:

William Shakespeare is the world's pre-eminent dramatist and renowned poet in English literature. His plays are like perennial rivers, which keep on flowing forever. The plays of William Shakespeare are ever green and they closely reflect the human emotions. They usually move from particular to general i.e. the story of an individual becomes the story of humanity. His works acquired universal acceptance and they appeal to the noble and the groundlings alike.

Among the plays of William Shakespeare King Lear is an exquisite example of the nature of the human emotion and how we connect to emotion. The word 'heart' in terms of emotion plays a key role in the play King Lear. In this play we find warm-hearted, hard hearted and plain heartless characters struggling with each other. King Lear closely reflects the human emotions and feelings. It mirrors love, hatred, deceit, affection, affectation, loyalty, lust, infidelity, treachery, patriotism, realization, compromise, immorality, sacrifice etc.

This paper examines how the play King Lear reflects human emotions and discusses the details regarding this.

Key Words: Perennial, Emotions, Groundlings, Anguish, Egoism, wise fool, Specimen

William Shakespeare is the world's pre-eminent dramatist and renowned poet in English literature. He is often called as the 'Bard of Avon' and regarded as England's national poet. His literary output consists of 37 plays, 154 sonnets and two long narrative poems. His works are universal and reflect human life. His plays are like perennial rivers, which keep on flowing forever. The people, who are interested in literature, can drink water from it. In this regard Ben Jonson in his poem 'To the Memory of My Beloved Master William Shakespeare and What he Hath Left Us' rightly said-

"Thou art a monument without a tomb,
And art alive still while thy book doth live."

The plays of William Shakespeare are ever green and they closely reflect the human emotions. The style and language of Shakespeare brought his works close to the hearts of his audience and readers. They usually move from particular to general i.e. the story of an individual becomes the story of humanity. His works acquired universal acceptance and they appeal to the noble and the groundlings alike. Today he stands out like a lamp post, glowing and guiding his ardent followers. His characters transcend the borders and the readers sometimes identify themselves with those characters or find such specimens around them. Dryden in his work 'An Essay on Dramatic Poesy' said, "He was the man, who of all modern and perhaps ancient poets had the largest and most comprehensive soul."

The plays of Shakespeare include comedies, tragedies, tragi-comedies, romantic comedies etc. Among his tragedies Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear and Othello are treated as the four great tragedies. Among these great tragedies King Lear is unique because it is the only tragedy with double action. Hazlitt, one of the famous Shakespearean critics, considers it as the best of


Photoluminescence investigations of Eu³⁺-doped LiPbB₅O₉ as a red emitting phosphor for warm W-LED applications

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Abstract

LiPbB₅O₉:Eu³⁺ phosphors were synthesized via solid-state reaction technique and studied various properties. For the prepared LiPbB₅O₉:Eu³⁺ phosphors, structural and spectroscopic characterizations were performed. Crystallinity nature of LiPbB₅O₉:Eu³⁺ phosphors was investigated from X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis. Functional group investigations and maximum phonon energies of LiPbB₅O₉:Eu³⁺ phosphor were studied via Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis. The thermogravimetric (TG-DSC) analysis for LiPbB₅O₉:0.07Eu³⁺ phosphor precursor was carried out in N₂ atmosphere up to 800 °C. From the TG-DSC analysis, weight loss of the precursor with temperature and endothermic temperatures was studied. The optical band gaps of LiPbB₅O₉:xEu³⁺ phosphors for distinct Eu³⁺ ions concentrations were found using diffuse reflectance spectra (DRS) analysis. Excitation spectra

[View article](#)



Kotte Amaranacha
Reddy

SYMMETRIC SKEW 3-REVERSE DERIVATIONS WITH SEMIPRIME RINGS

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Future of Biostatistics

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Abstract: The moderately youthful order of insights advanced during the most recent century to turn into a significant part of the relative multitude of sciences. The term measurements currently generally incorporate both unmistakable and scientific areas. Those logical techniques that have been discovered to be especially valuable and predominant in the plan and investigation of clinical and general wellbeing research examines have been named biostatistics. The utilization of these techniques will be examined later in the part named 'Essential scientific insights (biostatistics) ideas.' While most peruses are probably not going to rehearse biostatisticians, most likely they will be required to comprehend and decipher effectively diary articles summing up research projects pertinent to general wellbeing practice. Most such articles utilize measurable strategies in their outlines and examinations (scrutiny of any new exploration diary in medication or general wellbeing checks this affirmation).

Key Words: analysis, biostatistics, biological research, future studies.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Most epidemiological exploration is engaged with the quest for relationship, for possible circumstances and logical results connections among factors. Prior to circling back to a noticed affiliation, it should initially be shown that it couldn't without much of a stretch have emerged by chance alone[1]. Clearly, this is the place where a biological approach is commanded. In the event that you can't persuade your friends that your outcome isn't effectively clarified by some coincidence, you won't have a lot of accomplishment in inducing support for additional examination[2]. Whenever it has been resolved that noticed contrasts or affiliations are probably not going to have been the consequence of chance alone (i.e., measurably critical), the disease transmission expert should assess the likelihood that the affiliation might be causal. Obviously, as we have called attention to, genuine affiliations don't suggest that two factors are causally related. The surest method to set up causation is through a test[3]. As we have noted, utilizing human volunteers in an examination is known as a clinical preliminary. Most clinical preliminaries directed are in the space of clinical medication that is, trying and contrasting medicines for people previously analysed and a sickness. Nonetheless, lately, there have been an expanding number of clinical preliminaries in the study of disease transmission known as counteraction preliminaries. The distinction between the two methodologies isn't trifling[4], [5]. Hardly any inquiry the morals of utilizing volunteers in a test look for improved treatments. Yet, in the event that fundamental epidemiological exploration embroils a potential reason for an infection, it appears to be exploitative to straightforwardly test this theory in an investigation. Such an investigation would imply that some solid people would be exposed to a variable associated with causing disease. One methodology is to track down a volunteer populace that is now presented to a speculated cause and arbitrarily eliminate, or significantly decrease, the openness to that reason in portion of them[6].

Another part of clinical preliminaries among sound, side effect free people is that the time-frame from beginning perception to an antagonistic wellbeing occasion is normally any longer than would be the situation in clinical preliminaries of debilitated patients. Test size necessities are correspondingly a lot higher[7]. Furthermore, the hour of such preliminaries is any longer. One way to deal with enhancing the present circumstance is to choose volunteers from high-hazard subjects, the rationale being that such a gathering would yield more instances of disease in a more limited timeframe than from everyone. Hence, when epidemiological examination (i.e., a noticed affiliation) demonstrated that beta-carotene supplementation may perhaps diminish the danger of cellular breakdown in the lungs; preliminaries were started among smokers who were without malignancy[8]. Preliminary utilizing volunteers from everybody would have been restrictively costly and protracted on the grounds that the occurrence of cellular breakdown in the lungs is low. Notwithstanding, among cigarette smokers, the normal number of cases is a lot higher[9]. Two very much led significant preliminaries inspecting the defensive impact of beta-carotene in smokers really uncovered that this enhancement was not advantageous and likely expanded the danger of cellular breakdown in the lungs in smokers. These preliminaries by and by exhibited the requirement for experimentation to check a

DENOISING ANALYSIS OF OPTICAL RESPONSE NOISE REMOVAL NON-
UNIFORMITY FILTER IN CAMERA SOURCE RECOGNITION

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ABSTRACT

Determining the source of the creation of digital content is considered one of the most popular open questions in the multimedia forensics community. So far, light response non-uniform noise extraction (PRNU) has been proposed as a means of identifying sensor fingerprints. It can be judged by multiple images taken by the same camera using the noise removal filtering process. A noise model based on signal correlation is proposed and compared with other commonly used models for this purpose. The technical basis and experimental results are introduced and discussed.

Index Terms— Digital forensics, supply camera identification, exposure response non uniformity, riffle de noising filter.

1. Introduction

Digital forensics science emerged within the last decade in response to the step-up of crimes committed by the utilization of electronic devices as AN instrument wont to commit against the law or as a repository of proofs involving a crime (e.g. piracy and child-pornography). for example, a camera may be the instrument used to commit a crime and/or a digital photograph, being the evidence related to an extralegal action, might need been altered to mislead the judgement. One vital part of digital forensics is that the believability of the digital evidence so as to assess digital information origin and authenticity. during this paper digital pictures are taken in account specializing in evaluating image origin crucial the particular digital cam- era that has non inheritable that content. it's attainable to separate the supply identification drawback in 2 fields [1]: the primary is dedicated to verify the specific camera or scanner and additionally determine the model and whole that acquired a picture [6, 3, 2, 7], the other is devoted to research the sort of device [4, 5] that has generated the image underneath examination (digital camera, scanner, lighting tricks images). numerous solutions are proposed in literature to solve the supply identification problem analyzing the digital device acquisition method so as to search out a fingerprint left by the device just like the use of Color Filter Array (CFA) characteristics [7, 6] and therefore the icon Response Non-Uniformity (PRNU) noise [4, 5, 3, 2]. The PRNU noise is induced by intrinsic in- homogeneities over the element wafer and imperfections generated throughout sensing element producing process of CCD/CMOSs. The PRNU is [employed] as sensor fingerprint and it's normally employed to resolve the matter of camera sensor identification. Such a way is investigated during

Application of Arima Models in Millet Production in Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Millet production,
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statistic

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The study was intended to check and identify the best prediction model of Millet production in Andhra Pradesh through Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA). Time series data on production of Millet for a period of 56 years (1963-2019) was used. The ARIMA (1 1 1) model was identified as the appropriate procedure for the Millet production up to 2024. It was observed that there was a growing production.

Introduction

Millet locally known as "Bajra (Pearl millet)" is a nutritious coarse grain cereal. Worldwide, it is grown on an area of 34.6 million ha with annual production of 28.8 million tons (FAO, 2005). Millet is grown as food and fodder in arid and semi arid tropical environments. It is an important source of fodder in many countries of the world (Bhatnagar *et al.*, 1998). It has high dietary value as nourish for poultry and livestock. Its cultivation in crop rotation has been shown to reduce nematode problems in wheat, soybean and potato. Millet is considered as the fifth important cereal

crop, and most important millet (constitutes more than 55% of global millet production) and is grown in over 40 countries, predominantly in Africa and the Indian subcontinent.

Ahmad *et al.*, (2005) attempted ARIMA models to forecast growth trends of production and export of Kinnow from Pakistan up to 2023 and concluded that there will be increase in trend in the coming years

Iqbal *et al.*, (2005) forecasted the wheat area and production in Pakistan up to 2022 and found that the cropped area and output would

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20. विज्ञापन जगत और हिंदी

- डॉ. शेख बंनजीर

सहायक आचार्य, हिन्दी विभाग,

पी.वी.के.एन शासकीय महाविद्यालय, चित्तूर, आंध्र प्रदेश

निश्चित तौर पर कहा जा सकता है कि हिंदी की सबल स्थिति ने उसे विश्व भाषा के स्वरूप तक पहुंचाया है। छोटी सी परिधि से बाहर आकर अपने आरंभिक दौर में यह मात्र साहित्य के सिंहासन पर बैठी रही। धीरे-धीरे यह जनता की आवाज बन गई और कई संघर्षों को झेलते हुए वह भारत के संघ की राजभाषा बन गई। हिंदी में ये पर्याप्त गुण थे जिससे यह भारत की प्रतिनिधि भाषा बन सके। हिंदी प्रेमियों का यही विश्वास धीरे-धीरे यह कह रहा था कि हिंदी इतनी आत्मनिर्भर है कि 1950 के बाद की नई स्थिति के अनुकूल बन सकेगी और यह विश्वास कायम करने में हिंदी सफल भी हुई। हिंदी शिक्षा साहित्य व्यवसाय, वैश्वीकरण, कंप्यूटर, प्रौद्योगिकी आदि अनेक क्षेत्रों में प्रगति कर रही है।

हिंदी और विज्ञापन जगत की संबद्धता देश की भाषायी आत्मनिर्भरता की सूचक है। विज्ञापन वर्तमान युग में व्यापार जगत के लिए बरदान साबित हुआ है। व्यापार की बढ़ती में विज्ञापन की सहायता आवश्यक होती है। जाहिर सी बात है विज्ञापन के माध्यम से व्यापारी जनता तक उत्पाद सामग्री की खूबियाँ पहुंचता है जिसके लिए उसे उसी भाषा की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, जिसे जनता समझती है। इतिहास इस बात का साक्ष्य है। भारत में व्यापार के लिए अंग्रेजों ने भारत की भाषा हिंदी को चुना। हिंदी की व्यापकता एवं आवश्यकता का यह एक सबल प्रमाण है।

व्यापारियों के विज्ञापनों का लक्ष्य जनता के मन तक पहुंचना होता है। इस कारण वे ऐसे विज्ञापनों को प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए चुनते हैं जो अधिक आकर्षक, मजेदार और चटकीले एवं मोहक हों। परंतु गौर से देखा जाए तो यह मात्र व्यापार जगत का विषय नहीं है। भाषाई आत्मनिर्भरता देश की गरिमा स्थापित करती है। स्वभाषा अहै सब उन्नति को मूल जैसे उद्धरण मुलाए नहीं जा सकते हैं। हिंदी भाषा को देश की गरिमा माने जाने पर अंग्रेजी माध्यम के विज्ञापन गरिमा को क्षति पहुंचाते हैं। हिंदी जगत के लोगों से संपर्क करने के लिए अंग्रेजी को चुनना अतिशयोक्ति आश्चर्य देता है। माना कि अंग्रेजी जानने वाले लोग हैं परंतु कितने लोग? विज्ञापन की चमक-दमक के लिए प्रयुक्त अंग्रेजी, हिंदी की क्षमता पर प्रश्न लगाती है। भारतीय संस्कृति से

Exploring Factors Influencing Pulses Production in Tamil Nadu: A Predictive Model

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ABSTRACT:

This study digs into the complex factors that impact the cultivation of pulses in Tamil Nadu, India. The study's overarching goal is to identify the primary determinants influencing pulse production in the region through the application of an integrative methodology that takes into account the influential variables of soil quality, climate fluctuations, and farming practices. The study's primary goal is to develop a robust framework for long-term yield prediction using state-of-the-art ARIMA (AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average) and SARIMA (Seasonal AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average) models for pulses. The study utilizes historical data to investigate the intricate interconnections within the agricultural ecosystem by analyzing seasonal fluctuations, trend patterns, and other dynamic factors impacting pulses output. This study's findings can help improve food security and agricultural resilience in Tamil Nadu by informing the creation of data-driven initiatives, the promotion of sustainable farming practices, and the design of policy.

Keywords: Pulses, ARIMA, SARIMA, Forecasting.

INTRODUCTION

In the many different agroclimatic zones that make up Tamil Nadu, India, the production of pulses plays an essential part in the improvement of food security and the promotion of sustainable agriculture. The cultivation of pulses is met with a variety of obstacles resulting from a number of different elements, such as the unpredictability of the climate, the quality of the soil, and diverse agronomic approaches. It is vital to have an understanding of the complex interplay that exists between these aspects in order to develop



Data Article

Investigation on thermodynamic properties and spectroscopic studies of binary mixtures of 1, 2, 4-trichlorobenzene with alkyl acetates (C1-C5) at $T = (303.15 \text{ to } 318.15) \text{ K}$ R. Raju^a, S. Ravikumar^a, K. Sivakumar^b, P. Bhanuprakash^c, V. Pandiyan^{a,*}^a Department of Physics, Nehru Memorial College (Affiliated to Bharathidasan University), Puthanampatti, Tamil Nadu 621007, India^b Department of Chemistry, S.V.Arts Degree and P.G.College (T.T.D'S), Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh 517502, India^c Department of Chemistry, S.V.C.R Government Degree and PG College, Palamaner, Andhra Pradesh 517408, India

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
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 1, 2, 4-trichlorobenzene
 Densities
 Excess thermodynamic properties
 Speeds of sound
 FTIR studies

ABSTRACT

The measurements of experimental densities (ρ) and speeds of sound (u) of binary mixtures of 1, 2, 4-trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-TCB) with alkyl acetates namely methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, propyl acetate, butyl acetate and pentyl acetate have been done over the entire composition range at four different temperatures ($T = 303.15, 308.15, 313.15$ and 318.15 K) and pressure ($P = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$). The intermolecular interactions present in these mixtures were briefly explained through the calculated excess molar volume (V_m^E), excess isentropic compressibility (κ_s^E) and excess speeds of sound (u^E). The ideal and excess parameters were correlated with Redlich-Kister polynomial equation. Different theoretical models such as PFP theory, CPT and FLT have been used to analyze the experimental results of V_m^E and u values respectively. The strength of intermolecular interactions between the component molecules have been confirmed using the excess properties and the results were further analyzed with FT-IR spectroscopic technique.

1. Rationale

Densities (ρ) and speeds of sound (u) are the most important physicochemical properties which affect mass and heat transfer processes in solutions, these were considered to be a basic property of binary mixtures and widely used in chemical industries, pharmaceutical research and medicine as a tool for analyzing the thermodynamic behavior of non-aqueous solution [1]; meanwhile, they are also important in the application of molecular design and separation of the extraction processes [2,3]. The experimental densities and speeds of sound data along with some calculated excess thermodynamic functions could be used to provide a complete thermodynamic characterization of the binary liquid mixtures [4]. In chemical industries, the liquid mixtures with their precise physico-chemical behavior play a prominent role to design and development of different engineering calculations such as mass transfer, heat transfer, fluid flow, separation and purification process [5–9]. Studies of speeds of sound in liquid-liquid mixtures can be effectively used to understand the strength of intermolecular interactions between the mixing components by knowing the structure, complexation behavior and stability of complexes were present in the mixtures [10]. Further, this technique has been widely used to investigate the different types of intermolecular interactions between like and unlike molecules present in both aqueous and non-aqueous solutions [11,12]. Generally, mixing of two or more compounds results in deviations from the ideal behavior. The values

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Malathi Gabriel

The din of faithful daughters, faithless lovers and opportunists in the select tragedies of Shakespeare

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Reverse Super Edge Magic Strength of Some Graphs

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Abstract:

If \exists a bijection f from $V \cup E \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V| + |E|\}$ as well as $f(e) - \{f(u) + f(v)\} = k$ is constant for all $e \in E$ and $f(V) = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V|\}$, Reverse super edge magic (RSEM) is a graph $G(V, E)$. The smallest of all k , where the minimum is indicated by $rsm(G)$, and it runs through all RSEM labelings of G , is the graph G 's RSEM strength. The RSEM strength of some graph families can be found here.

Keywords: RSEM, RSEM Strength.

Mathematical Classifications: 05C78.

1. Introduction:

Avadayappan S et al. established the notion of graph magic strength (MS) in [1]. That is, $m(G) = \min\{c(f) : f \text{ is a magic labeling of } G\}$ and They have derived the MS of various graph families. The minimum of all $c(f)$ is described as $sm(G)$, where the minimum is described over all super edge-magic (SEM) labelings f of G . Avadayappan S et al. [2] introduced the super MS of a graph G . The minimum of all $c(f)$ is described as $sm(G)$, where the smallest is described in all super edge-magic (SEM) labelings f of G . In [3], Swaminathan V and Jeyanthi P calculated the SEM strength of a few graph families. Jeyanthi P and Selvagopal P discovered the k -super MS of all lengths can be considered as k -polygonal snakes and the H -super MS of a chain of any two-connected simple graph H . They also make a conjecture regarding the P_n -super MS of P_n for $2 \leq h \leq n$ [4]. Sharief Basha S and Madhusudhan Reddy K showed in [5] that few various festoon trees have reverse super edge-magic (RSEM) strength. Faraha Ashraf et al. introduced a graph's total H -irregularity strength, premised on this parameter, also demonstrated the accurate values of this parameter for some families of graphs [6]. In [7], R. Ichishima, exhibited a connection between the super MS and a particular type of strength, which leads us to sharp bounds for the super MS of SEM graphs. In [8], Mathew Varkey T. K. and Mini. S. Thomas was the determined reverse process (RP) of graphoidal of a MS is called reverse graphoidal (RG) MS and proved RG MS of Parachute, Armed Crown graph. The RP of magic graphoidal strength is presence as RG MS and also proved to RG MS of Path, Star, Comb, and $[P_n; S_1]$ determined by Mathew Varkey T.K. and Mini.S.Thomas [9]. For any integers $m, n \geq 3$, I Nengah Suparta and I Gusti Putu Suharta proposed bounds for the join graph's edge irregularity strength $P_m + \overline{K_n}$ in [10]. In [11], Yeni Susantia et al. mirror-staircase, double staircase, and staircase graphs determined the precise value of total edge irregularity strength. In [12], Rikio Ichishima et al. given formulas for such edge-strength of some graph classes whose line graphs are defined in terms of various graph operations.

We also take note of the following truth. let f be a SEM labelling of a valence k (p, q) -graph G , for all edge $uv \in E(G)$, then $f(uv) - \{f(u) + f(v)\} = k$. When all the constants acquired at each edge of G are added together, we get

$$qk = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} f(uv) - \sum_{u \in V(G)} f(u)d(u) \quad (1)$$

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मेहरुन्निसा परावेज के उपन्यासों में परिवर्तित

जीवन मूल्य

डॉ. शोख बेनज़ीर

सहायक आचार्य

पी.वी.के.एन शासकीय महाविद्यालय

चित्तूर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश

बीज शब्द : मानव, समाज, मूल्य, परिवर्तन

सारांश : मानव जीवन को सुचारु रूप से परिचालित करने के उद्देश्य से विद्वानों ने जीवन में कुछ मापदंडों का निर्धारण किया और उन्हीं के आधार पर मूल्य की अवधारणा अस्तित्व में आई। भारतीय संस्कृति का चरम लक्ष्य सत्यम, शिवम और सुंदरम युक्त मानव चिंतन का निचोड़ ही जीवन मूल्य है। जीवन में संवेदना का महत्व अपरिमित है। मूल्य मानव के विकास में सहायक होते हैं।

शोध प्रविधि : इस शोध पत्र में प्राथमिक एवं द्वितीय स्रोतों के आधार पर अध्ययन किया गया।

मानव की उन्नति में मूल्य मानदंड सिद्ध हुए हैं। मूल्य कई प्रकार के होते हैं। व्यक्ति स्वयं मूल्यों का निर्माता है। बदलते समय के अनुसार मूल्य संबंधी दृष्टिकोण में भी परिवर्तन आया है। दृष्टिकोण का परिवर्तन ही मूल्य परिवर्तन है। साठोत्तरी महिला उपन्यासकारों ने अपनी लेखनी के द्वारा नारी जीवन का उत्पीड़न, पीडन एवं वेदना को दुनिया के सामने रखा है। इसी कोटि के अंतर्गत आने वाली लेखिका मेहरुन्निसा परावेज जी हैं। वे केवल सफल उपन्यासकार ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि सजग कहानीकार के रूप में भी हिंदी उपन्यास जगत में उन्होंने अपना परिचय दिया है। जिस युग में इन्होंने लेखनी उठाई, वह युग नवजागरण का और प्रगति के आंदोलन का युग था। कई सामाजिक समस्याएँ फन फैला कर बैठी थी। उन्होंने इन समस्याओं और कुरीतियों से समाज को सचेत करना चाहा। अन्य महिला उपन्यासकारों की भाँति इन्होंने प्रेम, विवाह की मान्यताएँ और विवाहेतर संबंध, नारी का शोषित रूप, यौन शोषण आदि इनकी कृतियों के प्रधान विषय रहे। पुरानी मान्यताओं को मान्यता देने के साथ-साथ पुरानी रुढ़िगत मान्यताओं और कुरीतियों के प्रति भी उन्होंने अपनी आवाज बुलंद की। इसके साथ सामाजिक नारी जीवन की विषम विसंगतियों का परिचय भी प्रस्तुत किया है।

मेहरुन्निसा परावेज जी जितनी सफल कथाकार रही हैं, उतनी ही सफल समाज सेविका भी हैं। भारत सरकार ने उनकी साहित्य सेवा के लिए वर्ष 2004 में 'पद्मश्री' पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया है। हर समाज की अपनी भिन्न संस्कृति होती है और संस्कृति के अपने मूल्य होते हैं जो समाज के व्यवहारों से संचालित होते हैं। ये सामाजिक कार्य कलाप ही नये जीवन मूल्यों की संरचना करते हैं। सामाजिक मूल्य केवल वैयक्तिक स्तर पर व्यक्ति तक ही सीमित नहीं हैं, वरन् समाज तथा राष्ट्र की सीमा को

**Research article****New classes of reverse super edge magic graphs**

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Abstract: A reverse edge magic (REM) labeling of a graph $G(V, E)$ with p vertices and q edges is a bijection $f : V(G) \cup E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, p+q\}$ such that $k = f(uv) - \{f(u) + f(v)\}$ is a constant k for any edge $uv \in E(G)$. A REM labeling f is called reverse super edge magic (RSEM) labeling if $f(V(G)) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, v\}$ and $f(E(G)) = \{v+1, v+2, v+3, v+4, v+5, \dots, v+e\}$. In this paper, we find some new classes of RSEM labeling and the investigation of the connection between the RSEM labeling and different classes of labeling.

Keywords: trees; lobster; Banana graph; cartesian product; cycle**Mathematics Subject Classification:** 37E25, 05C38**1. Introduction**

The edge magic labelings of graphs were introduced by Kotzig and A. Rosa [1] and they called also magic valuations of graphs. In [2], The super edge magic labelings of a graph then the idea of edge magic labelings is proved by H. Enomoto et al. In [8], R. M. Figueroa Centeno et al. proved all caterpillars are super edge magic also verified that $mK_{1,n}$, m and m, n are positive integers with the super edge magic is odd. In [4], M. Figueroa Centeno et al. defined that the forest $P_m \cup K_{1,n}$, $m \geq 4$ each positive integer $n > 1$. All trees are edge magic is verified by G. Ringel and A. Llado [8]. H. Enomoto et al. proposed in [2] a more difficult hypothesis: that every tree is super edge magic. All the lobsters are gracefully demonstrated by J. C. Bermond [7].

If G be the (super) 2-regular edge magic graph with n positive integers, then $G \odot \overline{K_n}$ is (super) edge magic and therefore for every two integers $m \geq 3$ and $m \geq 1$, then n -crown $C_m \odot \overline{K_n}$ is super edge magic these results proved by R. Figueroa Centeno et al. [6]. V. Yegnanarayanan [3] demonstrated that the graph is obtained through edge magic for $t \geq 2$ also introduced new pendant edges of the outermost C_3 in $P_t \times C_3$ at each vertex. In [10], The total graph $T(P_n)$ is harmonious is obtained by R. Balakrishnan and R. Sampath kumar. In [2], H. Enomoto et al. is obtained that the complete bipartite graph $K_{m,n}$ is super edge-magic iff $m = 1$ or $n = 1$. R. Balakrishnan et al. [11] obtained that the



Ultrasonic studies in the ternary mixtures: Water + iso-propanol +pyridine at 303.15 K

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ABSTRACT

Ultrasonic velocities and densities have been measured for the ternary system of water, isopropanol and pyridine were determined as a function of composition at 303.15 K at atmospheric pressure. From these data experimental compressibilities have been calculated. The excess compressibilities are negative throughout the concentration range of pyridine. These results have been analysed on the basis of the variations in ultrasonic velocities, compressibilities and excess compressibilities. The presence of weakly bonded alcohol pyridine structures are noticed in the mixtures of pyridine and isopropanol. The results are discussed in the light of the formation and breakdown of clathrate-like structures and complexes in binary and ternary mixtures.

1. Introduction

Liquids and liquid mixtures were widely used in processing and product formulation in many industrial applications. Thermodynamic and transport properties of the liquids provide useful information about physical forces acting between the molecules of the same substance in pure liquids and molecules of different substances in liquid mixtures.

Properties such as speed of sound or surface tension and their variation with temperature and composition of the ternary mixture are useful to design engineering processes and in chemical and biological industries. Moreover, a survey of literature has shown that no experimental ternary system consisting of water, isopropanol and pyridine sound speed data on were reported earlier. In addition, alkanols and pyridines were widely used in a variety of industrial and consumer applications and hence, knowledge of their physical properties is also of great importance from a practical point of view.

In recent years, much effort has been made with the measurement and interpretation of the ultrasonic properties of liquids and liquid mixtures. The ultrasonic studies are of great importance in helping to understand the nature and extent of the patterns of molecular aggregation that exist in liquid mixtures, resulting from intermolecular interactions [1–5].

In current years applications of ultrasonics are exist in the areas of generation and detection of ultrasound; ultrasonic NDE and NDT; SAW devices; signal processing; acousto-optics; physics of ultrasound; ultrasonic wave propagation; ultrasonic visualization; ultrasonic microscopy;

physics and technology of ultrasound in medicine and biology; high-power ultrasonics actuators and motors; industrial ultrasonics; underwater ultrasonics [6].

Recent applications of ultrasonic waves in improved oil recovery: A review of techniques and results [7]. The effects of temperature and frequency dispersion on sound speed in bulk poly (vinyl alcohol) poly (N-isopropyl acrylamide) hydrogels caused by the phase transition [8]. Ultrasound speed study of the ternary liquid mixture (water + ethanol + 1-propanol) at $T = 293.15$ K and $P = 0.1$ MPa [9]. Ultrasonic studies on ternary liquid mixtures of some 1-alkanols with meta methoxy phenol and n hexane at 313 K [10].

Intensive research work based on sound velocity measurements has long been carried out to investigate the behaviour of liquids and liquid mixtures. The non-rectilinear behaviour of ultrasound velocities, isentropic compressibilities and related parameters of liquid mixtures with changing mole fractions is attributed to the difference in size of the molecules and strength of interaction. Lagemann was the first to point out the sound velocity approach for the qualitative estimation of the interaction in liquids. Ultrasound study of thermodynamic properties for binary liquid mixtures has been made by several authors. The work is scanty in ternary systems. Ultrasonic studies in ternary systems were presented in this research article.

In the present investigation, ternary system consisting of water, isopropanol and pyridine and the associated binary systems were studied in detail at 30^o C. Ultrasonic velocities and densities are measured and from these adiabatic compressibilities are estimated. In the present investigation estimated the excess compressibilities and the results are dis-

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Data Article

Excess thermodynamic properties and FTIR studies of binary mixtures of aniline with esters at different temperatures

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ABSTRACT

Densities (ρ) and speeds of sound (u) were measured over the entire mole fraction range for the binary mixtures of aniline with butyl acetate (BA), iso-butyl acetate (IBA), tert-butyl acetate (TBA) and butyl acrylate (BAc) at $T = (303.15\text{--}318.15)$ K. These data were used to compute excess molar volume (V_m^E), excess isentropic compressibility (κ_s^E) and excess speed of sound (u^E) for investigating the different types of intermolecular interactions present in the mixtures. These parameters have been correlated with Redlich-Kister equation. Further, the u and V_m^E values have been analyzed with different theoretical models. The molecular structure and polarity of the ester molecule along with the nature and bulkiness of its alkyl group found to affect the magnitude of investigated excess thermodynamic properties of the binary systems. FTIR spectral analysis of these mixtures was used to understand the interactions between component molecules and to correlate them with the thermodynamic findings.

1. Rationale

The physicochemical properties of non-electrolyte binary liquid mixtures have great importance in various industrial applications as well as many theoretical areas of research [1–3]. The knowledge of different excess thermodynamic functions is of great help in developing the process parameters which are essential for an effective design of the trans-esterification process at the industrial zone. Moreover, thermophysical properties of mixed solvents are more important and provide valuable information to establish the solute-solute and solute-solvent interactions that are existing in these solutions. Excess thermodynamic properties computed from densities and speeds of sound for binary non-electrolyte solutions are helpful to evaluate the behavior of the solution that is essential for many engineering calculations. A survey of the literature has shown that excess thermodynamic properties of liquid mixtures containing aniline with various organic solvents were reported earlier [4–6]. A literature survey has suggested that there has been no study on volumetric and acoustic properties of aniline with butyl acetate (BA), iso-butyl acetate (IBA), tert-butyl acetate (TBA) and butyl acrylate (BAc) at different temperatures. Our interest is mainly focused on collecting systematic data on thermodynamic properties of binary mixtures arising from interactions of esters with different types of organic liquids. The present investigation aims to examine and establish the intermolecular interactions prevailing between components during the mixing process. The liquids that

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SINGULAR POINT DETECTION IN FINGERPRINT IMAGE AND CLASS MATCHING

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Abstract

Singular point detection is an important task in many Automatic Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS). There already exists many singular point detection algorithms, most of them can efficiently detect the core point when the image quality is fine, but when the image quality is poor, the efficient of the algorithm degrades rapidly. In this paper, we present a new singular point detecting algorithm based on Multi-Resolution Direction Field (DF). First we use the low resolution DF to find an area that includes singular point, then we use high resolution direction field to search the precise position of the singular point. Experiment results show that the detection precise is rather high, even with a poor quality image.

Key words: Singular Point detection; Gabor Filters; discrete Fourier Filters; Finger print recognition

1. Introduction

Fingerprint-based identification has been used for a very long time. Owing to their uniqueness and immutability, today, fingerprints are the most widely used biometrics features. Most AFIS are based on minutiae matching [1]. According to the dependence of the core point, fingerprint matching algorithms are divided into two groups, core-based match algorithm and noncore-based match algorithm. The core-based match algorithm depends on core point to alignment the feature vector, and the noncore-based match algorithm depends on other alignment method such as local structure. Although core-based match algorithm is more efficient than the noncore-based algorithm, the main problem of the core-based algorithm is how to precisely localize the core point. There already exist lots of algorithms that deal with the singular point detection in literature. In [1], V.S.Srinivasan presents a singular point detection method based on orientation histogram, which is robust to noise, but the precision of the detection result is low. In [2], Marius Tico present a wavelet based multi resolution method, which can localize the singular point in 2*2 pixel width window. However, because of involving wavelet

decomposition and dealing the direction field in pixel, it is time consuming, and not suitable for real time application. In [3], Asker M. Baze presents a singular point detect algorithm based on high resolution direction field, which first computes a high resolution direction field, then detect the singular point based on Poincare index. However,

because of computing high resolution direction field, the algorithm efficient is rather low. In [4], Jain presents a Poincare index based method to localize the singular point, this algorithm can only detect a little window which includes the singular point. Moreover, most of above singular point detect algorithms can efficiently detect the core point when the image quality is fine, when the image quality is poor, the efficient of the algorithm degrades rapidly. Some algorithms also include post processing step in order to remove false singular points detected. In this paper, we present a new singular point detection algorithm which can precisely localize the singular point and does not need post processing step. It mainly involves two steps: first, using low resolution direction field to find a rough area that include core point, then using high resolution direction field of the area which found in the first step to precisely localize the singular point. The estimation of direction field is presented in section 2, and in section 3, the method of detecting singular point is presented. In section 4, the experiment results of the algorithm are shown. At last, in section 5, the results and further work are given.

2. A calculation for the particular point recognition and order was produced

Despite the fact that, in a unique finger impression, there will be at most two centers and two deltas that exists, it is expected in this postulation, and furthermore from the accumulated database, that fingerprints either have two centers or a center and a delta in them. The information picture was first flipped

Data Analytics for Land Use and Land Cover Problems: A Survey

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Abstract:

This surveys Land Cover/Land use platforms along with the big data analytics and assesses the advantages and drawbacks of based on every platforms of scalability, data I/O rate, fault tolerance, real time processing, data size data size and iterative task supported. The earth surface is rapidly changing every day due to certain natural reasons and other impacts by society. Over few decades the remote sensing and GIS (Geographic Information System) are the hottest topic for evolving the environments from the earth. The enlargement of several world wide modifications related to the nature of earth, LULC changes are considered as the matter of utmost importance in the natural atmosphere and it has become the interesting area to be studied by researcher on various process like pre-processing, classification and prediction. the flow of LULC change analysis process, the challenges faced during each process by the researchers are discussed. The main objective of this paper is to provide an in depth analysis of different platforms available for performing data analytics in Land Use/ Land Cover.

Keywords: Land use, land cover, remote sensing, GIS, OSM.

1. Introduction

Traditionally, humanoids devise remained altering the land to acquire the basics for their existence; however the amount of utilization existed is not similar as current situation. Current quick level of utilization has carried unparalleled variations in environments and ecological procedures at resident, county and worldwide scales. At present, use of land/ cover of land variations involve the ecological fears of humanoid people including change in climate, biodiversity exhaustion and water pollution, loam and air. Nowadays, the observing and refereeing the adversative concerns of land cover/land use alteration while supporting the manufacture of vital properties has convert a key precedence of scholars and strategy creators around the biosphere [1].

Mapping and classifying the covering of land is an essential phase in accepting the systems Earth's biophysical as shown in figure 1. Information of the region and dissemination of nature habitation, for illustration, handling and justifying of growth are influences on sheltered and imperilled sorts. Likewise, info on the region, kind, and outline of roads, buildings, and additional impermeable land cover expedite.

Clustering Image Noise Patterns By Embedding And Visualization For Unknown Source Camera Detection

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ABSTRACT: We consider the problem of clustering a large set of images based on similarities of their noise patterns. Such clustering is necessary in forensic cases in which detection of common source of images is required, when the cameras are not physically available. We propose a novel method for clustering combining low dimensional embedding, visualization, and classical clustering of the dataset based on the similarity scores. We evaluate our method on the Dresden images database showing that the methodology is highly effective.

Keywords: Clustering; digital camera identification; common image source detection; Photo-response non-uniformity; Digital forensics

1. INTRODUCTION

Common source identification of digital photographs can play an important role in digital investigations. The identification problem exists because the meta-data accompanying the image can be easily altered by the creators to remove traces of its origin. Nevertheless, it has been found that small deficiencies in the imaging sensor of a camera leads to detectable noise in the image, so-called Photo-Response Non-Uniformity (PRNU) patterns (Lukas et al., 2006), which provides a signature that can be used to identify the source of an image in a robust

manner.

When a suspect camera is present, its PRNU fingerprint can be estimated from the set of images taken by it. Then, the fingerprint can be used on images to determine whether they originated from the corresponding camera.

Prevailing with regards to portraying data about the birthplace of an advanced picture is a basic issue of sight and sound legal sciences. It is easy to comprehend that in various application situations data at expulsion are exceptionally restricted; this is the situation while, given an arrangement of N pictures, to establish on the off chance that they have a place with M different cameras where M is less or, at most, equivalent to N , without containing some information about the source cameras. In this postulation, a novel technique which goes for aimlessly bunching a given arrangement of N computerized pictures is presented. Such a technique is relying upon a prior one [71] and improves it both as far as blunder likelihood and of computational



Effect of temperature, nature of anion and alkyl chain length on the volumetric and acoustic properties of ionic liquid $[C_4C_1im][MeSO_4]$ with alkyl nitriles

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ABSTRACT

Densities (ρ) and speeds of sound (u) of 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium methyl sulphate, $[C_4C_1im][MeSO_4]$ with acetonitrile (ACN), propionitrile (PCN) and n-butyronitrile (n-BCN) in the complete composition range at temperatures between 298.15 K and 313.15 K with 5 K intervals and atmospheric pressure is reported. Solvent-solute interactions have been evaluated in the mixtures of $[C_4C_1im][MeSO_4]$ with alkyl nitriles by calculating excess volumes (V^E) and excess isentropic compressibilities (κ_s^E). The V^E and κ_s^E values as a function of mole fraction are correlated using a Redlich-Kister type expression. The excess functions (V^E and κ_s^E) are found to be negative over the complete range of mole fraction for the investigated binary solutions. The studied excess properties are found to increase with the increase in the alkyl chain length of alkyl nitriles. The excess thermodynamic properties of the mixed solvents are discussed in relation to intermolecular interactions and structural effects existing between the component molecules. In addition, the effect of the nature of anion of ionic liquid and temperature on the excess thermodynamic properties has been investigated.

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1. Introduction

Ionic liquids (ILs) are a new class of complex molecules with very low melting temperatures, composed solely of organic/inorganic ions. They are known as "designer solvents" as their physicochemical properties can be fine-tuned at ease for a specific task by modifying the ion substituents and choosing the proper combination of ions [1]. Replacing the traditional solvents with non-volatile, and non-flammable ILs may reduce the negative foot-print of these solvents on the environment. Hence, they are also termed as "green solvents". The distinctive properties of ILs include good ionic conductivity, excellent thermal stability, high heat capacity, wide liquid range, high polarity, potential recoverability and favourable solvation capacity [1,2]. Strong coulombic forces (ion-ion, ion-dipole attractions), moderate hydrogen bonds and weak van der Waals attraction forces are the intermolecular interactions existing in the ILs, which determine their miscibility with polar solvents.

The favourable and typical properties of ILs make them ubiquitous in the industrial applications ranging from organic synthesis to electrochemistry and analytics to advanced materials. A wide range of ILs has

been used as the environmentally benign catalysts and solvents in organic synthesis [2–4]. They have been potentially employed as electrolyte materials in different electrochemical applications such as rechargeable batteries, electrochemical capacitors, fuel cells, dye-sensitized solar cells, etc. [2,5–7]. They have also been used as media in separation and extraction technologies [8]. The ILs have been explored as functional and advanced materials like heat storage-thermal fluids, hydraulic fluids, liquid crystals, fuel additives, surfactants and lubricants [9,10]. They are finding their way in the area of analytics as matrix materials for mass spectrometry, gas chromatography columns and as mobile phase in liquid chromatography [2,4]. Further, they find application in biomedicine, drug delivery, biomass processing and embalming [2,11].

Ionic Liquids (ILs) based on 1-alkyl-3-methylimidazolium cation, and anions like $[X]^-$, $[BF_4]^-$, $[PF_6]^-$, $[NTf_2]^-$, $[CF_3SO_3]^-$, $[CF_3COO]^-$, alkyl sulphates, alkyl sulphonates, etc., are one of the most investigated ILs because of their remarkable properties. Alkylimadazolium based ILs find applications as a green solvent and eco-friendly catalyst in organic synthesis [4]. On hydrolysis, the ILs with fluorinated anions such as $[BF_4]^-$, $[PF_6]^-$, $[NTf_2]^-$, lead to the emission of corrosive and toxic volatile gases like hydrogen fluoride (HF) and phosphorus oxytrifluoride (POF_3). An interest in halide-free, alkyl sulphate-based imidazolium ILs is increasing because of their favourable properties such as ease of

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Concentration dependent Dy³⁺ activated LiPbB₅O₉ phosphor: Structure and luminescence studies for white LED applications

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Highlights

- LiPbB₅O₉: Dy³⁺ phosphor is synthesized by solid state reaction technique.
- XRD and FTIR studies were carried out for structural confirmation.
- The intense emission peak for LiPbB₅O₉: Dy³⁺ phosphor was 576 nm.
- Energy transfer between Dy³⁺ ions by dipole-dipole interaction.
- LiPbB₅O₉: Dy³⁺ phosphor is useful for cool white light LED applications.

Abstract

In this study, distinct concentrations of Dy³⁺ ions (0.04, 0.07, 0.1, 0.4 and 0.7 mol%) doped LiPbB₅O₉ phosphors were fabricated via solid state reaction technique. X-ray diffraction

6-Chittoor KathaloChithrimpabadda PrajalaArdika Dusthithi

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'చిత్తూరు కథ'లో చిత్రంపబడ్డ ప్రజల ఆర్థిక దుస్థితి

- డా. పి. జయచంద్రుడు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, ఏ.వి.కె.యస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల, చిత్తూరు.

సమకాలీన సమాజంలో సమస్యలను చిత్రిస్తూ, వాటిపై సాధారణ సాహిత్య అధునిక సాహితీ ప్రక్రియ లలో ప్రధానమైనది కథానిక ప్రక్రియ. ఈ కథానిక ప్రక్రియ గురజాడతో ప్రారంభమై ఒక కల్పకాలం పూర్తి చేసు కొంది. వేటికీ అధునిక సాహితీ ప్రక్రియలలో విశిష్ట స్థానాన్ని యాదగించుకుంది. కథానిక ప్రక్రియ అంగ్ల సాహిత్యంలోని 'Short story' సమానార్థంగా వాడబడు తున్నాడు. అసలు కథానిక ప్రక్రియను వేడు 'కథ'గానే ప్రసిద్ధిచెందడం జరుగుతుంది. అటువంటి కథా ప్రక్రియ సమాచారం అనుబంధంన సమాజం, అర్థిక, రాజకీయ, మతాది అంశాలను ఇతివృత్తంగా స్వీకరించి సరికొత్త సమాజాన్ని అవిష్కరించడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తుంది. సమా జంలో సామాజిక వ్యత్యాసాలను వివరిస్తూనే, వాటి కారణంగా సామాజిక ఫలాలకు దూరమైన అణగారిన ప్రజల వెతలను చిత్రిస్తుంది. దీనిలోనే మత పరిస్థితు లను వివరిస్తూనే మతాల మధ్య సెలకొంటున్న దిద్దుమీ, కులకక్షలను ప్రశ్నిస్తుంది. దేశానికి సుసంపన్నమైన రాజ క్షేమ పరిస్థితులను అభివృద్ధి, కులరాజకీయాలను వింత గట్టుతుంది. అలానే దేశంలో ఆర్థిక అసమానతలు రూపు దూర పడదరకం లేని సమసమాజాన్ని నిర్మించాలని సూచి స్తుంది. అలా తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలోని కథలు ప్రజలలోని అజ్ఞానాన్ని తొలగించి, సమైక్యంగా విజయం సాధించి, సమాజంలోని ప్రజలు అసంపదాయకమైన జీవనాన్ని అనుభవించాలని అటుచిత్తూరు ప్రజలు చైతన్యం పొందాలని వలచుచిస్తున్నాయి. అటువంటి కథల్లో తిరుపతికి చెందిన పి.యూ. బాలసుబ్రహ్మణ్యం ఎంకలపరదిని 'చిత్తూరు కథ' ఒకటి. ప్రస్తుతం 'చిత్తూరు కథ' పంక అసంధి చిత్తూరు కథకులు చిత్రించిన చిత్తూరు ప్రజల ఆర్థిక దుస్థితిని విశ్లేషించడం వా విశ్లేషణ.

'చిత్తూరు కథ' సంకలనంలో మొత్తం నలభై నాలుగు కథలున్నాయి. వాటిలో కొన్ని చిత్తూరు ప్రజల జీవన

విధానాన్ని చిత్తూరు ప్రజలు పంపిణీని సంప్రదాయాలను వివరిస్తూ కొన్ని వర్తన ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు లేని కారణంగా జీవచ్ఛవంలా బ్రతుకుతున్న ప్రజల శారీ బాధలను అవిష్కరిస్తున్నాయి. అలా చిత్తూరు కథకులు చిత్రించిన చిత్తూరు ప్రజల ఆర్థిక జీవన విధానాన్ని ఇలా విశ్లేషించడా నిక ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నాను.

ప్రపంచంలో వేడు ఎక్కువగా మనం చింటున్న పదం ప్రపంచీకరణం. ప్రపంచీకరణం కారణంగా యావత్ ప్ర పంచం ఒక్క ఇల్లె సమానర్యం పంచరించుకోవాలని, పంచం లేని సమాజం ఏర్పడాలని కనీ ప్రధానమైతే, అని ప్రపంచీకరణం కారణంగా వేడు తొలగైతే ప్రజలు స్థానికతను కోల్పోతూ, జీవనోపాధి లేక దుర్భరమైన ఆర్థిక సుదీగుండంలో దిక్కుకొని విలపిల్చుతున్నాయి. పది శాతంమంది ప్రజలు మాత్రం అర్థికంగా ఎగబాకు తున్నాడు. వేడు వారిచేతుల్లోనే ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ నడపవచ్చు తున్నాయి. అటువంటి ప్రపంచీకరణం కారణంగా మన దేశంలో కొందరు కులవ్యక్తులను కోల్పోయాడు. కులవ్యక్తు లపై అధారపడి జీవిస్తున్న జీవనాలు రోడ్డున పడ్డాయి. అలా కులవ్యక్తులను సమ్యక్కున్న ప్రజలు ఏలాంటి దుర్భర జీవితాన్ని అనుభవిస్తున్నారో వివరించు కథ 'అన్నం గుడ్డ'. ఈ 'అన్నంగుడ్డ' కథను వేటి సమకాలీన చిత్తూరు కథకులైన మంకొజ రేవేంద్రాచారి రచించాడు. 'అన్నం గుడ్డ'కథలో అచారి ప్రధాన పాత్ర. అచారి తన కులవ్యక్తులైన 'కుసారి' వృత్తిని నమ్ముకొని జీవించాడు. ఒకప్పుడు తన వృత్తిలో దీనిక లేకుండా బ్రతుకు సాగించిన అచారి ప్రపంచీకరణంలో ఒక భాగమైన యాంత్రికరణం కారణంగా తన కులవృత్తి ప్రాధాన్యం తగ్గిపోవడంకో ఒక్కసారిగా బ్రతుకు సాగించడం భారమైపోయింది. వర్తకాలం ప్రారంభమైతే తమ వద్దకు వచ్చి మనకలు చెక్కించుకునే రైతులు ట్రాక్టర్ రాకతో అచారి అసహనాన్ని మరచిపోయాడు. అచారి ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితి మరింత

ధూర్జటి కవితా దృక్పథం

- డాక్టర్ ఇ.కౌసు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.ఎస్, ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి), చిత్తూరు

శ్రీకృష్ణదేవరాయల అస్థాన కవులలో ఆష్టదిగ్గజకవులలో ధూర్జటికి ఒక ప్రత్యేకత స్థానం వుంది. ఈయన రచనలు ప్రసిద్ధి చెందినవి.

1. కాళహస్తి మహాత్మ్యము
2. కాళహస్తిశ్లోక శతకము

రెండూ శైవ కావ్యాలు. చైష్టవ మత ప్రాచుర్యం అధికంగా ఉన్నకాలంలో శైవకావ్యాన్ని, శతకాల్ని రాయడం ధూర్జటి స్వతంత్రతాభావాన్ని వ్యక్తపరుస్తుంది. ధూర్జటి పొతుడు వెంకటాచార్యుడు ధూర్జటి కవిత్వాన్ని గురించి ఈ విధంగా తెలియజేశారు.

'స్తుతమఅమైన యాంధ్రకవి ధూర్జటి పలుకులకేల గల్గెనో'

యతులిత మాధురీ మహిమ'

ఇంతకంటే ధూర్జటి కవిత్వాన్ని గురించి ప్రత్యేకంగా చెప్పనవసరం లేదు.

ధూర్జటి స్వయంగా రాసుకున్న ఆశ్వాసాంత గద్యము బట్టి ఈయన తల్లి 'సేంగమ' అనీ, తండ్రి జక్కయ కుమారదయిన నారాయణుడనీ తెలుస్తుంది. వివిధ రచనలను బట్టి ధూర్జటి ఆపస్తంబసూత్రుడనీ, భరద్వాజ గౌత్రుడనీ వ్యక్తమవుతుంది.

ధూర్జటి శతకాన్ని ముందుగా బాలప్రాయంలోనే రచించినట్లు కనిపిస్తున్నది. ఈ శతకంలో రాజదూషణం అధికంగా కనిపిస్తుంది. బహుశా కృష్ణదేవరాయల ఆస్థానంలో చేరక ముందే రచించి ఉంటాడని కొందరి అభిప్రాయం. ఈయన రచించిన కాళహస్తిశ్లోక శతకంలోని కొన్ని వాక్యాలను పరిశీలిస్తే ఈ విషయం అవగతమవుతుంది.

'రాజులృత్తులు వారిసేవ నరకప్రాయంబు'

'సులభుల మూర్ఖులస్పృహ మోక్షముల రాజుల'

'సృష్టాలా ధమున్ పాత్రంబందు భజంపబోదురే'

రాయల ఆస్థానాన్ని వీడిన తర్వాత ఈ అభిప్రాయాలను తన శతకంలో వ్యక్తీకరించాడని కొందరి అభిప్రాయం.

ధూర్జటి రాజాశ్రయంలో ఉండి కూడా తన రచనలను నరాంకితం చేయలేదు. ఇందుకు ప్రధాన కారణం ఆయన స్వతంత్ర ప్రవృత్తి దీంతోపాటుగా ఈశ్వరభక్తి, అర్చిత సాధన.

శ్రీకృష్ణదేవరాయలకు ధూర్జటి గౌరవ పాత్రుడై 'స్తుత మతి' అయినాడు. అట్టి స్తుతమతి పలుకులకు 'మాధురీ మహిమ' యేల గలిగెనని కృష్ణదేవరాయలే చమత్కరించాడు. మాధురీ మహిమలోని మాధురీ పదాన్ని ఆనేక రూపాలలో ధూర్జటి తన రచనలలో బహుళంగా ప్రయోగించారు.

'సాహిత్య స్ఫురన్మాధురీ దారు బొడిమ'

మధుర సుధాహారవిధి

అధర మధురీమ'

ఇలాంటి ప్రయోగాలు ఆనేకం చేశారు. ఏమాత్రం భయపడకుండా, నిజాన్ని అణుమాత్రం కూడా దాచకుండా చిత్రఖండితో, మహాద్యేగంతో రాసిన శతకమే 'కాళహస్తిశ్లోక శతకం'.

సమకాలీన రాజుల దుర్మార్గాలకు ధూర్జటి విసుగెత్తి పోయినట్లుగా కనిపిస్తుంది. బహుశా కృష్ణదేవరాయలు గతించిన తర్వాత కావచ్చు. కాగా ఉపమానాలతో, ఉత్సేక్తలతో, ధ్వని, వ్యంగ్య, శబ్దాలంకార విశేష భాషలు మొదలయిన వాటిల్లో ధూర్జటి కదుతియ్యగా కవిత్యం చెప్పే నూత్న యవ్వనంలో రాయలు బ్రతికే ఉన్నట్లు తెలుస్తుంది.

ఏ కారణం వల్ల ధూర్జటి మానసికంగా దెబ్బతిన్నాడు. రాజ కీటకాలనతడు చీదరించుకున్నాడు. రాజులను ఆశ్రయించుకొనే తిట్టు కవులంటే అతనికి అసహ్యం. అందుకే ఇలా చెప్పాడు.

7- Janapada vaidyamlo Vantinti Dinusulu

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భావవీణ

జానపదుల వైద్యంలో వంటింటి టినుసులు

- డా. సి. జయచంప్లకు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, ఏ వి కె యల్ ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (వైద్యము ప్రతిపత్తి) దిశ్చిరం

అలోగ్యమే మహాచాగ్యమన్నారు పెద్దలు. అలోగ్యంగా ఉన్న మనిషి ప్రపంచంలో ఏదైనా సాధించగలడు. మనిషి అలోగ్యంగా ఉండాలంటే సమయానికి మంచి ఆహారం తీసుకోవాలి. పరిశుభ్రమైన, తాజా ఆహార పదార్థాలు తీసుకుంటే మనిషి అలోగ్యంగా, బేహారారుద్యంతో చక్కగా ఉండగలడు. అటువంటి ఆహారపదార్థాలతో జానపదులు వైద్యం చేయడం రతనకాలనాటిది. మనం ప్రతిరోజూ ఆహారంగా తీసుకునే, ఆహారంలో ఉపయోగించే అనేక మసాలా టినుసులు, నిమ్మ, కొబ్బరి, ఎర్రగింజలు, తెల్ల గింజలు ముదిరైన అనుసులతో జానపదులు వైద్యం చేస్తున్నారు. ఆందుకు కారణం ఆయా పదార్థాలతో అనేక నొప్పులను నయం చేసుకోవడమే.

'ఇల్లాలే వైద్యురాలు - వంటిల్ల వైద్యుల' అని ఏ మహానుభావుడవ్వాలి? గాని ఏ రోగానికైనా శక్తణ చికిత్సకు వంటిల్లు ఎంతగానో దోహదపడుతుంది. జలుబు చేస్తే కొంత కషాయం, దగ్గు వస్తే మిరియాల కషాయం, అజర్తి చెస్తే చాము కషాయం లాంటి గృహఔషధాలు జానపదులు ఈనాటికీ చేసుకుంటున్నారు. అట్లని జానపదులు ఇతర మందులుగాని, ఇతర వైద్యంగాని తీసుకోలేదని దానర్థం కాదు. వాస్తవం చిన్నదైనప్పటికీ గాని, పెద్ద జబ్బులకైనా ప్రథమ చికిత్సగా జానపదులు ఆహారపదార్థాలతో వైద్యం చేసుకున్నారు. చేసుకుంటున్నారు కూడా. ఈ జానపదుల వైద్యాన్నే నాటు వైద్యమని, కూరగాయ వైద్యమని, గృహవైద్యమని పిలిచి 'పెల్లల' పిలుస్తారు. గొప్పమ జానపదులు ఏ ఏ వాస్తవం, ఏ ఏ జబ్బులకు ఆహార పదార్థాలను ఉపయోగించి వైద్యం చేస్తారో పరిశీలిద్దాం.

తలనొప్పి :

తలనొప్పికి జానపదులు సాధారణంగా వసుపు కొమ్మును నేలపై చాచి అందులో కొంచెం మిస్తం చేసి తలకు వట్టుతీసారు. అలా పసుపుతో చేసిన వట్టు వలన

కొంతసేపటికి తలనొప్పి మాయమవుతుంది. తెల్లగింజలను దాగా నేలగొట్టి మదుట, కళ్ళను తెంచువేస్తేలా దుడ్డుకోటి కూడా తలనొప్పి పోతుంది. కొంచెం అల్లం కషాయాన్ని త్రాగుతారు.

చెవి నొప్పి :

సువ్యంసూనిలో తెల్లగింజలు కాని, అమంగులని చేసి దాగా కాచి చెవిలో కొంచెం చెచ్చెచ్చగా పోస్తే చెవి నొప్పి తగ్గిపోతుంది. నిమ్మరసాన్ని నీళ్ళలో కలిపి కొంచెం చెచ్చెచ్చ చేసి చెవిలో పోట్టులట్టుగా వెనినా చెవిపోటు తగ్గుతుంది.

పంటి నొప్పి :

పంటి నొప్పి పోవడానికి జానపదులు ఎక్కువగా పొచ్చాకు చెక్కను ఉపయోగిస్తారు. కొంతమంది అవంగాలను, మిరియాలను కూడా వాడతారు. మిరియాలను, ఉప్పును మిశ్రణం పోడిచేసి వొప్పగా ఉంచే పంటి మీద కొంతసేపు ఉంచితే పంటి నొప్పి కొద్దికొద్దిగా తగ్గుతుంది. అలా రోజుకు రెండుపూటలు చెస్తే పంటి నొప్పి తగ్గి అద కాలం ఉంది. అవంగాలను మిశ్రణం మారి నిమ్మరసంతో కలిపి చిగురు, పన్నుకు ఒత్తరం దాస్తే నొప్పి తగ్గుతుంది. దాల్చిన చెక్కతో కూడా పంటి నొప్పిని పోగొట్టవచ్చును.

గొంతునొప్పి :

చెచ్చెచ్చ పోషాలో ఉప్పుచేసుకొని అది దాగా కలిపి తమ వారి ఆ పంటిప గొంతులో పోసుకుని మింగుకుంటే చెక్క తిస్తే గొంతు నొప్పి పోతుంది. కపం వలన ఎక్కువగా గొంతునొప్పి ఉంటే మిరియాలపోడిని కొంచెం తెల్ల ముక్కతో తింటే గొంతు నొప్పి తగ్గిపోతుంది. ఇంకా మువగాకు తపాన్ని సువ్యంసో కలిపి గొంతుకు పూసివో నొప్పి తగ్గుతుంది. దనియాలను రెండు ఉప్పులొక్కో వసుది మింగివో గొంతు నొప్పి పోతుంది.



समकालीन हिन्दी कहानियों में बिखरते मानवीय संबंध

समकालीन हिन्दी कहानियों में समाज के सुख-दुःख, उल्लास-वेदना, प्रगति-अवनति का चित्रण रखा गया। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण कहा गया। वही साहित्य सत्यम्, शिवम् एवं सुन्दरम् माना जाता है, जो भरा हुआ हो। समकालीन कहानीकारों ने भी अनुभूति की प्रामाणिकता और वर्तमान के प्रति रतिवद्धता का है। इस काल के लेखकों ने अपना वांछित संवेदनशीलता एवं इतिहास चेतना के आधार पर जीवन के नूतन का साक्षात्कार कर उसे अपनी रचनाओं में अभिव्यक्त किया है। मृदालागार्ग, मंजुल भगत, राजी सट, किशुद नेहरुन्निस्ता परवेज आदि लेखिकाओं ने जहाँ नारी हृदय की भावनाओं एवं उन पर हो रहे शोषण को अपनी का विषय बनाया है। वहीं समकालीन जीवन में नारी में आयी चेतना एवं विद्रोह के स्वर को भी चित्रित किया है। प्र मटियानी, कमलेश्वर, रवीन्द्र कालिया, निर्मल वर्मा, उदय प्रकाश, राकेश वत्स एवं गोविंद मिश्र आदि लेखकों ने अनुभूति एवं सामाजिक यथार्थ के आधार पर पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक विषयों को उन्नत मानवीय संबंधों को चित्रित किया है। समाज में आये बदलाव, मूल्य हीनता, राजीति में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को अपने अपने समय के समाज एवं उससे जुड़ी हर समस्या को अपनी रचनाओं का विषय बनाया है।

समाज का निर्माण मनुष्य करता है। उसके नियमों, मान्यताओं और सीमाओं का निर्माण भी वही करता है। शांति कायम रहे। लेकिन जब कोई मान्यता या नियम समाज की उन्नति या क्रियाशीलता में बाधक होने लगते हैं तो धीरे-धीरे उनमें परिवर्तन होने लगता है और यही परिवर्तन कभी क्रांति तो कभी आधुनिकता के रूप में उनमें आने लगता है। पाश्चात्य संस्कृति एवं औद्योगीकरण के फलस्वरूप सामाजिक स्तर पर मानवीय संबंधों में परिवर्तन हुए, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप स्वार्थ, छल - कपट, भ्रष्टाचार, अनैतिकता एवं संकुचित भावनाएँ नए मानवीय संबंध धागों के सामान हैं। इसमें कुछ कच्चे धागे भी हो सकते हैं। न जाने कब टूट जाय पता नहीं। आधुनिक सम्य समाज में रिश्ते भी धागों के सामान टूट जा रहे हैं। निर्माला वार्मा की "पिचली गर्मियों में" में महीप पिचले तीन वर्षों से 'विद्यना' में रह रहा है। वह जब अपने घर आता है तब तक उसकी बहन नीना मर चुका जाता है। भाई आमी में भर्ती हो जाता है। महीप अपना सारा समय स्विमिंग पूल, पब में ही बिताता है। उनसे मिलाने की इच्छा भी नहीं होती। माँ मिलाने के लिए कहती है तो विरक्त भाव से कहता है कि "मेरा मन दूर चला गया है फिर अब तो ज्यादा दिन भी नहीं रहे।" भाई - भाई के बीच कितना अजनबीपन है इससे साफ पता है- "भारतीय समाज व्यवस्था का परंपरागत आधार पारिवारिक संबंध, औद्योगिक और तकनीकी विकास के साथ होने लगा। युवा पीढ़ी संभावतः पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक स्वतंत्रता की मांग करने लगी क्योंकि उनके समस्त परिवार समाज और मूल्यों के मध्य अपने अस्तित्व का प्रश्न मुख्य हो उठा था। परिणामतः परिवार का पुराना जग लगा और डॉ. पीधियाम के मध्य का संघर्ष आंतरिक स्तरों के साथ बाह्य स्तरों पर भी दिखाई देने लगा।"

आज का व्यक्ति अधिकाधिक आत्मकेन्द्रित होता जा रहा है। पिता-पुत्र, माँ-बेटी, पति-पत्नी या भाई-जैसे निकटतम संबंधों में भी एक अजनबीपन समाता जा रहा है। उदय प्रकाश की कहानी "मूँग, धागा और आम" में मानवीय या आपसी संवेदाना से अछूते उदासीन एकाकीपन की भावना से ग्रस्त परिवार का चित्रण किया है। ने पशु पात्र के द्वारा संत्रास की स्थिति का चित्रण प्रस्तुत किया है। "फसल काटने के बाद खाली खेतों में जो जाता है वह एक पछतावा है या दुःख। ऐसे खेतों को देखकर एक ऐसे घर की याद आती है जिसमें वर्षों पहले

తెలుగు భాష ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితి

- డా. ఇ. వెంకటేశ్వరం, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు పి.వి.కె.ఎన్. ప్రభుత్వ దిగ్గి కళాశాల(స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి), చిత్తూరు.

“దేశభాషలందు తెలుగు లెస్స” అని శ్రీకృష్ణదేవ రాయలు “సుందర తెలుగు” అని సుబ్రహ్మణ్యభారతి “జాన తెలుగు” అని నిన్ను చాడుడు, “ఆంధ్రభాష యమ్మక మాండ్రాక్షరంబులు, మురుపు లాలుకు గుండ్ర ముత్తెయములు ఆంధ్రజాతి నీతిననుసరించు” అని వేటూరి సుందరరామమూర్తిగారు మొదలగు అనేక మంది పండితులు తెలుగు భాష యొక్క గొప్పదనాన్ని గురించి తెలియజేశారు. కానీ నేడు తెలుగు భాషయొక్క పరిస్థితి దినకీ ఖిన్నంగా తయారయ్యింది. ప్రస్తుతం వివిధ సమావేశాలలో, సభలలో, పాఠశాలలో, కళాశాలలో, విశ్వ విద్యాలయాలలో, తెలుగులో మాట్లాడలేమని చెప్పడం, తెలుగులో రాయలేమని చెప్పడమే చాలా గొప్ప విషయం గానూ, తమ అర్హతను, స్థాయిని పెంచే లక్షణంగానూ తయారయ్యింది. ఇదంతా మనకు మన భాషపై స్వాభిమానం లేదని చెప్పడానికి నిదర్శనంగా చెప్పవచ్చు. దీనికి కారణాలు అనేకం. నేటి కుటుంబ వ్యవస్థ యాంత్రికంగా మారడం, లోపభూయిష్టమైన విద్యా విధానం, ప్రభుత్వాల బాధ్యతారాహిత్యం, మాతృభాషపై మమకారం మాతృభాషాభిమానం తగ్గడం, ఆంగ్లభాషా వ్యామోహం మొదలైనవి కారణాలుగా చెప్పవచ్చు.

ఆంగ్లేయులు మన దేశాన్ని విడిచిపెట్టి 70 సంవత్సరాలు దాటిపోయినా, నేటికీ కూడా మనం ఆంగ్లభాషా సంకెళ్ళు సుండి విముక్తి పొందలేపోతున్నాము. ఇలా జరగడానికి కారణం నాటి ఆంగ్ల విద్యావిధానమే. ఎంతో ముందుచూపుతో ఆంగ్లేయులు ఆనాడు చేసిన ద్రోహమే ఈనాడు తెలుగుభాష మనకుగడకు ప్రస్తావన చేసింది. అది ఎంతగా ప్రభావం చేసింది అంటే 1947లో బ్రిటీష్ ప్రభుత్వం మనదేశం నుంచి వెళ్లిపోయినా ఆంగ్ల విద్యా విధానాన్ని మనం వదలుకోలేక పోతున్నాం. నాడు ఆంగ్ల విద్యను ప్రవేశపెట్టడానికి ఆంగ్లేయుల స్వార్థము,

స్వప్రయోజనాలు కేవలం రెండే. అవి ఒకటి దీని ద్వారా వారికి ఉపయోగకరమైన రీతిలో ఉద్యోగులను తయారు చేసుకోవడం. అంటే బ్రిటీష్ ప్రభుత్వానికి పనికివచ్చే విధంగా భారతయుల్ని తయారుచేసుకోవడం, రెండు. క్రైస్తవ మత వ్యాప్తి. కానీ ఆ నిర్ణయం నేడు భారతదేశం లోని అనేక స్థానిక భాషలు తమ ఉనికిని కోల్పోయేలా చేసింది. అందులో తెలుగు కూడా ఉండటం మన యొక్క దురదృష్టము. మరియు దానికి బాధ్యులు కూడా మనమే. ఇటీవల కాలంలో తెలుగు భాషా, సంస్కృతుల పరిరక్షణపై చర్చనచర్చలు, అందోళనలు జరుగుతున్న నేపథ్యంలో వివిధ రంగాలలో తెలుగు పరిస్థితి ఎలా ఉందా ఒకసారి పరిశీలిద్దాం.

విద్యారంగంలో తెలుగు :

ప్రాథమిక స్థాయిలో విద్యార్బోధన మాతృభాషలోనే జరగాలని సుప్రీంకోర్టు 25 సంవత్సరాలు క్రితమే చెప్పినా భాతరు చేయకుండా అన్ని విద్యాలయాలలో ప్రాథమిక స్థాయి నుండి ఆంగ్లాన్ని ప్రారంభిస్తున్నాయి. ఒకప్పుడు తెలుగు మాధ్యమంలోనే విద్యార్బోధన జరిగేది. నేడు ప్రాథమిక, మాధ్యమిక, ఉన్నత స్థాయి అని తేడా లేకుండా అన్ని స్థాయిలలో ఆంగ్లంలో బోధిస్తున్నారు. ప్రాథమిక స్థాయిలో తెలుగులోనే బోధించాలి. 5వ తర గతిలో ఆంగ్లభాషను ద్వితీయభాషగా, 6వ తరగతిలో హిందీని తృతీయ భాషగా ఆమలు చేయాలి అనే విద్యా విధానాన్ని నేడు పాటించడం లేదు. ఫలితంగా తెలుగు కేవలం ఒక సరైక్టుకే పరిమితమైపోయింది. “ఇంగ్లీషు చదవిన ఒక కుల్రాడికి మునసబ్ ఉద్యోగం వచ్చింది” అని కన్యాకుల్యం నాటకంలో అగ్నిహోత్రావధానులు భార్య వెంకమ్మ అగ్నిహోత్రావధానుతో అంటుంది. అంటే ఇంగ్లీషులో చదివితే ఉద్యోగం వస్తుంది అనే భావన మనకు 100 సంవత్సరాల క్రితమే ప్రారంభమై నేటికీ



AMPHIBIAN FAUNA (FAMILY: MICROHYLIDAE AND RHACOPHORIDAE) ASSORTMENT AND ALLOCATION IN SOUTH INDIA

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ABSTRACT

South Indian region has vast number of flora and fauna, and also many endemic and endangered species. Amphibians are represented by high species richness and endemism in south india. Though there are few studies that have looked at the ecological aspects of the amphibians in the Western Ghats, inventories of amphibians are available for many parts of the Ghats. Though the amphibians are considered as biological indicators for their susceptibility to even very small changes in the surrounding environment and their habitats typically spread across the interface between terrestrial and aquatic habitats. They are the only vertebrate group with dual life stages and perform vital ecological functions. However, amphibian diversity of the Western Ghats is facing major threats due to deforestation, human dominated land-scapes and rapid urbanization resulting in land use changes, loss and modification of habitat. The present survey revealed that the family Microhylidae consists of 61 genera and 279 species in the worldwide, of which 15 species belonging to 5 genera occur in India. One species found in the present survey. Mean while the family Rhacophoridae includes 10 genera and 186 species in the world, of which 6 genera and 52 species occur in India. Now two species are found.

KEYWORDS: Amphibian fauna, Morphological characters, Family Microhylidae, Rhacophoridae Biological indicators, Western Ghats.

INTRODUCTION

Amphibian research in India is limping primarily due to the lack of appropriate and reliable reference books that cover all the known species. Such guides, despite the number of excellent photographs of rare species, we know have not been produced since we do not have sufficient specimens of all the described species anywhere in the country. The lack of correctly identified and well maintained specimens have offered little scope for even a serious student of amphibian, studies to attempt preparing a field guide to any part of India. (S.V.Subba reddy., 2007). Amphibians may be defined as cold blooded or poikilothermic verterbrates typically living on land and breeding in water, they are having a smooth or rough skin rich in glands which keep in moist. If scales are present, they are hidden in the skin. The class Amphibia divided into three sub-classess. They are 1. Labyrinthodontia 2. Lissamphibia 3. Lepospondyli. The sub-class Labyrinthodontia and Lepospondyli are extinct. But all the modern Amphibia are included in sub-class - Lissamphibia. The sub-class: Lissamphibia is

divided into three orders as follows. Order: - Anura or Saelntia, Order: - Urodela or Caudata, Order: - Gymnophiana or Apoda.

According to S.V.Subbareddy (2007). Many species are found in South India among three orders. The following species are found on surveying and described in this investigation. These are surveyed and collected in and around Tirupati, and some part of Andhra Pradesh. The discovery of amphibians in Western Ghats was initiated during the year 1799 by Schneider and it continued at a regular pace till now. In the View of present scenario Amphibian fauna facing major threats due to deforestation, human dominated land-scapes and rapid urbanization resulting in land use changes, loss and modification of habitat, pollution and traffic noise (Aravind and Gururaja, 2011). Amphibians in India are highly diverse with 337 species of which 301 are anurans (Anil et al., 2011a; Biju et al., 2011; Dinesh et al., 2011). The amphibians in India are beginning to be studied in detail (Dutta, 1997), and species are being discovered

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Land Classification Based on Hyper Spectral Images using Deep Learning Techniques

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Abstract

The study of chemical and physical properties of a remote sensing data is done by one of the form called as Hyper Spectral image. The Hyper Spectral image (HSI) is a captured data with consistent materials in a nonlinear relation form. Each HSI has specific wavelength with spectral reflectance in a matching entries on vector with high dimensional pixels. Although classification of HIS performance is good based on spectral-spatial but they depend heavily on hand craft or based on shallow descriptors. The ability of representing features in the form of custom made is not sufficient to label the dissimilarity among the classes of altered or same. Extracting the features is measured as essential technique in HSI classification. To extract the features Deep Learning method is used due to classifying the 2D and 3D dimensions and to extract certain shapes in an image etc., can do clearly. And compared what outcomes will come by applying deep learning to the data using Big Data.

Keywords: Hyperspectral image, Deep Learning, Big data, feature extraction, PCA.

1. Introduction

In remote sensing Hyper Spectral image [9] is a gather of electromagnetic spectrum with range of observable infrared wavelength which is most important technique. HSI holds the narrow spectral bands in hundreds of bands are collected from the surface of earth and from the area. HSI has dimensional vector pixel is high and records relate to the spectral reflectance in a definite wavelength. The distinctive spectral dissimilarity is the main advantage which is extensively used in numerous fields.

The major challenge in hyperspectral images are dimensionality because it has highly dimension [1]. The dimensionality of spectral is equivalent to the wholesum of bands, with a piece of band is representing a dimension, and it is large extending in hundreds. When the sum of dimensions is linearly enlarged, the size of feature space rises exponentially. Hence huge volume of data is vital

for modelling in the space [5]. Though, the troubles in gathering and outlays connected with the analysis of physical and chemical materials properties, ground truth data is very unusual in hyperspectral datasets. These disastrous combinations of high dimensionality and inadequate ground truth data leads to over fit and consume low generalization performance. This problem has been mentioned as Hughes or dimensionality phenomenon. The classical methodology for this difficulty is called as reduction of dimensionality [3] which is executed as feature extraction that alter the spectral to an inferior dimension illustration or band selection [6] that will choose a subset of most important bands for analysis. To reduce dimensionality hypothesis is used for extracting features in hyper spectral bands over samples which vary gradually in spectrum reflectance at most wavelengths to represent spectral data. Like hypothesis is used for band selection to effect different material properties to manifest in few bands also titled as spectral features, for analysis complete spectrum is not

'చిత్తూరు కథ' సంకలనం - చిత్తూరు ప్రజల ఆచార వ్యవహారాలు

- డా॥ సి॥ జయచంద్రులు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.యస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి) చిత్తూరు.

ఆధునిక తెలుగుసాహిత్యంలో అత్యంత ప్రబాదరణ పొందిన సాహితీప్రక్రియ కథ. వ్యక్తికరణకు చక్కని మార్గం కావడంతోనే దీని సాహిత్యయుగంలో కథకు ప్రబాదరణ రోజురోజుకు పెరుగుతూ ఉంది. సమకాలీన సమాజంలోని అరిసూక్ష్మ విషయం నుండి అది స్థూలమైన విషయాలను అభివ్యక్తికరించడంలో కథ ముందున్నది. ఈ కథలు దాదాపుగా, సంఘటనలుగా, సంకలనాలుగానే ఆవిష్కరించబడుతున్నాయి. అలాంటి సంకలనాలలో 'కథల కథ', 'నెల్లూరు కథ', 'సేమ కథలు', 'మొరనువాడు కథ'లున్నాయి. ఈ కోవకు సంబంధించి 'చిత్తూరు కథ' సంకలనం. ఈ 'చిత్తూరు కథ' అనే సంకలనం నలభైనాలుగు కథల సమాహారం. ఈ సంకలనాన్ని తిరుపతికి చెందిన కదాళిలాషి పేరూరు బాలసుబ్రహ్మణ్యం 2014 సంవత్సరం వెలుగులోకి తెచ్చారు. ఈ 'చిత్తూరుకథ' సంకలనం చిత్తూరుజిల్లా ఏర్పడి వంద సంవత్సరాలు పూర్తి చేసుకున్న సందర్భంగా స్థానికంగా ఉనికిని చాటుకునేందుకు ఆవిష్కరించడం జరిగింది. ఈ కథలు చిత్తూరు ప్రజల సాంఘిక, ఆర్థిక, సాంస్కృతిక, రాజకీయ సంబంధ విషయాలను కొంత వరకు సమగ్రంగా అధ్యయనం చేస్తున్నాయి. చిత్తూరు ప్రజల జీవన విధానాలను, వారి మనస్తత్వాలను, ఆచార వ్యవహారాలను కథల సందర్భ విషయాలను ఈ చిత్తూరు కథలు కళ్ళకు కట్టినట్లు చిత్రించాయి. చిత్తూరు జిల్లా మదనపల్లి నుండి వరదయ్యపాళెం వరకు సుమారు నూటయాభై కిలోమీటర్ల విస్తీర్ణం గల రాష్ట్రంలో పెద్ద జిల్లాలలో చిత్తూరు జిల్లా ఒకటి. చిత్తూరుకు పడమర కర్ణాటక రాష్ట్రం, దక్షిణాన తమిళరాష్ట్రాలు ఉన్నాయి. అలా చిత్తూరుజిల్లా సుమారు రాష్ట్రాల సంగమ ప్రదేశమని చెప్పవచ్చు. తెలుగు, తమిళం మరియు కన్నడ సంప్ర

దాయాలకు చిత్తూరు నెలవు. అహారపు అలవాట్లలో, ఆచార వ్యవహారాల్లో తూర్పు చిత్తూరు ప్రజలపై తమిళ సంప్రదాయ ప్రభావం, పశ్చిమ చిత్తూరు ప్రజలపై కన్నడ సంప్రదాయ ప్రభావాలను ఈ చిత్తూరు కథలు చక్కగా చిత్రించాయి. ముఖ్యంగా చిత్తూరు ప్రజల భాషపై తమిళ, కన్నడ భాషల ప్రభావాలు చిత్తూరు కథల్లో మనకు కనిపిస్తాయి. తమిళ రాజధాని చెన్నై చిత్తూరుకు అత్యంత సమీపం కావడం చేత తమిళ భాషాప్రభావం తెలుగుపై అధికంగా ఉందని మనం చిత్తూరు కథల ద్వారా తెలుసుకోవచ్చు. ఇప్పుడు తమిళ, కన్నడ సమాజాల ప్రభావం వల్ల చిత్తూరు ప్రజల ఆచార వ్యవహారాలకు సంబంధించిన సామాజిక పరిస్థితులు ఎలా ఉన్నాయో పరిశీలిద్దాం.

ఆచారము అనే పదానికి అలవాటు, వాడుక, సంప్రదాయం, మర్యాద, అభ్యాసం, ధర్మం అనే అర్థాలున్నాయి. ఏదైనా ఒక సంఘంలో గానీ, మతంలోకానీ, కుటుంబంలో కానీ తరతరాలుగా పాటించే దానిని 'ఆచారము' అని అంటారు. పండగలకు, పెళ్ళిళ్ళకు, శుభకార్యాలకు, చెడు కార్యాలకు కూడా ఆచారాల్ని పాటిస్తారు. ఆచారాలన్నవి ఆయా కుల, మత, సంఘం ఆధిరయలను తెలియ జేస్తాయని చెప్పవచ్చు. ఈ ఆచారాలు కాలాన్ని బట్టి మారవచ్చు. పాత ఆచారాల స్థానంలో కొత్త ఆచారాలు రావచ్చు. ఆచారాలు పాటిస్తే మంచి జరుగుతుందని, మరచిపోతే చెడు జరుగుతుందని ప్రజల నమ్మకం. మానవుడు పుట్టింది మొదలు మరణించే వరకు అన్ని కార్యక్రమాల్లో ఈ ఆచారాల్ని పాటిస్తాడు. ఈ ఆచారాల ద్వారా ఆయా కాలాల్లో ప్రజల జీవనవిధానాన్ని, ప్రజల ఆహారపు అలవాట్లు వంట విషయాలను తెలుసుకోవచ్చు. ఈ ఆచారాలు కుటుంబ సంక్షేమం కోసం, కుల సంక్షేమం

కె.బి.ఎస్. పబ్లికేషన్స్, హైదరాబాద్, డి. సైన్స్, కళాశాల, హైదరాబాద్.

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంపై స్త్రీవాద సాహిత్య ప్రభావం

- డా. ఇ.బి.సు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, ఏ.వి.కె.యస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (స్వ), చిత్తూరు.

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంపై ఆధునిక కాలంలో అనేక సాహితీ ప్రక్రియలు ప్రభావితం చేసాయి. ముఖ్యంగా జాతీయోద్యమం, కాలానిక, ఆచార్యుడయ, విప్లవకవి తోడ్యమాలు ఎక్కువగా ప్రభావితం చేసాయి. ఈ ప్రక్రియల అనంతరం అత్యంత ప్రభావం చూపిన ఉద్యమం స్త్రీవాదం. ముఖ్యంగా స్త్రీవాదం 1975 తరువాత రూపుదిద్దుకొని 1985 నుంచి స్థిరపడి క్రమంగా అన్ని ప్రక్రియలపై విస్తరించింది. ఈ ప్రక్రియ అంగంలో ఫెమినిజం అన్న పదానికి సమానార్థకంగా తెలుగులో "స్త్రీవిముక్తి" అనీ, "స్త్రీ విమోచనోద్యమం" అనీ రకాల పేర్లతో ఉన్నది. అయితే ఏటన్నిటి తరువాత "స్త్రీవాదం" అన్నపేరుతో వాడుకలో ఉన్నది.

తెలుగు స్త్రీవాద సాహిత్య నేపథ్యాన్ని పరిశీలిస్తే అమెరికాలో 1960ల ఆరంభ ప్రారంభము కల్పించారు ఏవైద్యులు. ఇంటి దాకిరికి జీతం ఉండాలనే నినాదం కూడా 1970 తరువాత అమెరికాలో ఉద్యమరూపం దాల్చింది. ఓటు హక్కు, విద్యాహక్కు, ఎన్నికల్లో పోటీచేసే హక్కు ఏటన్నిటిని స్త్రీలు పోరాటం ద్వారానే సాధించారు. ఈ సామాజిక ఉద్యమాలతోపాటు కొందరి స్త్రీల రచనలు కూడా భారతదేశంలో స్త్రీవాద ఉద్యమానికి ప్రేరణ నిచ్చాయి. వాటిలో ముఖ్యంగా చెప్పకొదగినవి 1792లో ఇంగ్లండు రచయిత్రి 'మేరీహాల్ స్టాన్ క్రాఫ్ట్' రచించిన 'ఇండికేషన్ ఆఫ్ ది రైట్స్ ఆఫ్ విమెన్' స్త్రీల హక్కుల గురించి చర్చించిన మొట్టమొదటి పుస్తకం. 1942లో ఫ్రెంచి రచయిత్రి సెమన్-డి-బోరా రచించిన 'ది సెకండ్ సెక్స్' మొదలగు రచనలు స్త్రీవాద సాహిత్యాన్ని ప్రభావితం చేసాయి.

స్త్రీవాద సాహిత్య చర్చకు దోహదం చేసిన ప్రధానాంశాలు.

తెలుగు భాష, ఒకదంబులు అర్ధ, & సైన్స్ కళాశాల, పెదనందిపాడు.

1. స్త్రీ పఠనానికి, అణచివేతలకు కారణమైన పురుషాధిక్య భావజాలం గుర్తించడం.
2. పునరుత్పత్తి, లైంగికత్వం, అనేభావనలు స్త్రీ జీవితాన్ని ఎలా నియంత్రిస్తున్నాయో చర్చించడం.
3. స్త్రీల శరీరాలకూ, మనస్సుకూ, వివాహవ్యవస్థకూ సంబంధించి తరతరాలుగా నిలిచిపోయిన సంఘటనలు.
4. ఇంటిదాకిరి, పిల్లలు పెంపకం మొదలైనవి కూడా ఉత్పత్తిలో భాగంగా చేర్చాలని స్త్రీవాదం చెప్పడం.
5. పితృస్వామ్య వ్యవస్థ, కుటుంబ వ్యవస్థలోని లోపాలను ఎత్తి చూపడమే కర్తవ్యంగా భావించడం.
6. స్త్రీని ఆమె పోషించే రకరకాల 'పాత్ర'ల ద్వారా కాక, ఒక వ్యక్తిగా గుర్తించవలసిన సమయం ఆసన్నమైనదని చెప్పడం.

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో స్త్రీవాదం :

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో ఎంతోమంది కవయిత్రిలున్నారు. తమ్మక్క నుంచి కవితా ప్రస్థానం ప్రారంభమైనా, స్త్రీవాద సాహిత్యం తెలుగులో 1972లో ఓల్గా రాసిన "వ్రతి స్త్రీ ఒక నిర్మలకావాలి" అన్న కవితలో స్త్రీవాదం ప్రారంభమైందని చెప్పవచ్చు. అయితే అది ఉద్యమ రూపం దాల్చి, ఒక ప్రభంజనంగా మారి సమ కాలీన సాహిత్యాన్ని ఒక ఊపు ఊపడం 1977 తరువాత జరిగింది. "నీలిమేఘాలు" తెలుగులో తొలి స్త్రీవాద కవితా సంకలనం.

స్త్రీవాద అస్తిత్వం :

స్త్రీల అస్తిత్వమంటే వాళ్ళ శరీరాలనే భావనను స్త్రీవాద కవిత్య ఖండించింది. శిలాలోలిత 'రేవతిదేవి' తనకవిత "పరాయి ముఖం" లో



INTERNATIONAL VIRTUAL CONFERENCE ON ETHNOMEDICINE, CHALLENGING AND OPPORTUNITIES IN GLOBAL HEALTHCARE SCENARIO¹

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INTERNATIONAL VIRTUAL CONFERENCE ON

“ETHNOMEDICINE-CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN GLOBAL HEALTHCARE SCENARIO”

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INTERNATIONAL VIRTUAL CONFERENCE ON ETHNOMEDICINE, CHALLENGING AND OPPORTUNITIES IN GLOBAL HEALTHCARE SCENARIO¹
JAYPURI, GUERRA AND FEDERAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, NIGERIA



INTERNATIONAL VIRTUAL CONFERENCE ON ETHNOMEDICINE, CHALLENGING AND OPPORTUNITIES IN GLOBAL HEALTHCARE SCENARIO¹

ONLINE EVENT

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Evaluation of *Brideliaferasa* (L.) A. Juss. leaf extracts for phytochemical screening, Antioxidant and Antibacterial activity using *In Vitro* assays

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with the medicinal properties, antioxidant and antibacterial activity of two species of Euphorbiaceae family, *Brideliaferasa* (L.) A. Juss (spinosakho tree) is one of the potential medicinal plants distributed in South Indian moist deciduous forests. The plant is useful traditionally in curing lumbago and hemiplegia. The bark is good for the removal of urinary concretions in addition to rheumatism and is also well known in ayurvedic medicine for kidney stone. The plant is reported for hypoglycemic, hypotensive and antiviral properties. Decoction of stem bark with country liquor is used to prevent pregnancy and also for diarrhea and curative.

In view of its wide importance in folklore as well as Ayurvedic system of medicine, these two plants were selected for evaluation of pharmacological properties using *in vitro* assays. The leaf extracts were screened for antioxidants, DPPH radical scavenging activity and represented as Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) equivalent. The extracts were also tested for antibacterial activity on four human pathogenic bacteria using disc diffusion method. The extracts were also estimated for polyphenolics and represented as gallic acid equivalents. The extracts exhibited significant quantity of polyphenols and antioxidants in addition to free radical scavenging activity and anti-bacterial properties will be discussed in detail. Free radicals and reactive oxygen species which are implicated in various immune-modulatory diseases have attracted great attention in recent years. They are readily derived from oxygen (reactive oxygen species: ROS) and nitrogen (reactive nitrogen species: RNS) in human body by various endogenous systems, when exposed to different physicochemical conditions or pathophysiological status. Hence the present study might be applied in better understanding of healing properties of various diseases of human. The selected plants were exhibited very effective and significant free radical scavenging activity and might be useful in prevention of infectious diseases, cancer, diabetes or age-related diseases.



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

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FINANCIAL CRIMES AND MONEY LAUNDERING

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ABSTRACT

Money laundering and financial crimes are an activity which is common in all areas. This has been done by cyber crime fraudsters and exploiting the general public, as well as banks, and others. Due to this it damages to many and getting loss to entire global. Now-a-days, its crime has been increasing very enormous. So, govt. of India has been taken the following measures to controlling and monitoring it. In order to prevent it by passing the bill in parliament, this paper deals with introduction to AML, its features of financial crimes and Anti-money laundering and methods of laundering, and process of money laundering, the trends of money laundering in local, regional and at global level also, and its recommendations and its conclusions. Money laundering is the illegal process of concealing the origins of money obtained illegally by passing it through a complex sequence of bank transfers and commercial transactions. One of the problems of criminal activities is accounting for the proceeds without raising the suspension of law enforcement agencies. India's promising position as a financial centre and its system of informal cross border money flows makes the country's susceptibility to money laundering. Some frequent sources of illegitimate earnings in India are narcotics trafficking, corruption, income tax evasion etc. Combating money laundering is the most important task for the financial sector. For India, to diminish informal money transfer channels, it needs to fortify enforcement around the important areas - responsibility of management in Anti Money Laundering (AML) policies, scrutinizing of AML systems, adoption of appropriate 'Know Your Customer' norms, transaction monitoring, staff training towards regulation compliance

KEYWORDS: FINANCIAL CRIMES, AML, TRAFFICKING, CORRUPTION, TAX EVASION, NARCOTICS, REGULATION COMPLIANCE.



CYCLIC VOLTAMMETRIC DETERMINATION OF ZOPICLONE IN PHARMACEUTICALS AND BLOOD SAMPLES USING GLASSY CARBON ELECTRODE

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ABSTRACT

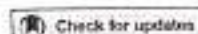
Cyclic voltammetric, and differential pulse voltammetric techniques are used to determine zopiclone in pharmaceuticals and blood samples using glassy carbon electrode. It was selected to get reduction mechanism of $>C=O<$ group. Zopiclone was examined in phosphate buffer over a pH range from pH 2.0 to pH 8.0 by differential pulse voltammetry and cyclic voltammetric methods. GCE showed one reduction peak at $-0.6V$ with a peak reduction current of $-4.5 \mu A$ using phosphate buffer solution at pH 6.0. No oxidation peak was observed at this potential in the reverse scan, suggesting that the electrochemical reaction is a totally irreversible process. The procedure was applied to the analysis of human blood samples.

KEYWORDS: Zopiclone (ZPLN), acetonitrile, phosphate buffer, glassy carbon electrode, cyclic voltammetry, differential pulse voltammetry.

INTRODUCTION

Zopiclone is a central nervous system depressant and belongs to nonbenzodiazepine sedative and hypnotic. Structure of zopiclone was shown in Fig. It is used to treat insomnia where sleep initiation or sleep maintenance are prominent symptoms. Long term use is not recommended as tolerance, dependence, addiction can occur with prolonged use.^[1-2]

Zopiclone is a cyclopyrnone compound that has been reported to possess hypnotic, muscle relaxant, and anticonvulsant properties analogous to benzodiazepine compounds such as diazepam. Chemically,^[3] it is 4-methyl-1piperazine-carboxylic acid- 6-(5-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-6,7-dihydro-7-oxo-5H-pyrrolo[3,4-b]pyrazin-5-yl ester. Zopiclone belongs to the



ARTICLE

Insights into non-ideal behaviour of benzyl alcohol with (C₂-C₄) carboxylic acids through volumetric, ultrasonic and ATR-FTIR spectroscopic studies

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ABSTRACT

In the present work, experimental density (ρ) and speed of sound (u) data for the binary mixtures of benzyl alcohol with acetic acid, propionic acid, and n-butyric acid have been reported over the complete range of mole fraction at $298.15 \text{ K} \leq T \leq 313.15 \text{ K}$. Excess volumes (V^E), excess isentropic compressibilities (κ_s^E), excess partial molar volumes (\bar{V}_i^E), and excess partial molar volumes at infinite dilution ($\bar{V}_i^{E,\infty}$) have been computed from the experimental data. The excess thermodynamic properties are found to be negative over the entire range of composition at the investigated temperatures. The temperature dependence of the excess thermodynamic properties has been investigated. All the excess functions are correlated with the Redlich-Kister equation. Further, attenuated total reflection Fourier transform infrared (ATR-FTIR) spectra for the studied binary solutions have been recorded at the equimolar composition to evaluate the extent of cross-association between component molecules through intermolecular hydrogen bonding.

ARTICLE HISTORY

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KEYWORDS

Benzyl alcohol; acetic acid; propionic acid; n-Butyric acid; excess volume; hydrogen bonding

1. Introduction

The sound knowledge on structure-property relationships of binary liquid mixtures through accurate density (ρ) and speed of sound (u) measurements as a function of composition has relevance in industrial, chemical engineering and technological processes not only in development of efficient separation processes, transport equipment but also in the design of engineering calculations involving chemical purification, heat transfer, mass transfer, fluid flow, etc. [1–3]. The study on excess thermodynamic properties of mixed solvents is one of the excellent methods to understand the intermolecular forces qualitatively and quantitatively and also the geometrical effects existing between the components with different molecular sizes, shapes and chemical nature [4,5]. Further, the understanding of thermo-physical (ρ and u) and thermodynamic properties (V^E and κ_s^E) is indispensable in the development of thermodynamic models, namely, group contribution methods, reliable correlations and to test the existing solution theories [6,7]. The investigation on excess thermodynamic properties of binary solutions also contributes a huge data to thermodynamic data bank [8].

The carboxylic acids (CA) are considered to be highly polar protic solvents as indicated by their high dipole moments. The strongly polarised hydroxyl group (-O-H) and carbonyl group



Optical and electrical investigations on Cu_2SnS_3 layers prepared by two-stage process



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ABSTRACT

Cu_2SnS_3 thin films were prepared using a simple and phase-controlled two-stage process. Initially, Cu-Sn precursors were deposited by DC sputtering, followed by sulfurization at different temperatures (T_s) that vary in the range, 150 - 500 °C. An exhaustive study of the optical properties in relation to sulfurization temperature was performed using transmission and reflectance measurements. The estimated optical absorption coefficient for all the layers was very high and found to be $> 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. The optical band gap was determined using Tauc plots and it varied in the range, 1.49–2.34 eV with an increase of T_s . The refractive index (n) and the extinction coefficient (k) were also obtained. The optical properties like dispersion parameters, dielectric constant, dissipation factor, optical conductivity, surface energy loss function, volume energy loss function and optical haze were also calculated. Further, analysis of electrical properties such as electrical resistivity, mobility and carrier density of the prepared films with sulfurization temperature was made in order to verify the suitability of synthesized CTS layers for solar cell application.

1. Introduction

Now-a-days metal chalcogenides play a significant role in the field of optoelectronic devices, particularly for the production of large-scale photovoltaic panels at low cost. The metal chalcogenide, copper tin sulfide (Cu_2SnS_3) is a ternary compound which is simple and nontoxic with a high abundance of the constituent elements. Cu_2SnS_3 (CTS) had high chemical and environmental stability relative to $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnSnS}_4$ and CuInGaSe_2 . Cu_2SnS_3 exhibits p-type electrical conductivity and shows high optical absorption coefficient ($> 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) with a change in the band gap (0.9–1.77 eV) depending on the structure. These unique optical properties make CTS as one of the perfect materials for photovoltaic applications [1–3]. Various physical and chemical techniques were used to synthesize Cu_2SnS_3 thin films. These techniques include thermal evaporation [4,5], pulsed laser deposition [6,7], electron beam evaporation [8], spray pyrolysis [9,10], two-stage process [11], chemical bath deposition [12,13], spin coating [14,15], SILAR method [16,17], sol-gel process [18], screen printing [19], Dip coating [20], Drop-casting [21–23], Doctor blade technique [24], and electro-deposition [25]. Although chemical methods are simple and low cost, but there is a possibility for incorporation of impurities into the film during the growth process that degrades the quality of layers, ultimately limiting the solar power conversion efficiency (PCE) of these devices. Hence physical methods are generally preferable. Among the physical methods, two-stage process is more promising that involves two steps in the synthesis of CTS films. This process has an advantage of producing the films over large areas on a large scale.

A two-stage process may include either physical or chemical deposition techniques or a combination of both. Such types of

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CONTINUITY CONSISTENCY INNOVATION IN COMMERCE

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ABSTRACT

Innovation refers to creating more effective processes, products, concepts for a business, it could mean implementing new concepts improving good services or innovating new products. By new innovation we mean changing your business model and making changes in the both existing internal and external environment process. In order to deliver good product or services Successful innovation should be a part of your business strategy where you can create a culture of innovation and make a way for creating thinking. It can also improve the likelihood of business and can create more efficient process that can resultant in better productivity and performance. Innovative is one time deal or skill I wanted to say in my own words innovation is nothing but one time password. It must be non-stop; the innovative must be a continuous stream. The new and successful ideas play a key role in a business. Every business organization must be in this competitive world as innovative to success and their innovative must as a monopoly then only we can succeed and all customers will get innovative products as well successful innovation leads to economic development in the country as well as per capita income and national income.

Key words: Innovation, one time password, monopoly, per capita income, national income

Introduction

Innovation refers to something new or technology or to a change made to an existing product, idea or thought or field. Innovation in its modern meaning it is a new idea, creative thoughts, and new imaginations in form of device or method. Innovation includes original invention and creative use and defines innovation as a generation, admission and realization of new ideas, products, services and processes. Innovation is a continuous process with several inputs. It is not a linear or sequential process as it involves many interactions and feedback. Innovation approach should be real and not be illusory or imaginative and it should be solve specific and other problems and innovation should solve specific and other related problems. And it should recognize and address all visible and tangible opportunities to create a value of our client.

References: ¹ "Innovation", Merriam-webster.com, Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 14 March 2016

LITERATURE REVIEW

What is Innovation In Business?

According to the Oslo Report, business innovation is:

" (...) a new or improved product or business process (or a combination thereof) that differs significantly from the firm's previous products or business processes and that has been introduced on the market or brought into use by the firm."

Innovation Is Not Only Business-related

Nonetheless, innovation isn't just about business. It's a dynamic process that needs implementation, i.e. that something is put into active use or made available, but it can take place in all sectors of an economy. In fact, it can happen, according to the UN System of National Accounts (SNA), in four broad sectors of an economy: businesses, the general government, households, and NGOs serving households. But how exactly?

- Innovation in businesses consists of organizations that are mostly oriented towards the production of market goods and services.
- Innovation in the general government consists of institutional units with political and regulatory responsibilities. They redistribute income and wealth, as well as some services and goods, for individual and collective consumption, usually on a non-market framework.
- Households are institutional units made of one or more people. Their main purpose is to supply labor, undertake final consumption and eventually, as entrepreneurs, to produce goods and services too.
- NGOs serving households are legal entities mostly engaged in producing non-market services for households or the community. Their resources and manpower are the results of voluntary contributions.

'ఆలోచనలు' - సమకాలీన సమస్యల ప్రతిబింబాలు

- డాక్టర్ పి. బియ్యంపూర్ణి, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.యస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి), చిత్తూరు.

మానవుని మనిషిగా మరిచేది ఆక్షరశిల్పం. మానవుని లోని అజ్ఞానాన్ని పారద్రోలి విజ్ఞానాన్ని వెలిగించు దివ్య జ్యోతి లక్షణం. అక్షరం కళాత్మకమైతే అది సాహిత్యం. అక్షరము యొక్క విశ్వస్వరూపము సాహిత్యం. అలాంటి సాహిత్యం సమాజంలోని కల్మష భావాలను పారద్రోలి సూతన చైతన్యాన్ని సమాజానికి జవనత్వాలుగా అందిస్తుంది. అలాంటి సాహిత్యంలో కవిత్వం ఒక మార్గం లేదా ఒక పద్ధతి. లయాత్మకమైన తన పదవిన్యాసంతో కవిత్వం సమాజాన్ని ఒక లయబద్ధమైన మార్గంలో నడిపిస్తుంది. దనదంలో సందేహం ఏమాత్రం లేదు. అలాగే కవిత్వం సమాజాన్ని దర్శించిన కవి నుండి పుడుతుంది. ప్రతి కవి సమాజాన్ని సమాజంలోని ప్రజలకు దర్శింపజేయాలని ఆరాటపడుతూ ఉంటాడు. తద్వారా సమాజం వట్ల ప్రజలలో చైతన్యభావాల్ని పెంపొందింపజేయాలని పరి తపిస్తూ ఉంటాడు. అలాంటి కవుల సామాజిక స్పృహల వల్ల ఎన్నో సారవంతమైన, నజీవమైన, మార్గదర్శకమైన, చైతన్యవంతమైన కవితలు అవిచ్ఛింపబడుతూ ఉంటాయి. అలాంటి కవితల్లో సమకాలీన సమస్యలు, సామాజిక పరిస్థితులు, ప్రాపంచిక పోకడలు ప్రతిబింబిస్తూ ఉంటాయి. అలాంటి కవితల్లో ఆచార్య మాదభూషి సంపత్కుమార్ వదించిన 'ఆలోచనలు' అనే కవితల సమాహారం ఒకటి. ఈ 'ఆలోచనలు'లోని కవితలు ఆవాటి సమకాలీన సమాజానికి ప్రతిబింబమని చెప్పవచ్చు. ఆచార్య మాదభూషి సంపత్కుమార్ సమాజంలోని సమస్యలపై తన గళాన్ని విప్పి ప్రవదించిన కవితా మార్పికలు ఈ ఆలోచనలు. తనను గొప్ప మానవరా వాది, తమ కర్తవ్యం వట్ల నిబద్ధత కల్గిన అదర్శపురుషుడు. మంచి గురువుగా, పరిశోధకుడిగా, పర్యవేక్షకులుగా పేరు గడించినవారు. సాహిత్యానికి తన జీవితాన్ని అంకితం చేసిన కళాపిపాసి. విద్యార్థుల భవితకు పరితపించిన

అదర్శుడు. కవి, వ్యాసకర్త, విమర్శకుడు, అనువాద కుడు, పాత్రకేయిడుగా తెలుగు సాహిత్యానికి సేవ చేసిన చాషాచిమాని. తానే కాకుండా సమాజాన్ని సాహిత్యసేవకు మల్లించిన గొప్ప భాషాసేవకుడు. తెలుగు లిపికి అంతర్జా తీయ భ్యాతిని తెచ్చిన తెలుగుతల్లి ముద్దుబిడ్డడు. అలాంటి భాషాసేవకుని సాహిత్యాన్ని విశ్లేషించుటకు నా పరిశోధనా ప్రయత్నం ఈ వ్యాసం.

'ఆలోచనలు' అన్నవి ఒక కవితా సంపుటి కావు. అవి కేవలం 'జర్నలిస్టిక్' రచనలుగా పేర్కొనడం వారి నిరాదం బర ఆలోచనలకు ప్రతీక. ఇందులోని కవితలు చాలా సూక్ష్మరూపాల్లో ఉన్నప్పటికీ అణువంత భావాల్ని పేల్చు తున్నవి. అణువు పరిమాణంలో చిన్నవే అయినా ఎంతో శక్తివంతమైనవని మనకు తెలిసిందే. ఇందులో హైకూ కవిత్వం, మినీ కవితా లక్షణాలు కనిపిస్తూ పాఠకుల్ని చైతన్యవంతం చేస్తున్నాయి. సుప్రసిద్ధ అభ్యుదయ కవి ఆరుద్ర గారి 'కూనలమ్మ వదాలు'లో ఉన్న చమత్కారం, నడకలు మనకు ఈ కవితల్లో కనిపిస్తాయి. అలాగే చురకలు, నూచనలు, సామాజిక స్పృహ వీటిలో మనకు కానవస్తాయి. ఈ కవితల్లో ప్రధానంగా రాజకీయ సమస్యలు, బాలల సమస్యలు, రైతు జీవితం, అవినీతి, శ్రామికుల సమస్యలు, స్త్రీ హక్కులు, దళిత చైతన్యం, కళాకారుల జీవితం, కవిత్వస్థానం, గ్రామీణజీవితం, మానవ సంబంధాలు, ప్రపంచీకరణ, పేదరికం, ఓటు ప్రాధాన్యతల వంటి అనేక సమస్యలు మనకు దర్శన మిస్తాయి.

ఆచార్య మాదభూషి సంపత్కుమార్ కు పిల్లలన్నా, విద్యార్థులన్నా అమితమైన ప్రేమ. అలాంటి సంపత్ కుమార్ గారి 'ఆలోచనలు' కవితల్లోని సమస్యల్లో మొట్ట మొదటిగా బాలల సమస్యలను పరిశీలిస్తాం.

మాడభూషి 'వికారి' కవిత్యం - పరిశీలన

- డాక్టర్ ఇ.కె.సు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.యన్.ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (స్వ), చిత్తూరు.

ఆచార్య మాడభూషి సంపత్ కుమార్ చిన్నప్పటి నుండి బాషా సాహిత్యాలపై ఆభిమానం ఎక్కువగా ఉండటం వల్ల ఆ దిశగా ముందుకెళ్తు తెలుగులో ఎం.ఎ.పట్టభద్రులై, పి.హెచ్.డి చేసి పాత్రికేయునిగా జీవితం కొనసాగించి, మద్రాసు విశ్వవిద్యాలయం తెలుగు శాఖలో చెరి, తెలుగు శాఖాధ్యక్షులుగా ఉంటూ మరెన్నో పదవులు అలంకరించడమే కాకుండా తెలుగులో అనేక రచనలు, కవితలను రాయటం జరిగింది. ముఖ్యంగా కవితలు, జీవితం-కవిత్యం, వికారి, కవితా ఓ కవితా: వస్తువు బాషా శైలి, శత్రువుతో ప్రయాణం, చివరకు నువ్వే గెలుస్తావు మొదలగు కవితా సంపుటాలు. ఇంకా వ్యాకరణ విజ్ఞానం, మూడో మనిషి, తమిళ జానపద కళలు, మొదటి అబద్ధం, ఒక విశేష మొదలగు రచనలు చేశారు. సరళమయిన భాషలో, భావవ్యక్తీకరణలో పాఠకులను తనవైపు మళ్ళించుకోగల గొప్ప రచనా వైఫల్యం గల సమర్థులు ఆచార్య మాడభూషి సంపత్ కుమార్ గారు. మచ్చుకు మనము వారి 'వికారి' కవితా సంపుటిలోని కొన్ని కవితలను పరిశీలిస్తే మనకు అతని కవితా వైఫల్యంలోని గొప్పతనం అవగతమవుతుంది.

నోరు తెరవండి :

జకనైవా / నోరు తెరచి మాట్లాడండమ్మా / వేల సంవత్సరాలనుంచి
హాసంగా ఉంచిన నోరు / తెరవడానికి కొంచెం
ఇబ్బందిగా ఉన్నా / నోరు తెరచి మాట్లాడండి
..... / / నువ్వు నోరు తెరిస్తేదాలు
పరారు / నోరు తెరవమ్మా / నీకు చియ్యేది ఏమిలేదు
/ అవమానాలు తప్ప.

ఈ కవితలో సమాజంలో స్త్రీలు ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలు, అవమానాలను మనస్సులో దాచుకోకుండా

చైర్యంగా ఎదిరించి నిలబడాలని, ఇంటా, బయటా ఇబ్బంది పడుతున్న స్త్రీ నోరు తెరిచి మాటతోనే సమాధానం ఇవ్వాలని నోరు తెరిస్తే పొయేది ఏమి లేదు అవమానాలు తప్ప అని ఈ కవితలో నేటి సమాజంలో స్త్రీలు ఇబ్బందులు చైర్యంతో ఎదుర్కొవాలని సూచించారు.

కులం :

కులంకన్నా
మలమేగొప్ప
మలాన్ని విసర్జించగలుగుతున్నాం!

నేట సమాజంలో ఎంత అభివృద్ధి సాధించినప్పటికీ కులవ్యవస్థ అనేది అంటువ్యాధిలాగా వ్యాపిస్తున్నది. ప్రతి వ్యవస్థలోను కులమోఢ్యం వీడటం లేదు. మనమంతా ఒకటే భావన లేదు. అందుకే ఈ కవితలో కులంను మలంతో పోల్చుతూ మలాన్ని కులం కంటే గొప్పగా వర్ణిస్తూ మలంను మనం విసర్జించగలుగుతున్నాం. కాని కులంను విడిచిపెట్టలేక పోతున్నామని కులం యొక్క హీన గుణాన్ని పొల్పడం జరిగింది.

శత్రువు :

నీకు / శత్రువులెవరాలేరు / నీకు / నువ్వే శత్రువు
అత్త శుద్ధిలేని వాళ్ళకు / అంతరాత్మ పెద్ద శత్రువు
అవతలివాళ్ళను నహించలేని వాళ్ళకు / అంకా
శత్రుత్వమే!
అనూయతో కృంగి పోయేవాళ్ళకు / శరీరమంతా
శత్రుమయమే

సమాజంలో శత్రుత్వానికి కారణం మన మాటతీరు, ప్రవర్తనా విధానమే. అంతేకాకుండా మన జీవన విధానంలో ఇతరుల పట్ల ద్వేషం, అసూయ, మాటతీరు గావన్నీ ఎదుటివారిపట్ల మనకు శత్రుత్వాన్ని కలిగేటట్లు చేస్తాయిని. కాబట్టి మన ప్రవర్తనలో మార్పురావాలని మన



Data Article

Excess volume, speed of sound and isentropic compressibility data of ternary mixtures containing N-methylcyclohexylamine, *p*-xylene and (C₃-C₅) 1-alkanols

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ABSTRACT

Excess volume (V^E_{123}) and speed of sound (u_{123}) data of three ternary mixtures of N-methylcyclohexylamine (NMC) (1) + *p*-xylene (2) + 1-alkanols (C₃-C₅) were determined as a function of composition at 303.15 K and atmospheric pressure. From the measured data, isentropic compressibility (k_{s123}), deviation in isentropic compressibility (k_{s123}^d) and the quantity Δk_{s123} the difference between measured value and that of computed from the constituent binary data were derived. The V^E_{123} data of all the mixtures were analyzed in terms of different theoretical models. The experimental and predicted results indicate that the theoretical expressions give good estimation of the derived functions for the studied ternary systems. The excess and deviation properties were discussed in terms of intermolecular interactions prevailing between component molecules in the liquid mixtures.

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Specifications Table

Subject area	Physical Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Chemical Thermodynamics
Compounds	N-methylcyclohexylamine, <i>p</i> -xylene and 1-alkanols
Data category	Physicochemical properties, Density, ultrasound velocity
Data acquisition format	Chemical data analysis
Data type	Calculated, analyzed
Procedure	Density measurements are made by using single-stem bicapillary pycnometer of bulb capacity 12 cm ³ , and speeds of sound are estimated with single crystal ultrasonic interferometer (model F-82) from Mittal Enterprises, New Delhi, India
Data accessibility	Data is with this article

1. Rationale

Thermodynamic investigation of liquid mixtures is of great interest because of their extensive utilization in process designing, petrochemical industry, textile industry, pharmaceutical industry and in many other chemical engineering appli-

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Pico Iyer's Video Night in Kathmandu and Other Reports From Not-So-Far East As A Post-Colonial Travelogue

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Prof. Sarada Thallam²

Abstract:

When travellers like Pico Iyer visited the places such as Tibet, Kathmandu, Burma and Japan, Buddhism charmed him and he felt transformed. The places like Bali, Manila and Thailand provided fun, pleasure and recreation to those tourists who came in search of all these. Asia had everything and it offered it everything to its guests. Asia had transformed as a palace of pleasure, a haven for spiritual needs and a centre for trade or business. When Pico Iyer began his travel writings, he wanted to know how Rambo conquered Asian countries, which previously been under the colonial rule. Iyer wants to know how pop culture and imperialism perforate through the world's most ancient civilizations, and began to uncover more startling, subtle and complex things that he ever anticipated. Pico Iyer then reveals how in this world, where the movie stars of Indian Sub-continent have become gods and goddesses of celluloid world. To travel with Iyer, is like experiencing the seductions and ironies, trials and tribulations of today's Asian cultures - and our own.

Key Words: Travelogue, Post-Colonial, Ethno-cultural, Globalization, Imperialism, Demography.

Introduction:

³Siddharth Pico Raghavan Iyer is a widely travelled travel writer of 21st century and his travelogues are always been revealing and reflective. Pico Iyer displays a sharpshooter's eye for fresh and immensely accomplished evocative detail. As Roger Rosenblatt states,

"In a way he brings life to the places he visited by his travel narratives and thus invented modern Asia."

(Roger Rosenblatt: 1)

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ATMOSPHERIC BIOPOLLUTION BY AIRBORNE MICROFUNGI IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF PUDUCHERRY: A CASE STUDY

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Atmospheric bio-pollution deals with the incidence of biological particulates and their behavior, survivability and eventually dispersion in the atmosphere. Airborne fungi are one of the bio-pollutants mostly abundant in their distribution in outdoors and indoors of varied environments. They organize the major part of the floating bio-particulate materials in the atmosphere. So, it is necessary to analyze their incidence and diversity in different environments, since they are concerned with various disorders among atopic human beings as well as plants. In the present study, an aero-mycological case study of rural and urban areas of Puducherry district were conducted with volumetric Burkard's personal sampler on agar plates for two consecutive years from 2014 to 2016. Aerobiological survey was conducted at 15 day intervals by collecting the prevailing fungi from the two study sites at diurnal timings viz., morning, noon and evening. Altogether, 58 fungal species under 39 genera were isolated, among which *Aspergilli* were recorded as the dominant type, followed by *Penicilli*. The occurrence of fungal spores was variable in the two localities. Rural area was found to be dominated with larger number ($n = 2641$) of fungal spores in comparison to urban area ($n = 1993$). Regarding the overall diurnal pattern, noon time was found to harbor a greater number (upto 500 CFUs) and diversity of fungal spores, compared to morning and evening. The trend of seasonal periodicity of airborne fungal spores showed higher concentration in winter followed by summer and rainy season. In addition to *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium*, fungal spores of *Abxidia*, *Alternaria*, *Cladosporium*, *Curvularia*, *Fusarium*, *Monascus*, *Mucor*, *Paeclomyces*, *Rhizopus*, *Trichoderma*, *Verticillium* and *Wallersteinia* were also recorded.

Key Words: Atmospheric bio-pollution, airborne micro fungi, Rural and urban areas, Burkard's sampler on agar plates.

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INTRODUCTION

Bioaerosols are the biological particulate materials found naturally within the environment¹. These comprise airborne particles particularly from living organisms, such as fungi, bacteria, viruses and parts of living organisms, like pollen grains, fungal hyphae and endotoxins from bacteria or mycotoxins from fungi². The size, density and shape of the bioaerosol influence its survivability, performance and eventually its dispersion in the environment^{3,4}. Prevalence of fungi in indoors and outdoors of various environments has been considered as unfavorable, principally because of its affinity to decrease the air quality⁵. Rural environments, particularly the villages with unutilized plant materials and dumped debris very often serve as the reservoirs of saprophytic fungi⁶. These fungi are often found to

induce diseases in crops and plants of the vicinity, for their requirements of nutrients^{7,8}. Aero-mycological studies on urban and rural environments had reported that fungal spores regularly go from outdoors to indoors^{6,9} and their abundance is higher in indoor air, when compared with the outdoors¹⁰. Atmospheric fungal are well known triggers of respiratory allergic health problems among atopic human beings¹¹⁻¹³. Especially, various strains of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* are found to be main allergenic types causing asthma and allergic alveolitis¹⁴. In the present study, there is a qualitative and quantitative comparison of airborne fungal spores of a rural (Muthialpet) and urban (Perambal) environments of Puducherry district, Puducherry, India. The results may be useful in predicting possible risks of allergenic airborne fungi in the village as well as urban people of Puducherry.

A COMPARISON OF ARIMA & ANN MODELS FOR PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN THE STATE OF KARNATAKA

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Abstract: If the data is linear and non-stationary, the models viz. Auto-Regressive (AR), Moving Average (MA), and Auto-Regressive Moving Average (ARMA) models cannot be used. So, an another important forecasting technique called Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) with (p, d, q) terms can be used. The best feature of Artificial Neural Networks when it is applied to forecasting data is its inherent capability of nonlinear modeling without any presumption about the statistical distribution of the given data. Model selection criteria based on RMSE for ARIMA and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) are computed and compared. An appropriate model has to be framed effectively for the production wheat data in the state of Karnataka taken during the period from 2001-02 to 2016-17 (16 years).

Key Words: Auto-Regressive (AR), Moving Average (MA), Auto-Regressive Moving Average (ARMA), Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA), Neural Networks, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC).

1. INTRODUCTION:

The Most widely used important statistical tools for traditional forecasting techniques for stationary and linear data are Auto-regressive (AR) with p terms, and Moving Average (MA) with q terms. They are combined together to form Auto-regressive Moving Average (ARMA) with (p, q) terms in the model, where p is the Auto-regressive terms and q is the Moving Average terms. When the data is non-stationary, we use ARIMA (p, d, q) model which is also known as Box-Jenkin's Methodology, where d is the time lagged differencing. When $d = 0$, it becomes simply ARMA with p and q terms model.

A Neural Network is a simplified model of the same way that the human brain processes information. It works by stimulating a large number of inter-connected processing units that resembles abstract versions of neurons. The processing units are organized in layers. They are arranged into three parts in a neural network:

- An input layer with unit(s) representing the input field(s),
- One or more hidden layers, and
- An output layer with unit(s) representing the target field(s).

The units are connected with varying connection strengths (or weights). Input data are presented in the first layer and the values are propagated from each neuron to every neuron in the next layer. Eventually, a result shall be delivered from the output layer.

The main contributors in the field of traditional forecasting and neural networks are Yule (1926), Walker (1931), Slutsky (1937), Wold (1938), Box and Jenkins (1976), Young (1982), Arash Bahrammirzaee, (2010), Mehdi Khashei, Mehdi Bijari (2010), Prapanna Mondal, Labani Shit, and Saptarsi Goswami (2014), Kishore Kumar J., T. Gangaram, and A. Mohan Babu (2019)

2. OBJECTIVES:

The important objectives of our current paper are outlined as follows:

- To study the forecasting techniques by applying ARIMA and Neural Networks Models in our methodology.
- To compare the above models by computing the RMSE.
- To study the patterns in the production of Wheat in the state of Karnataka during 16 time periods (i.e., from 2001-02 to 2016-17).
- To forecast the production of Wheat for the next 10 years.
- To compute AIC for ARIMA model.
- To analyze the forecasted results by applying the suitable forecasting.
- To point out the future development in view of Indian agricultural scenario.

3. METHODOLOGY:

- ARIMA Model :-

REVERSE EDGE MAGIC LABELING OF A CYCLE WITH CHORDS, UNIONS
OF CYCLES AND UNIONS OF PATHSKotte Amaranadha Reddy and Shaik Sharief Basha¹

ABSTRACT. Reverse edge magic (REM) labeling of the graph $G = (V, E)$ is a bijection of vertices and edges to a set of numbers from the set, defined by $\lambda : V \cup E \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V| + |E|\}$ with the property that for every $x, y \in E$, constant k is the weight of equals to a πy , that is $\lambda(xy) - \lambda(x) + \lambda(y) = k$ for some integer k . In this paper, we given the construction of REM labeling for a cycle with chords ${}^{(r)}C_n$, unions of paths ${}^m P_n$, and unions of cycles and paths $m(C_{n_1(2r+1)} \cup (2r+1)P_{n_1})$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let G be a simple graph with vertex set V and edge set E . Labeling of G is a bijection $f : V \cup E \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V| + |E|\}$. If $x, y \in V$ and if $e = xy \in E$, then the weight $w(e)$ of the edge e is given by $w(e) = f(x) + f(y) + f(e)$. The total labeling f is said to be reverse edge-magic (REM) labeling if the weight of each edge is a constant, and this constant is called the magic constant of the REM labeling. REM labeling is called reverse super edge magic (RSEM) labeling if the vertices are labeled using the smallest $|V|$ integers.

In [6] the result for REM labeling of a complete bipartite graph stated by Kotzig and Rosa. They used the terminology M -valuation, which is now known as EMT labeling and also stated the preservation an EMT labeling for the odd number of

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Key words and phrases. cycle with chords, unions of cycles and unions of path.

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CHANGING GENERATIONS AND UNCHANGING VALUES – AN OVERVIEW**Dr. Ch. Krishnamurthy.,**

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Introduction:

Some say that we need a modern education for the modern world. In Plato's *Apology*, we find these lines, "A man who is good for anything ought not to calculate the chance of living and dying; he ought only to consider whether in doing anything he is doing right or wrong—acting the part of a good man or a bad....whatever a man's place, whether he has chosen it himself or been placed there by his commander, there he should remain in the hour of danger – he should not think of death or anything but disgrace". People think that human nature also changes in course of time, but the fact is that it will never change. Otherwise, Dante and Shakespeare would have remained meaningless for us. In the same way, human ideals also will not change. The Jews thought that the aim of man should be to obey the will of God, and the Greeks thought that it should be to achieve the excellence of human nature. Even after more than two thousand years, we have not got beyond these great ideals. Livingstone opines that "Techniques of study may alter and new techniques need to be learned, but the more important and deeper things do not alter". One way or another, we have to see human greatness, the highest reach, and the scope of the spirit of man. If education is imparted without this, it remains incomplete whatever else it contains.

Science is one of the greatest achievements of man, and in its applied form, it is the most important force in the present-day world. It also offers the world almost boundless opportunities. But if we ask science to explain the greatest human works or experiences, it remains dumb. Moreover, science is not her own master, why because she does depend not on her but us only. Some may blame that our material civilization is highly defective, but it is we who are defective. The pertinent question is who should rule men, the power, pleasure, etc, or goodness, beauty, and reason? Certainly the latter. A solid core of spiritual life gives us relief in this highly mechanized world. But how should this be done? It is not done by humanizing man, by showing him spiritual ideals without which neither happiness nor success is genuine or permanent. 'We should not,' says Aristotle, 'listen to those who tell us that human beings should think as men and

A STUDY OF SOCIO-POLITICAL ETHOS IN SELECT NOVELS OF BHABANI BHATTACHARYA AND MANOHAR MALGONKAR

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Abstract

The novels of Bhabani Bhattacharya and Manohar Malgonkar can be studied as an embodiment of history. The novels of both the novelists are rooted in Socio-Political ethos. The exposure of social evils like poverty, social inequalities, injustice, capitalist or imperialist exploitations, the revolutionary-nationalist struggle for independence, the catastrophe of Hindu-Muslim discord and the tragedy of partition and the emergence of new India. The political atmosphere in the pre as well as post independence era is reflected in their works. They gave a socio-political canvas and they deal with these national experiences either directly as central theme or indirectly as back drop. As an enlightened Indian and as a devout scholar of Indian history, he takes a balanced view of these historical events in his works and highlights the human aspect. He has selected a variety of the significant themes of his time, including the themes of political independence, social problems and traditional modernity conflict.

Keywords: Ethos, Exploitation, Capitalist, Enlightened, Conflict, Catastrophe.

Introduction

Bhabani Bhattacharya

Bhabani Bhattacharya was an Indian writer of Bengali origin, who wrote socio-realistic fiction. He was born in Bhagalpur, part of the Bengal Presidency in British India. Bhattacharya gained a bachelor's degree from Patna University and a doctorate from the University of London. He returned to India and joined the diplomatic service. Bhattacharya served in the United States, to which country he returned as a teacher of literary studies once he had left the service. He taught in Hawaii and later in Seattle. In his mid thirties, Bhattacharya began writing fiction in historically and socially realistic contexts. As a graduate student Bhabani Bhattacharya became involved with Marxist circles and was also strongly influenced by Harold Laski, one of his teachers. He was also active in various magazines and newspapers. Some of Bhattacharya's articles were published in "The Spectator", and he developed a friendship with the editor, Francis Yeats-Brown. During this time, Bhattacharya also interacted with Rabindranath Tagore. He translated Tagore's poem "The Golden Boat" into English in 1930. Both Yeats-Brown and Tagore advised Bhattacharya to write his fiction in English, rather than Bengali.

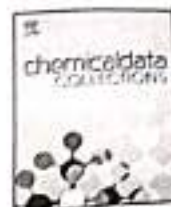
On completion of his doctoral studies Bhattacharya moved to Calcutta and soon got married. After few years, he joined the diplomatic service, serving in the Indian Embassy in Washington D.C. and returned to India after completing that service. Bhattacharya accepted an offer to join the University of Hawaii as a visiting faculty, subsequently moving permanently to Seattle to take up a chair at the University of Washington.

All the novels of Bhabani Bhattacharya present a true picture of India. His outlook is highly constructive and purposeful and his works has a social purpose. Smt. Laila Ray writes, "As we read his writing, we hear the dialogue between man and his situation, between man and man and between man and the ideas he lives by."

History and literature which are generally considered different discourses but in Bhattacharya's novels, he effectively chronicles real, historical events of a war torn India. His experience and close association with men, manners and their personalities have enabled him to grasp the basic qualities of humanity and he presented this in his novels and short-stories very skillfully. Bhattacharya has written with a spicy language and has caught the vein of rural speech and the informal behaviour of the people, their rustic world and their small and simple views about the great things.

Manohar Malgonkar

Manohar Malgonkar was an Indian author of both fiction and nonfiction in the English language. He was also a hunter, a civil servant, a mine owner and a farmer. Manohar Malgonkar was born in Jagalbetta village, near Loda in Belgaum district. His maternal grandfather had been governor of Gwalior state. He began his education in Belgaum. He later attended school in Dharwad and graduated from Mumbai University. After he joined the army and rose to the rank of Lieutenant colonel in the Maratha Light Infantry. He retired from service at the age of 39. He also stood for parliament. Malgonkar lived in a remote bungalow called 'Burbusa Bungalow' at Jabalpet in Joida Taluk in Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka. His only



Study of excess thermodynamic properties of binary systems containing cinnamaldehyde with alcohols supported by ATR-FTIR spectral studies

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ABSTRACT

The thermophysical behavior of the binary mixtures trans-cinnamaldehyde (CA) with alcohols namely, methanol (MO), ethanol (EO), propanol (PO), isopropanol (IPO) has been studied through the measurement of density (ρ), speed of sound (u), over the entire mole fraction range at $T = (298.15, 303.15, 308.15, 313.15)$ K under atmospheric pressure. Excess volume (V^E) and excess isentropic compressibilities (κ_s^E) were also calculated and correlated with Redlich-Kister equation. Except for CA with MO and EO, the remaining investigated systems exhibit positive values of V^E and all the four systems exhibit negative κ_s^E values over the entire composition range. Moreover, all the systems behave differently when the temperature is raised. Besides, ATR-FTIR spectroscopy is used for finding molecular interactions in component molecules.

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Specifications table

Subject area	Chemical thermodynamics, chemical engineering
Compounds	Cinnamaldehyde with methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol
Data category	Physicochemical properties, density, speed of sound
Data acquisition format	FTIR spectral analysis
Data type	Calculated, analyzed
Procedure	Density measured by using Rudolph Research Analytical Digital Densimeter (DDM-2911 model), Speeds of sound (u) estimated with single crystal ultrasonic interferometer (model F-05) from Mittal Enterprises, New Delhi, India
Data accessibility	Data is with this article

1. Rationale

The knowledge on thermodynamic properties of organic liquid mixtures at a wide range of temperatures is of great importance. The studies on properties of the liquid mixtures are important to develop the thermodynamic models which are

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**SALMAN RUSHDIE'S *MIDNIGHT'S CHILDREN* AS
INTERPLAY OF HISTORY, AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND FANTASY**

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Abstract:

*Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* establishes Rushdie's narrative mode of writing and his interplay of history, autobiography and fantasy. He uses the expressions like "India's arrival at Independence to play history"; "I was born in the city of Bombay," to relate autobiography and fantasy. Thirty chapters of the book corresponds to the thirty years of Saleem's life and thirty years of India's run from the independence to the emergency. The lives of the *Midnight's Children* born on the eve of Independence Day are profoundly similar to the emerging history of the nation which incidentally came into existence at precisely the same moment. The life history of the protagonist Saleem Sinai is going to be amazingly close, in fact exact to the emerging history of the nation. Private lives and public events are related and relationship between individual and history is closely examined. Saleem Sinai becomes a witness, though a forced one to relate the events of the nation both of yesteryears and the present ones which bear a great testimony to his life. The very opening paragraph of the *Midnight's Children* establishes Rushdie's narrative mode of writing and his interplay of history, autobiography and fantasy.*

Key Words: *history, autobiography, fantasy, Independence, emergency.*

Salman Rushdie was born in Bombay on 19 June, 1947, a little before great Independence of India in a liberal and rich muslim business family which had its roots in Kashmir. He was brought up in a Villa on Warden Road that resembled Methwold's Estate in the novel. Initially he attended the Cathedral School and was sent to England for further studies when he was 14. At Rugby school he got his first taste of British racialism which would find manifestation in *The Satanic Verses*. The book held him into the eye of storm as a controversial figure for alleged profanity. This novel caused a lot of furore worldwide and the work was banned in India.

Midnight's Children catapulted Rushdie into instant fame and the book is described as a scintillating, humorous and aggressive book that mixes facts and fantasy in a linguistic extravaganza. Rushdie invented new metaphors, idioms and novel translations to interpret the multi-layered reality of the sub-continent. The book sold more than 5, 00,000 copies worldwide and was translated into many European languages. In 1993 *Midnight's Children* was adjudged as the 'Booker of Bookers' the best book in 25 years of Booker history. *Midnight's Children* span over a period of 70 years from the time of India's Independence to the declaration of Emergency by the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It covers major political events of modern India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. All is seen and told by a young man born at the stroke of midnight when India broke free from fetters of slavery and turned over to freedom. The novel appears to have overtones of autobiography as the narrator protagonist Saleem Sinai bears close identity to Salman Rushdie.

Salman Rushdie adopts the old technique of the first person narrative. The characters are introduced long before they actually appear on the lines and pages of the novel. It creates suspense in the minds of the readers. Rushdie makes personal comments here and there. He uses a number of devices to link Saleem's autobiography to Indian History during the period 1947 to 1977.

DEVELOPING LISTENING SKILL AMONG THE STUDENTS THROUGH ACTIVITY BASED TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

Language learning is a skill. A skill can be acquired through practice which makes it a habit. The more one practices, the better proficiency one would be able to gain. Therefore, attempts should be made to provide adequate opportunities to practice the language and gain mastery over the language for use both inside and outside the classroom. But English is taught largely in our country to prepare for exams and not for life. English Language Skills such as listening, speaking, reading and writing are neglected or one given importance at the cost of the other. In most institutions of higher education, English teaching is grammar- centric or purely connected to teaching literature and done in a mechanical and often abstract manner. Most language tests and examinations evaluate student's memory and rote skills and not their critical thinking, critical reading and productive skills. Most teachers teaching in higher educational institutions have not been trained to teach English as a skill. Learning a language means learning a skill and therefore, English must be taught as a skill. English classroom must become a place where learners practice the language and not just listen to the teacher passively. The classroom should be like a playground where students can play with the language and thus a more holistic, integrated and relevant instruction can be provided and proficiency in the English language skills must be attained.

INTRODUCTION

According to the behaviourist theory, the acquisition of language learning is explained in terms of conditioning. Ever since his or her birth, the child begins to hear a large number of sounds from her mother, father and other members of the family. In the process of listening, he or she learns to associate these words to the situations. Therefore, the child's pace of language acquisition depends upon his or her being exposed to the process of conditioning through listening. In the case of L1 acquisition, the child uses or practices the language repeatedly. Learning the second language too entails the task of using or practicing the language repeatedly.



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An Insight analysis on Apprehensions and Challenges of Bioplastics, as an alternative to the fossil Plastics

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Introduction

Increasing demands of human life towards more civilized sophisticated life style attracts the use of many materials for the daily life in routine biological processes. The human, in common, thinks to get the material in cheap and ignores its origin and end effects. In this scenario use of plastics has taken drastic effect on the human thinking and he wants to get all materials in home or outside world be cost effective and easy to handle. The plastics playing major role in these items which may exceed the expected figure. It entered work and concern of all human settlements and even challenging the existing the survival of life from microbes to domestic or wild life in vicinity of his settlements. The uncontrolled use of plastic developed as a big challenge on the Earth occupying every climate and making life as dangerous puzzle.

Bakelite is the first synthetic plastic produced in 1907, which is ahead mark of the beginning of the global plastics industry and it led a rapid growth in global plastic production. Since then the annual production of plastic increased about 200-fold to 341 million tonnes in 2015 and estimated roughly equivalent to the mass of two-thirds of the world population [1].

Geyer et al., 2017 stated that, packaging industry is one the dominant source of plastics and building & construction stands second in this scenario and by 19 percent [2]. Ethers, oxides, benzene and styrene are some of the hazardous chemicals in addition to vinyl chloride, phthalates, adipates etc., are carcinogens released during production may be responsible for many dangerous diseases [3].

Among many volunteers the Earth Day Network is focusing on changing human attitude and behaviour about plastic and encouraging to reduction in plastic pollution. The main objective of Earth Day 2018 was to End Plastic Pollution [4] with the following goals.

- Making efforts on educating and mobilizing the citizens to control and reduce plastic pollution by choosing to reduce, refuse, reuse, recycle and remove plastics
- Working with academicians and students to End Plastic Pollution
- Pressing governments to encourage awards to prevent the plastic pollution.
- By empowering journalists to address the problems and provide solutions.

In view of all above the revolution from the public sectors and academic professional and researchers, there is massive opposition on the plastic usage. The government of many countries were introduced many stringent laws and ban on the usage of plastics in the last two decades.

Initiatives of Bioplastics

The World of Bioplastics is a recent emerging when birth from the ill effects of fossil plastics. Poly lactic acid and Poly hydroxy alkanones are two such attention by industrialists in the development of bio based polymers which are intended to biodegradable in the place of polystyrene and polypropylene based non-biodegradable plastics in addition to its diversified mechanical properties. The source of first-generation bioplastics are corn,

Recent Trends in English Language Teaching in Andhra Pradesh: A Critique

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Abstract

Language Teaching in India is a prominent and remarkable academic accomplishment for it bestows the cultural, educational, and scholastic enterprise. Of all the languages taught in India, English Language Teaching, the global medium of education has become a challenging endeavour to the Teachers to teach the non-natives who are fluent in their mother tongue but has lacunae to imbibe the linguistic skills and competence of English Language.

The paper titled, 'Recent Trends in English Language Teaching in Andhra Pradesh: A Critique' purports to examine the innovative methods or strategies adopted by the English Teachers and the proficiency achieved by the learners in Schools, Colleges and Universities in Andhra Pradesh in accordance with the Tools, Techniques and Technologies used in Language acquisition and Learning. English language, the lingua franca of the world and commercial connoisseur of the present digital age has been discussed nationally and internationally about nuances of English Language Teaching pedagogy but at regional or local level the problems encountered by the learner and teacher are not redressed and researched in a large scale for developing proficiency. Hence an attempt is made to address the problem and find solutions with recent technological advancement and new trends followed by the teachers for transforming Andhra Pradesh as Knowledge hub in Anglo-skilled Competence.

Key Words: Recent Trends in English Language Teaching in Andhra Pradesh –Tools, Techniques and Technologies - Language acquisition – Anglo-Skilled competence

CLT Strategies for Developing Reading Skill among the Students

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Introduction:

Reading is a useful and an important skill of learning a language. It opens a treasure of knowledge to the readers. It is the process of looking at the written symbols, understanding and visualizing them. It is useful to get information, understand things, get pleasure and improve knowledge. It plays a key role in our practical life in understanding and interpreting things from News papers, advertisements, Doctors' prescriptions, wall posters, job notifications, govt. orders etc. But in the present age of technology, students are very much engaged to watch, listen and chat through internet and mobiles. These days we rarely find students reading novels or books. In academics many students read English passively and so fail to comprehend the text, which leads to dislike for reading. In this scenario, it is a huge task for the English teachers to motivate students to read English actively and make English reading an interesting activity. If English teachers are successful in developing reading habit among the students, it paves way for their success

Different types of Reading:

There are different types of reading like loud reading and silent reading, skimming and scanning, intensive reading and extensive reading. Loud reading is for listening and it helps the teachers to correct the mistakes of students in reading a text. It helps to develop the reading abilities of students. Silent reading is for comprehensive, interpretation and analyzing the text.

Skimming is previewing text very quickly for general understanding. It helps the students to understand the text at surface and answer the questions such as "what is the text about?", "who is the writer?", "What is the writer's purpose?" etc. Scanning is reading the given text for specific information. Here students read the given text in depth, understand, analyze and interpret.

Student's Talk Time Vs Teacher's Talk Time

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Abstract

An Ideal Teacher teaches less and enables the student to talk more, as language learning is an art that comes to students who wish to learn it apart from curriculum. When English is considered as a subject linked to the cognitive development of learners, as it is isolated from the curriculum, then little learning is pursued by the learner or student. The present paper aims at attempting ways to make students from rural back ground learn language effectively.

When a question is put forward by a teacher, students hesitate to answer! It is truth universally acknowledged that students feel that they do not know things that, in fact they knew



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Data Article

Role of chain length in molecular interactions between monoethanolamine and 2-alkoxyalkanols at various temperatures

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ABSTRACT

Densities (ρ) and speeds of sound (u) were measured for the binary mixtures of monoethanolamine (MEA) with 2-methoxyethanol (ME), 2-ethoxyethanol (EE), 2-propoxyethanol (PE) and 2-butoxyethanol (BE) mixtures at temperatures 303.15, 308.15, 313.15 and 318.15 K over the entire composition range. These data were used to compute the isentropic compressibility (κ_s), excess molar volume (V_m^E) and excess isentropic compressibility (κ_s^E). The values of V_m^E were analyzed using Prigogine-Flory-Patterson (PFP) theory. The excess functions were fitted and correlated with Redlich-Kister and Hwang equations. The measured data were discussed in terms of intermolecular interactions between component molecules. The experimental speeds of sound data in the present investigated mixtures were compared with various theoretical models like collision factor theory (CFT) and free length theory (FLT) to check their relative merits of pure component properties. Moreover, the experimental excess functions were correlated in terms of FTIR spectral analysis.

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Specifications table

Subject area	Organic chemistry, charge transfer, chemical engineering, chemical thermodynamics
Compounds	Monoethanolamine with four alkoxy alkanol (methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy) ethanol
Data category	Density, ultrasound velocity, FT-IR
Data acquisition format	Chemical data analysis
Data type	Experimental and theoretical calculation, analyzed
Procedure	Densities measured by calibrated single stem capillary pycnometer. The speeds of sound data measured using single-crystal variable-path ultrasonic interferometer (Mittal Enterprises, New Delhi, Model: M-82) operating at 2 MHz. During the experiment, temperatures controlled by circulating the water through an ultra-thermostat JULABO F-25.
Data accessibility	Inter molecular interaction analyzed by in this article

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Sanga Samskaranalo kavula Koushi (V-1)

5.Gurajada Kathnikalu -Sangasamskarana Drukpathaalu

సాంఘిక సామర్థ్యాల గుర్తింపు

1. గురజాడ కథానికలు - సంఘసంస్కరణ దృక్పథాలు

డా॥ పి. అయ్యపంతులు,
ఎం.ఎ., ఎం.ఫిల్., పి.హెచ్.డి
తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు,
పి.వి.కె.యస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (స్త్రీయం ప్రతిపత్తి)
దిక్కూరు, చరవాలి : 9703758519.

కథ.. కథ కోసం కాదు. సమాజం కోసమని దీనిలో గంభీర విహారిస్తూ అంధ్రసాహిత్యాన్ని సమాజ నేలపై ముగ్ధించిన అరుదైన సాహితీ రచయిత గురజాడ వేంకట అప్పారావు. మూడనమ్మకాలతో నిద్రాఅపైయున్న సమాజాన్ని తన సాహిత్యరచనలతో మేల్కొల్పి సవయగం వైపు అడుగులు వేయించిన గురజాడ తెలుగువారి వెలుగుజాడ. 'కావలెను', 'అప్పుడలెను' అంటున్నట్లు గురజాడ అప్పారావు 'కథానిక' అనే సూత్ర ప్రక్రియను తెలుగు సాహితీయచరిత్రపై అవిష్కరించాడు. ఆధునిక సాహితీ ప్రక్రియలకు కానే అద్భుతని చెప్పుకునే వీరేశలింగాన్ని తోసిరాజని గురజాడ కథానిక అనే ప్రక్రియతో నాటి సామాజిక సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించే ప్రయత్నించాడు. వీరేశలింగం సాంఘిక విప్లవకారుడు కాగా, గురజాడ సాహితీ విప్లవకారునిగా పేరొందవచ్చు.

సాంఘిక విద్యావ్రణావం వల్ల అంధ్రసాహిత్యంలో వస్తువులోను, రూపంలోను, భావంలోను విప్లవాత్మకమైన మార్పు తోటు చేసుకుంది. అలాంటి విప్లవాత్మకమైన మార్పులలో ప్రక్రియోపరంగా గురజాడ కథానిక ప్రక్రియను రూపకల్పన చేసాడు. ఈ కథానిక ప్రక్రియ పూర్వకంగా ప్రక్రియకు దిక్కుమైందని చెప్పువచ్చు. పూర్వకంగా ప్రక్రియ విస్తృతమైంది కలిగి ఉండగా, వేది కథానిక పరిమిత పరిధి కలిగి, క్లుప్తంగా, ఏకాంశవ్యక్తంగాను, లక్ష్య నిర్దేశనం కలిగిన సాహితీ రచనలో ముగిస్తున్నది. ఈ కథానిక ప్రక్రియ కథగా ప్రసిద్ధిగాంచింది. వేరు కథానిక, కథ అను పదాలు వర్ణనాపదాలుగా వ్యవహరించబడుతున్నాయి. కథగా కథానిక వ్యవహరించబడినా వేది కథ అక్షరం, లక్ష్యం ప్రత్యేకాలే. అలాంటి కథకు అద్భుత గురజాడ వేంకట అప్పారావు.

అంధ్రసాహిత్య చరిత్రకాశంలో 1910 సం॥లో 'దిద్దుబాటు' అనే భారీ కథానిక వేగుతున్న మిసింది. గురజాడ అప్పారావువారి తిరుగుబాటు ప్రక్రియా ఎంపికలోనే మనకు వికరమౌతుంది. ప్రాచీన కథ సుదీర్ఘమైంది. సనాతన భావాల సహితమైంది. వివిధాంశాల ప్రాధాన్యం కలిగి, కావల్సి గురజాడ అప్పారావు సాంఘిక సాహిత్య ప్రలాపంతో ఏకాంశవ్యక్త కలిగినదైతే, సంక్షిప్తరూపం కలిగినదైతే, అభ్యుదయ భావాల సహితమైనదైతే కథానిక ప్రక్రియను సమాజంలో పేరుకుపోయిన అవలక్షణాలను రూపుమాపడానికి ఒక అయుధంగా స్వీకరించాడు. ప్రక్రియా ఎంపికలోనే శీర్షిక రూపకల్పనలోనూ, పాత్ర నిర్ణయంలోనూ, కెలిలోనూ గురజాడ అద్భుతయభావాల మనకు కానవస్తాయి. 'దిద్దుబాటు' అనే కథానిక కథానిక ప్రక్రియా అభివృద్ధికి లావణ్యం చేసిందని చెప్పడంలో అతిశయోక్తి లేదు.

'దిద్దుబాటు' కథకు 'కమలిని' అనే పేరు కూడా ఉంది. ఈ 'కమలిని' అనే కథానిక నామకరణంలో సంచుచిత పరిధి కనిపిస్తుంది. కానీ 'దిద్దుబాటు' అనే పేరులో విస్తృత పరిధి గోచరిస్తుంది. 'దిద్దుబాటు' కథలో కమలిని, గోపాలరావు, నౌకరు రాముడు అను మూడు విశిష్ట పాత్రలు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ మూడు పాత్రలు ఏ పాత్రకు ఆ పాత్ర ప్రత్యేకమైంది. అత్యంత అవశ్యకమైనవి. అనవసరం, అసందర్భం అనే మాటకు ఎలాంటి ఆస్కారం లేని పాత్రలు. కథలోనే కాదు, పాత్ర నిర్వహణలోనూ సంక్షిప్త ఈ కథలో మనకు గోచరిస్తుంది. ఈ కథలో కమలిని సంస్కరణ ముసుగులో అణ్ణును గుల చేస్తున్న భర్తను వేళ్ళవ్యామోహం ముంది ఎలా మళ్ళించాలో, తన కుటుంబాన్ని ఎలా చక్కదిద్దుకుంటుందో చిత్రించడం ఆరిగింది. ఇక్కడ కథలో కమలిని తన భర్తను తన ఉత్తరం ద్వారా సురిమెత్తగా ముందరింది, తన భాషరాన్ని సరిదిద్దుకోవాలని గురజాడ అభిలాష. గురజాడ కమలిని పాత్ర ద్వారా విజ్ఞకతో వేళ్ళవచ్చి గల కుటుంబాలను, సమాజాన్ని ఎలా సరిదిద్దుకోవాలో చెప్పాడు. ఇది గురజాడ వారి వేళ్ళవచ్చిపై తిరుగుబాటుగా చెప్పుకోవచ్చు. కానీ ఇది వేళ్ళవచ్చి తిరుగుబాటు కాదు.

సామాజిక సమస్యల పరిష్కారంలో స్త్రీ పాత్ర ఉండాలని, స్త్రీకి విద్య అవసరమని గురజాడ వారి అభిప్రాయంగా కోస్తున్నది. విద్యావంతుడు, సంస్కరణాభిలాష కలిగియున్న గోపాలరావు లాంటి వారే చెరుమార్గంలో దురుదన్యంలే ఇక సామాన్య ప్రజానీకం అలవాళ్లు పరేపరి. ఇలాంటి పురుష ప్రపంచాన్ని సరిదిద్దాలంటే స్త్రీవిద్య అవసరమని గురజాడవారు దురుదన్య కమలిని ద్వారా భర్త గోపాలరావు లాంటి వారిపై తిరుగుబాటు ప్రారంభించారు. దురుదన్య స్త్రీ మూలకమే తన భర్తను, తన కుటుంబాన్ని, తన సమాజాన్ని దాశినియంగా సరిదిద్దుకోగలుగుతుంది

ఆంధ్రమహాభారతం - భీష్మ సందేశం

- డా॥ పి. జయచంద్రుడు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.యస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి) దిత్తూరు.

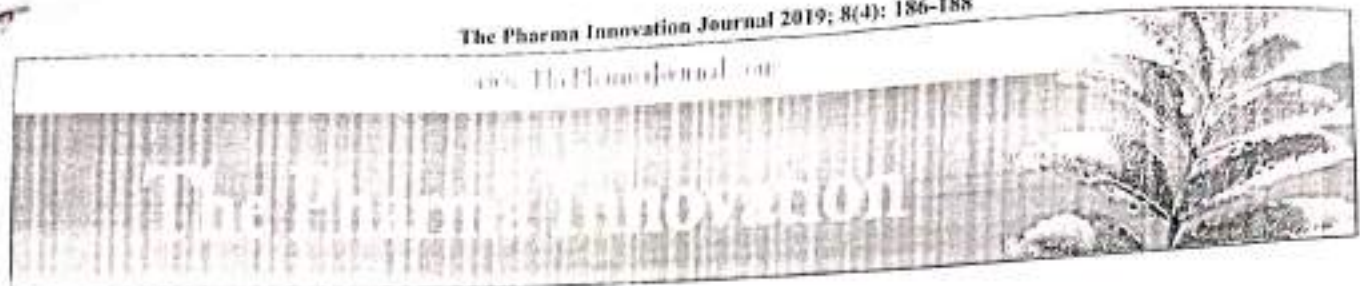
ప్రపంచ వాక్యాయంలో పరిమాణరిత్యా అతి పెద్ద గ్రంథం వ్యాస మహాభారతం. వేదసారాన్ని ఇముడ్చుకున్న మహాభారతం పంచమవేదంగా వినుతి కెక్కింది. సకల జ్ఞానప్రదాయిని, సకలలోకపాతబోధిని అయిన మహాభారతం కవిత్వయం చేత రచించబడింది. పద్దెనిమిది పర్వాలు కలిగిన ఆంధ్రమహాభారతంలో శాంతి పర్వం ఒకటి. పంచమవేదమని మహాభారతం ప్రఖ్యాతమనడానికి కారణం పరమాత్ముడైన శ్రీకృష్ణుడు అర్జునుడికి చేసిన ధర్మపదేశమే. వేదసారమే గీతోపదేశం భీష్మ పర్వం లోని గీతోపదేశంలాంటిది శాంతిపర్వంలో భీష్మ ధర్మ ప్రబోధం. కురుక్షేత్ర యుద్ధానంతరం బంధు వధ వలన కలిగిన పాపభీతితో శోకతప్తడైన ధర్మరాజుకు భీష్ముడిచ్చిన ధర్మపదేశమే భీష్మగీత. ఇప్పుడు మనం రాజధర్మం, ఆపద్ధర్మం మోక్ష ధర్మములను ప్రబోధించిన భీష్మధర్మపదేశాన్ని అవలోకిద్దాం.

ఆంధ్రమహాభారతంలో శాంతి పర్వానికి ప్రతేక ప్రాధాన్యం కలదు. శాంతిపర్వం శాంతనవుడు బోధించిన ధర్మగీత. భగవద్గీత పరమాధ్యాన్ని బోధించిన శ్రీకృష్ణుడు నడుచు చేత గాంధీవాన్ని పట్టించాడు. శాంతిపర్వంలో శాంతనవుడు ధర్మరాజుకు పురుషోద్ధాలను బోధించి ధర్మ సింహాసనాన్ని ఎక్కించాడు. ధర్మయుద్ధంలో విజయం సాధించిన ధర్మరాజుకు రాజ్యం దక్కింది. కాని అది ధర్మ రాజుకు రక్షణ కుడువలె కనబడింది. బంధువులందరిని బలిపెట్టి సాధించిన విజయం విజయమే కాదని తలచాడు. ముఖ్యంగా కర్ణవధ, ఉపసాందవుల వధ ధర్మరాజు చిత్తంలో దుర్భరమైన శోకభావద్వేగాన్ని కలిగించింది. దివరకు రాజ్యాన్ని విడిచి తపాసనానికి వెళ్ళాలని నిశ్చయించిన ధర్మరాజులు కృష్ణుడి ఆలోచనమేరకు భీష్ముడు శాంతిపర్వం లోని సలహాన్ని అచ్యుతం.

మహాభారత యుద్ధం ముగిసిన తరువాత యుద్ధంలో ధర్మ విజయాన్ని సాధించిన ధర్మరాజును అభినందించి

అశీర్వదించడానికి నారదాది మహర్షులు శిష్యులతో సహా గంగానది తీరంలో ఉన్న ధర్మరాజు దగ్గరకు వచ్చారు. మునులందరి తరఫున నారదుడు ధర్మరాజును మెచ్చుకొనగా ధర్మరాజు బంధుజన వధకు ఎంతగానో నొచ్చుకున్నాడు. కర్ణవధకు విశేషించి విలపించాడు. బంధుక్షయం చేసిన తనకు రాజస్వీకారం సమ్మతం కాదని వనానికి పోయి భీక్షతో జీవిస్తూ బంధుజనం వధ వలన కలిగిన పాపాన్ని పోగొట్టుకోవాలనే భావంతో తన సోదరులను రాజ్యం స్వీకరించి వర్ణాశ్రమ ధర్మాన్ని రక్షించమని అన్నాడు. ధర్మరాజుని మాటలకు సోదరులు విస్తుపోయి ధర్మరాజుకు హితోపదేశం చేసారు. నారదుడు, వ్యాసాది మహర్షులు రాజధర్మాన్ని ప్రబోధించారు. ఎట్టకేలకు ధర్మరాజు హస్తినాపుర రాజ్యానికి పట్టాభిషేకం చేసుకున్నాడు.

ధర్మరాజు గాంధారి, ధృవరాష్ట్ర విదురులకు రాజ్యాన్ని సమర్పించి, వారి అనుమతిలో వరిపాలన సాగించ సాగాడు. ఒకనాటి తెల్లవారు జామున శ్రీకృష్ణుడి విడిచి మందిరానికి వెళ్ళి అతడి దివ్యమంగళ విగ్రహాన్ని దర్శించి, త్రిలోక వ్యాప్త విశ్రముడవైన నీ కటాక్షంతోనే రాజ్యాన్ని పొంది, త్రిలోక గౌరవాన్ని పొందానంటూ సమీపించాడు. ఆ సమయంలో శ్రీకృష్ణుడు ధ్యాన నిమగ్నుడై ఉన్నాడు. ఆ పరిపూర్ణ ధ్యాన స్థితికి ధర్మరాజు అశ్రుర్యవధి నిశ్చల దీప వ్రకాళంగా నిలిచిన ఆస్థితికి కారణమేమిటని ప్రశ్నించాడు. అప్పుడు శ్రీకృష్ణుడు గంగాపుత్రుడైన భీష్ముడు సమాధిలో ఉండి నన్ను స్మరించాడు. నా మనస్సు అతడిలో లీనమయింది. నీవు ఆ మహాత్ముడి వద్దకు వెళ్ళి సమస్త ధర్మాలను అడిగి తెలిసికొని సందేహ నివృత్తిని చేసుకొమ్మని శ్రీకృష్ణుడు ధర్మరాజును అంపశయ్యపై వరుండి, ఉత్తరాయణ కాలం కొరకు వేచి చూస్తున్న భీష్ముని దగ్గరకు తిసుకెళ్ళాడు. అప్పుడు ధర్మరాజు తన వితామపలల పాదాలకు సమన్వరించి ధర్మప్రబోధాన్ని కోరగా భీష్మాచార్యులు శ్రీకృష్ణుడు స్మరణ



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Effect of zinc on total protein, proteases, free amino acids content in ammonia induced stress rats

Purushotham B, Yuva Ranjani G and Siva Kumar T

Abstract

Ammonia is generated by the degradation of protein content. This ammonia is modified as urea in mammals. When this ammonia didn't modified into urea ammonia content will increase. This condition is lethal to animals. Zinc is a trace element which have more beneficial role in the physiological activities after the iron (Vasak and Hasler 2000) [1]. When zinc injected in ammonia induced stress the total protein, proteases, and free amino acids content retain to normal levels.

Keywords: Ammonium sulphate, zinc chloride, total proteins, proteases, free amino acids

Introduction

Proteins have multifaceted role in the cells. This is why called when it is as apart in nucleic acids act as information molecules, when it is present in membranes act as structural items, transportation molecules, and also act as catalysts in the biochemical reactions. For normal activities of proteins conformation and configuration is important. Why because proteins need to maintain a constant composition in the face of constantly changing surroundings.

In cells small molecules, macromolecules, and supra molecular complexes are regularly harmonized and then broken down in chemical reactions that involve a constant flux of mass and energy through the system and maintain proper equilibrium and establish steady state. All biological macromolecules are much less thermodynamically stable than their monomeric subunits, yet they are kinetically stable their uncatalyzed breakdown occurs so slowly (over years rather than seconds) that, on a time scale that matters for the organism, these molecules are stable. When water molecules surrounded the hydrophobic molecules and form solvation layer. These weak bonds also increase the conformation of the proteins (Nelson & Cock 2005) [2].

Proteases can chunk the proteins and act as molecular knives. Proteases have key role in the destabilizing the bonds among the proteins. Protease act as enzymes and performs action by catalytic actions. These proteases have diversity and specificity. By the activity of proteases on proteins free amino acids will generate.

In body free amino acid pool is there. This pool is maintained by 3 ways. 1) Formation of free amino acids by the action of proteases the protein content in the body degrades. 2) From dietary protein digestion free amino acids will generate 3) Synthesis of non essential amino acids. The first one is harmful to the body.

Materials and methods

Experimental design

Healthy Wister strain male albino rats weighing 300-500gm procured from Indian institute of science, Bangalore were housed in polypropylene cages under hygienic conditions. The rats were fed with standard pellet diet supplied by Sai Durga feeds and foods, Bangalore and water *ad libitum* in laboratory conditioned environment (34±2 °C) with a 12-hour light and 12-hour dark cycle. The rats were acclimatized to the laboratory environment for 7 days.

Rats were allocated into four groups containing six animals in each. The group 1 served as control, the 2nd group of animals treated with ammonium sulphate, 3rd group animals treated with zinc chloride for comparing with the control group and 4th group treated with ammonium sulphate along with zinc chloride. for the identification of zinc preventive role. These doses are given by Intra peritoneal method for one week duration with 24 hrs time interval. The selected doses were 18.3 mg/kg for ammonium sulphate and 5mg/kg for zinc chloride after toxicity evaluation.

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समकालीन हिन्दी कहानियों में मानवीय संबंध : जीवन - मूल्यों का विघटन

समकालीन हिन्दी कहानियों में समाज के सुख-दुःख, उन्नति-विकास, पगति-अवनति का चित्रण बखूबी किया गया। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण बना गया। वही साहित्य सत्यम, शिवाय एवं सुंदरम माना जाता है, जो जीवन सत्य से भरा हुआ हो। समकालीन कहानीकारों ने भी अनुभूति की प्रामाणिकता और वर्तमान के प्रति रतिबद्धता को महत्व दिया है। इस काल के लेखकों ने अपनी विशिष्ट संवेदनशीलता एवं इतिहास चेतना के आधार पर जीवन के मूल मूल्यों का साक्षात्कार कर उसे अपनी रचनाओं में अभिव्यक्त किया है। मृदालागार्ग, मंजुल भगत, राजी सेठ, चित्रामुद्रल, मेहरुन्निसा परवेज आदि लेखिकाओं ने जहाँ नारी हृदय की भावनाओं एवं उन पर हो रहे शोषण को अपनी कहानियों का विषय बनाया है। वहीं समकालीन जीवन में नारी में आयी चेतना एवं विद्रोह के स्वर को भी चित्रित किया है। शैलेश मटियानी, कमलेश्वर, रवीन्द्र कालिया, निर्मल वर्मा, उदय प्रकाश, राकेश वत्स एवं गोविंद मिश्र आदि लेखकों ने अपनी अनुभूति एवं सामाजिक यथार्थ के आधार पर पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक विषयों को उससे दूरते हुए मानवीय संबंधों को चित्रित किया है। समाज में आये बदलाव, मूल्य हीनता, राजीति में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को चित्रित कर अपने समय के समाज एवं उससे जुड़ी हर समस्या को अपनी रचनाओं का विषय बनाया है।

समाज का निर्माण मनुष्य करता है। उसके नियमों, मान्यताओं और सीमाओं का निर्माण भी वही करता है। ताकि शांति कायम रहे। लेकिन जब कोई मान्यता या नियम समाज की उन्नति या क्रियाशीलता में बाधक होने लगता है तो धीरे-धीरे उनमें परिवर्तन होने लगता है और यही परिवर्तन कभी क्रांति तो कभी आधुनिकता के रूप में उभर कर सामने आने लगता है।

Effect of Deposition Time on Structural, Morphological and Optical Properties of PVA Capped SnS Films Grown by CBD Process

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Abstract—In this study, the effect of deposition time on physical properties of tin monosulphide films capped by polyvinyl alcohol was investigated. Chemical bath deposition technique was used to deposit Polyvinyl alcohol capped SnS films on cleaned glass substrates and the deposition was carried out at four different times varying from 45 to 90 min. The X-ray diffraction study revealed that the deposited layers were polycrystalline in nature with (040) as the preferred plane. Single phase SnS was observed in the layers grown at a deposition time of 90 min while the other layers had secondary phases of Sn and S. The XRD data was also used to determine various parameters such as crystallite size, dislocation density, lattice strain, stacking faults and inter planar spacing. Raman measurements exhibited same structural phases, consistent with the XRD observations. The surface morphology of the layers was initially uneven and become uniform at 90 min deposition time. Fourier transform infrared spectra, confirmed the presence of SnS and PVA in the films. Optical studies revealed high optical absorption coefficient for all the films with a shift in optical band gap value compared with the bulk value.

Keywords: SnS films, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), capping agent, chemical bath deposition (CBD), structural properties

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1. INTRODUCTION

Tin monosulphide (SnS) is an important semiconductor material of IV–VI group. SnS is a well suitable material as an absorber layer in solar cells, owing to its low cost, direct energy band gap (1.3 eV), high optical absorption, earth abundance of the elements involved, and low toxicity with no environmental hazards [1–4]. In general, SnS has orthorhombic structure. Semiconductors capped by polymers have attracted a great deal of attention in recent years because of their tunable properties in association with particle size that could find various applications in solar cells, sensors and light emitting diodes [5–8]. In the present work, we have chosen polyvinyl alcohol as a capping agent to grow SnS layers. This is due to the fact that PVA did not change the inherent properties of the inorganic core material and also proved as a best organic capping agent for different semiconducting nanoparticles [9–11]. Capping increases the surface area and thus modifies the surface, finally decreases the crystallite size of the semiconductor nanocrystals. In addition to this, PVA prevents the agglomeration of particles and controls the growth of SnS nanocrystals.

Different methods such as chemical bath deposition [12, 13], spray pyrolysis [14], thermal evaporation [15], sputtering [16], have been adopted to deposit SnS

layers on glass substrates. Among all these methods, chemical bath deposition is very simple technique and does not require any expensive vacuum technology. Moreover, homogeneous, adherent, stable, good and reproducible films can be prepared by using chemical bath deposition technique. Therefore, because of these advantages, CBD is used in the present study to grow PVA capped SnS layers. Jana et al. [17] prepared PVA capped PbS thin films by chemical bath deposition. Using chemical bath deposition, several researchers have reported the effect of deposition time on SnS films [18, 19]. To the best of our knowledge, PVA capped SnS films have not been synthesized previously using CBD process. As the growth of thin films is influenced strongly by the time of deposition, in this work we report on the effect of deposition time on structural properties of PVA capped SnS films prepared by CBD and the results are discussed.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

The following procedure was used to prepare PVA capped SnS films on soda lime glass substrates using chemical bath deposition technique. The chemicals used for the synthesis of PVA capped SnS films were stannous chloride ($\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), thioacetamide ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NS}$) as precursors, tartaric acid ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$) as a complexing agent

ARTICLES

Structural and optical studies on PVA capped SnS films grown by chemical bath deposition for solar cell application

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Abstract: Tin monosulphide (SnS) thin films capped by PVA have been successfully deposited on glass substrates for cost effective photovoltaic device applications by a simple and low-cost wet chemical process, chemical bath deposition (CBD) at different bath temperatures varying in the range, 50–80 °C. X-ray diffraction analysis showed that the deposited films were polycrystalline in nature, showing orthorhombic structure with an intense peak corresponding to (040) plane of SnS. These observations were further confirmed by Raman analysis. FTIR spectra showed the absorption bands which corresponds to PVA in addition to SnS. The scanning electron microscopy and atomic force microscopy studies revealed that the deposited SnS films were uniform and nanostructured with an average particle size of 4.9 to 7.6 nm. The optical investigations showed that the layers were highly absorbing with the optical absorption coefficient $\sim 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. A decrease in optical band gap from 1.92 to 1.55 eV with an increase of bath temperature was observed. The observed band gap values were higher than the bulk value of 1.3 eV, which might be due to quantum confinement effect. The optical band gap values were also used to calculate particle size and the results are discussed.

Key words: chemical bath deposition; polyvinyl alcohol; capping agent; SnS thin films; structural properties; optical properties

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1. Introduction

Recent investigations on photovoltaic devices emphasize the importance of semiconducting metal chalcogenide thin film solar cells at low cost. The IV–VI group semiconductors are highly attractive for their novel properties suitable for optoelectronic applications and can be synthesized by using simple techniques in thin film form. Tin monosulphide (SnS) belongs to this group of materials that has three stable binary phases, SnS, SnS₂ (both layer structures) and Sn₂S₃ (ribbon structure)^[1]. Tin monosulphide (SnS) has a direct optical band gap of 1.3 eV^[2], which is close to the optimum value of 1.5 eV and also an indirect band gap of 1.09 eV. Further, SnS attracts the attention of many researchers because of the natural abundance of its constituent elements, low toxicity, low cost, and direct energy band gap with high optical absorption coefficient ($> 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) and high hole mobility ($\sim 90 \text{ cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$)^[3–6]. Hence SnS is a potential candidate as an absorber layer in photovoltaic devices^[7, 8]. Various physical and chemical methods are used to deposit SnS layers on glass substrates. These include spray pyrolysis^[9], thermal evaporation^[10], electron beam evaporation^[11], magnetron sputtering^[12] and liquid-phase deposition^[13]. As physical methods involve complicated instrumentation and are highly expensive; therefore, chemical methods are preferable. In terms of experimental requirements, chemical bath deposition is a very simple technique that offers low processing temperature, easy composition control, good homogeneity and therefore has physical significance in the production of large area devices at low cost^[14, 15]. Therefore, in the present study, we have chosen chemical bath deposition technique to grow SnS nanocrystals. Excessive research reports are

available in literature on the deposition of SnS films using CBD at different deposition conditions^[16–20] and also the effect of various dopants added to SnS films using CBD^[21–24].

It is known that due to high surface to volume ratio and quantum size effects, the nanostructured materials offer great advantages than the bulk materials. Various reports are available on synthesis of SnS nanoparticles using different techniques^[25–28]. Using SnS nanoparticles, different researchers fabricated solar cells, which showed efficiencies upto 0.5%^[29]. Capping is a prominent method to achieve better surface states of the nanoparticles. Capping provides surface passivation, which leads to a change in the surface states and reduction in the crystallite size^[30, 31]. Polymer capped thin films have greater stability than uncapped films. Polymer capped semiconductor layers had enhanced and tunable optical, and electrical properties for their potential applications in various fields such as solar cells, field effect transistors, optical switching, light emitting diodes and photodetectors^[32–35]. Many materials such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylic acid, polyacrylonitrile, polyethylene glycol, polymethyl methacrylate and polyvinylpyrrolidone have been used as capping agents^[36, 37]. Among all these polymers, there is currently a great interest in polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) for researchers due to its superior properties such as good film forming ability, bio-degradability, non-toxicity, hydrophilicity, low cost, chemical resistance and transparency over the whole visible spectrum^[38–40]. PVA stabilizes the SnS nanocrystals preventing them from coagulation, but do not alter the intrinsic characteristics of SnS.

Few works on synthesis of various semiconducting nanostructures capped by PVA are reported^[41–43]. Simultaneously few reports are available in literature of solar cells fabricating using different semiconductors capped by PVA. Neetu et al^[44] fabricated ZnO based quantum dot sensitised solar cell via chemical route using CdS quantum dots capped by PVA

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A PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS

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ABSTRACT Acute pancreatitis is a common and challenging disease that can develop both local and systemic complications. Its hallmark is acute pancreatic inflammation associated with little or no fibrosis. It ranges from a mild self-limiting inflammation of the pancreas to critical disease characterized by infected pancreatic necrosis, multiple organ failure and a high risk of mortality¹. The clinical outcome has improved over recent decades, even in the absence of specific treatments that target outcome-determining pathophysiology, probably because of a more consistent approach to diagnosis, monitoring and management.

Acute pancreatitis is the most common gastrointestinal discharge diagnosis in the United States (274,119 patients in 2009), an incidence which has increased 30% since 2000, and is associated with the highest aggregate inpatient costs at 2.6 billion dollars per year. The crude mortality rate of 1.0/100,000 ranks it as the 14th most fatal illness overall and the ninth most common noncancer gastrointestinal death. Worldwide the incidence of acute pancreatitis ranges from 5 to 80/100,000 population with the highest incidence recorded in Finland and United States². The racial incidence of acute pancreatitis also shows significant variation related to the prevalence of etiological factors and ethnicity. The annual incidence of acute pancreatitis in Native Americans is 4 per 100,000 population; in whites it is 5.7 per 100,000 population; and in blacks it is 20.7 per 100,000 population³.

Smoking is an independent risk factor for acute pancreatitis⁴. However the frequency of different forms of pancreatitis varies from source to source and depends on country of origin and the population studied. Acute pancreatitis resulting from unregulated activation of pancreatic enzymes which can lead to extra pancreatic complications due to persistence of hypovolaemia, a decreased intravascular volume and multi organ dysfunction⁵. In spite of technical advances in medical and surgical fields acute pancreatitis remains a major cause of morbidity and mortality.

Acute pancreatitis is defined as an acute inflammatory process of the pancreas, with variable involvement of other regional tissues or remote organ systems⁶. It may occur as an isolated attack or recur in distinct episodes with reversion of normal histology between attacks. By definition, acute pancreatitis is reversible. It is distinguished from chronic pancreatitis by the absence of continuing inflammation irreversible structural changes and permanent impairment of exocrine and endocrine function⁷.

KEYWORDS : Acute pancreatitis, Multi scoring systems, Single prognostic factors, Pseudo cyst, Necrosis, Cystogastrostomy, Multi organ failure, Mortality.

Aims and objectives of the study

1. To study the incidence of complications developing in patients diagnosed as acute pancreatitis.
2. To study nature of complications due to acute pancreatitis.
3. To evaluate patients who need surgical intervention.
4. To assess the morbidity and mortality.

A brief resume of the existing situation

Acute pancreatitis is one of the common cause of hospital admissions presenting with pain abdomen. Acute pancreatitis is a condition that has a varied presentation, etiology, obscure pathogenesis and varied clinical outcome from mild self limiting episode to severe life threatening multiorgan failure. The pathological spectrum varies from edematous pancreatitis which, is uncomplicated and self limiting to necrotizing pancreatitis in which degree of pancreatic necrosis correlate the severity of attack and systemic complication which involve renal, lung, GIT, brain and may lead to multi system organ failure. Despite decades of research and clinical trials, treatment remains essentially supportive. Improved outcomes are clearly linked to advancements in supportive care. This study evaluates the prognosis of acute pancreatitis with conservative treatment, how much percentage of patients are ultimately required surgery on follow up, apart from the management of acute pancreatitis. This might help in evaluating what type of patients might need surgical intervention.

Review of literature

The earliest description of pancreas dates back to 300 BC, given by Herophilus of Chalkaidon. During 100AD Rufus of Ephesus thought that pancreas acts as a cushion for stomach and named it as "PANCREAS" meaning "all flesh" because the organ contains neither cartilage nor bone⁸. In 1642 Johann Wirsung described main pancreatic duct and in 1734 G B Santorini described accessory pancreatic duct which go by their names⁹. Operative intervention on pancreas, which was first attempted by Le Dentu in 1862.

In 1901 Eugene Opie, a pathologist at John Hopkins hospital in

Baltimore, documented a gallstone impacted in ampulla of Vater during the postmortem examination of a patient (operated on by Halsted) who had died of gallstone pancreatitis and there by described the pathogenic mechanism of gallstone pancreatitis¹⁰.

The importance of pancreas and severity of its inflammatory disease were only recognized in 1925 when Berkeley George Andrew Moynihan (lord Moynihan of Leeds) Professor of clinical surgery, Leeds, England, described Acute Pancreatitis¹¹.

In 1929 Elman.R, described the association between elevated Serum Amylase levels and Acute Pancreatitis. Watts in 1963 reported survival of a patient who was treated by total pancreatectomy for acute pancreatitis¹².

The prognostication of Acute Pancreatitis¹³ was for first time in 1974 by John H C Ranson when he was at Newyork university medical centre, Newyork. He was born in Bangalore, India (1938). In 1978 from the department of surgery, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, Clement W Imrie devised a grading system similar to Ranson's where only nine factors need to be assessed, this system is also well known as Glasgow scoring system. He further modified this system to include only eight factors, also called Modified Glasgow Scoring system¹⁴.

William A Knave, in year 1981 developed a system to quantify severity of illness in ICU patients called APACHE (Acute physical and clinical health evaluation) system. This system attracted lot of criticism because of its inaccuracies. However, it did serve as a prototype for development of two subsequent systems APACHE I and APACHE II has been widely applied for grading pancreatitis.

In the field of imaging acute pancreatitis, Emil J Balthazar, professor of radiology, Bellevue medical centre, Newyork, gave the CT grading of acute pancreatitis¹⁵.

There were various ill defined terminologies with regards to acute

Empowerment of Women in Globalization Era :A case study on Orvakal and Kodumur mandals of Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract

Indian women are capable of upgrading their own status. Intact the ratio of literate and employed women is increasing faster than that of men. It is evident that they have acquired a more elevated status with the impact of Globalisation¹. In any society, the status of woman is an indicator of the level of its development. Woman constitute nearly half of the total population and as such comprise nearly 50% of the total human resources.

Indian population is nearly 121 crores as per 2011 provisional estimates are concern. In this, nearly 58.65 crores are females and their percentage to the total Indian population is 48.47. The work participation rate for female is 25.7% against the 39.2% of total work force in Indian economy of which the work participation rate for female in rural areas has increased from 27.2% in 1991 to 31.0% in 2001, an increase only 3.8%, but in the case of Urban areas WPR increased from 9.7% in 1991 to 11.0% in 2001 an increase by only 1.7%. Their contribution as homemakers, wage earners and citizens is crucial for the social and economic development of a country.

Key words: Women empowerment, imancipated, enlightened, social constraints, DWCRA, social and economic development, DRDA etc.,

Introduction

Women is a companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacity. She has the right to participate in the minutest details in all activities and has the same right of freedom and liberty as any man. With the increase in educational standards and the rise in the number of imancipated women, more and more jobs were occupied by women. Now to make themselves suffioiently qualified and competent is the main challenge. They are trying to develop a personality which is knowledgeable and enlightened. They overcome all types of fears and developed faith in themselves and in their capability, project the image of independent, confident and strong willed women. There will never be a new world order until women are

రాసాని కథలు - కళాకారుల జీవితం

- డా. బి. శివకుమార్లు, తెలంగాణ అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.ఆర్.ఎస్. పుస్తక కళాశాల (కర్నూలు పట్టణం), కర్నూలు

రాజులసీమ పేరెప్పకగల కడగుల్లో రాసాని విశిష్ట కవిత్వం. చిత్తరుజుల్లా ప్రధాన కడగుల్లో ఒకడు. రాసాని పూర్తిపేరు రాసాని వెంకటరామయ్య. ఈయన శివలం కవిత్వం కాదు.. ఒక సవలాకర్తగా, ఒక నాటకకర్తగా, ఒక నాటక ప్రయోక్తగా, ఒక విమర్శకుడిగా, ఒక కవిగా, ఒక కాలమిస్టిగా కూడా నువ్వనిదులే. అంతకన్నా సహృదయములు, మృదుస్వభావి. చిన్నప్పటిలో సహజత్వం, పట్టణంలో కళాత్మకత్వం, నైతిక సరళత్వం వీరికి వెన్నెత్తే పెట్టిస విద్య. కడలను ఆశ్చర్యకరమైన ఎత్తుగడలతో, ఆసక్తి కలిగించే కావ్యానిపుటో, అలోచనాత్మక ముగింపు పలకవలలో అంచెవేసిన చేయి ఇతను. ఇతను మధ్య తరగతి, ఆట్లమగువర్గాల వక్రపాతి. రైతు జీవితం, యానాడుల జీవితం.. నక్కపాళ్ళ జీవితం, వ్రాసినట్లు జీవితం. కళాకారుల జీవితం.. ఇవి వీరి కథ ఇతివృత్తాలు. ఇలా వైవిధ్య రహితమైన ఇతివృత్తాన్ని పొడిపించబడిన కడల్లో కళాకారుల కడు దయనీయమైన జీవితాన్ని వర్ణించిన వీరు అత్యద్భుతం.

కళాకారులు సంస్కృతికి, సూతన సమాజనిర్మాణానికి వారదులు. నేడు ఆ కళాకారుల జీవితాలు కడు దయనీయంగా, మిశ్రిత దుర్భరంగాను ఉంటుంది. కాబట్టి కళాకారులను పోషించాలి. కడలను రక్షించాలి. అప్పుడే మన కడలు, సంస్కృతి సజీవంగా ఉంటాయి. ఇప్పుడు రాసాని కడల్లోని కళాకారుల జీవితాన్ని పరిశీలిద్దాం.

రాసానిగారు తన కడల్లో చిత్రికరించిన కళాకారుల్లో ప్రధానమైనవారు ముగ్గురు. వీరినాటక కళాకారులు, పరభాష కళాకారులు ముందు దప్ప కళాకారులు.

వీరినాటక కళాకారుల జీవితాన్ని రాసాని గారు 'తపస్సు', 'పగటితారలు' అనే రెండు కడల్లో సహజంగా చిత్రించారు. 'తపస్సు' కడ ఒక వృద్ధ కళాకారుడు తగిన జీవితపాతి లేకుండా తన ప్రాణాన్ని సైతం లెక్కచేయక తపస్సుమాను ఏకీకృతానికి ఎలా సిద్ధపడ్డాడో కడురమ్యంగా

వర్ణించారు. అలాగే 'పగటితారలు' అనే కడలో ఒక ప్రాణిలోని కళాకారులలా తపస్సును పుష్కలంగా తీర్చుక తాళి పడల తోడ్పడటం చేసినట్లుగా అబ్బుతంలో కాలం గడుపుతున్న వైవాహిక పత్రికలందు ముందుగా 'తపస్సు' కడలోని వీరినాటక కళాకారుడు ఎటువంటి సమస్యలను ఎదుర్కొంటున్నాడో పరిశీలిద్దాం.

'తపస్సు' కడలో ప్రధాన పాత్ర కళాకారుడు రంగప్ప రంగప్ప వయస్సు మీదపడిన ఒక కళాకారుడు. అందువల్ల అతనికి తన ప్రాణులో స్థానం పొందింది. ఆ ప్రాణు నాయకుడు మునిచెలకటప్ప. రంగప్పకేమీ జీవితాంతం రంగస్థలం పై సబ్సిడై రంగస్థలంపైనే ప్రాణం వదలాలనే తపన కలవాడు. కానీ వయసు మీదపడటంతో ముని చెలకటప్ప తన ప్రాణులో స్థానం కల్పించక పోయాడు. వయస్సులో ఉన్నప్పుడు బాగా ఉపయోగించుకున్నాడు. వయస్సు మీదపడటంతో రంగప్పను ప్రాణు నుండి దూరంచేశాడు. ఆ మాటలను రంగప్ప మాటలలో వింటాం.

"ఎంతన్నా మునిలోస్తాపాతననుకో... మీ గురువు ముని చెలకటప్ప నన్ను మీ ప్రాణులోకి చెర్చుకోకపోయె... నేను తప్పనుమాను ఏకీకృతా పుష్కల దినాలు బాగా వాడుకని ఇప్పుడు కూరలో తోపాటు మాటిరి యేసేసిరి... యేసికం యేసుకాని స్టేజిమిందనే పాణాలొరలాలంటా కలలు గుంటావుంటి".

కళాకారుడు రంగప్ప ఎదుర్కొంటున్న మరొక సమస్య అప్పలబార. రంగప్ప వ్యవసాయం చేస్తూ కళావృత్తిని నిర్వహించేవాడు. కరువుకాలకాలవల్ల వంటలు సరిగ్గా వేరడక ప్రదుత్వ ఋణం తీసుకొని బొరింగ్ చేయగా నీళ్ళుతాక అప్పలపాలైనాడు. అది కట్టలేక రంగప్ప ఇప్పుడు గురైనాడు. ఒకనైపు వృత్తి, మరొకనైపు ప్రవృత్తి రెండూ లేకపోయింది. అరుకు జరగడమే గగనవైపుపోయింది.

భావవీణ మాసపత్రిక

'చిత్తూరుకథ' సంకలనం - చిత్తూరు మాండలిక పదాలు

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చాషి చాషి వివివియానికి దోచారబడి ఒక చాషియ పాతామని తెలిసి ఒక చాషియ నిక్కాణలో చారులను బట్టి, మిరాలనుబట్టి, దీకాలనుబట్టి, పొరాలనుబట్టి మిరాలనుబట్టి చాషియ పాతామని చాషియ చాషియ బట్టి చిత్తూరు తెలిసింది. ఈ కారణంగా, చాషియలో చిత్తూరు చాషియ అందులో చిత్తూరు మాండలికాలు సందించాయని చెప్పవచ్చు. చాషియలో చిత్తూరు మాండలికాల వ్యావహారికాలు, సంభాషణలు బాగా వివివియలు వివివియల దాంధ్రమని చెప్పవచ్చు. మన తెలుగు చాషియ నడు తెలుగాన మరయు అంధ్ర కాష్టాలలో వ్యావహారిక బదులున్న చాషియ కందుకాష్టాలలో పుజులు మాట్లాడి చాషియ తెలుగి అయివచ్చిరి. కందుకాష్టాల్లోని తెలుగులో ఎంతో ప్రవిష్టం ఉంది. అందుకు కారణం అనాదిగా ఈ ప్రాంతాలను చిత్తూరు కాషియలు పరిపాలించడం. తెలుగాన తెలుగు పుజుల వ్యావహారికాలలో ఎప్పుడూ అంద్రి, పాశ్చిమతలు దోషులుంటారు. కాయలను ప్రాంతం కన్నడ ప్రాంతానికి వ్యావహారికాలు తెలుగాన తెలుగాన తెలుగాన తెలుగాన చిత్తూరు చాషియ పుజులు తెలిసింది. కందుకాష్టాలలో తెలుగు చాషియ వ్యావహారికాలలో ఒకటిగా చాషియ పుజులను మనం చూడవచ్చు. ఇలా పాతామని పుజులను తెలుగు చాషియ పుజులనుబట్టి ఒక చాషియ వ్యావహారికాలలో చిత్తూరు కోటు తెలుగుంటుంది. ఇలాంటి చిత్తూరున్న మనం మాండలికం అంటున్నాం. అలాగే చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని తెలుగుచాషియ ఒక ప్రవిష్టం తెలుగుచాషియ ప్రవాహం. మరో ప్రవిష్టం కన్నడ చాషియ ప్రవాహం ఉంది చెప్పవచ్చు. ముఖ్యంగా చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని పదమిది మాండలాల్లో కన్నడ చాషియ ప్రవాహం దక్షిణ మాండలాల్లో తెలుగు చాషియ ప్రవాహం మాత్రంగా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ చాషియ ప్రవాహం, ఇక్కడ పుజుల జీవించడానం వల్ల, పండితులు అనాది వ్యావహారికాలు చిత్తూరు జిల్లా తెలుగుచాషియ వ్యావహారికాల తెలుగుచాషియ పుజుల వ్యావహారికాలకు ఎంతో ప్రవిష్టం తెలిసింది. దీనిని మనం చిత్తూరు మాండలికంగా చెప్పవచ్చు. ప్రస్తుతం 'చిత్తూరుకథ' సంకలనంలో చిత్తూరు మాండలిక పదాలు గురించి అధ్యయనం ఈ నా పుస్తకం.

చిత్తూరు కథ 2014 సంవత్సరంలో ఎచ్చిన సలపి నాలుగు కథల ఒక సంకలనం. చిత్తూరు జిల్లా కలిగి ఉంది కథా రచయితల నుండి సేవించి కథా రచయితల వాడు రచించిన కథలను సంకలనం చేయడం జరిగింది. ఈ కథలు చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని వివిధ మాండలాల్లో నివసిస్తున్న పుజుల జీవన విధానాన్ని చిత్తూరు ఒక చిత్తూరుకథ. ఈ కథల్లో రచయితలు సందర్భానుసారంగా సవాళంగా ప్రయోగించిన చిత్తూరు మాండలిక పదాలను అచ్చుడు పరిశీలిస్తాం.

'చిత్తూరుకథ' సంకలనం - మాండలిక పదాలు :

అమ్మరిమ్మ :



Olefin metathesis of fatty acids and vegetable oils

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Abstract. The article reviews various olefin metathesis reactions namely self-metathesis (SM), cross-metathesis (CM), acyclic diene metathesis (ADMET) polymerization, ring closing metathesis (RCM) and ring opening metathesis (ROM) reactions for the synthesis of a variety of platform chemicals with potential industrial applications from vegetable oils and fatty acids. Different fatty acids employed for various metathesis reactions were oleic, linoleic, linolenic, eicosenoic, erucic, petroselinic, sterculic, undecenoic and ricinoleic acids, while vegetable oils used were *Helianthus* (sunflower), *Brassica napus* (rapeseed), *Glycine max* (soybean), *Hevea brasiliensis* (rubber), *Butea monosperma* (palash), *Nicotiana tabacum* (tobacco) and *Sterculia foetida* (jangli badam). Even though Grubbs' catalysts were employed for most of the reactions, other catalysts such as rhenium, molybdenum and tungsten based have also been used for selective reactions of vegetable oils and fatty acids. The article reviews some of the mechanistic pathways involved in the generation of unusual intermediates from fatty acids and triglycerides.

Keywords. Olefin metathesis; vegetable oil; fatty acid methyl ester; self-metathesis; cross-metathesis; ring closing metathesis; ring opening metathesis.

1. Introduction

With the depletion of fossil fuels and increasing emission of greenhouse gases, the importance of renewable raw materials has been increasing by the day and sustainable development has become a key ideal of the 20th century.¹ The utilization of renewable raw materials can meet the principles of green chemistry such as built-in design for degradation or low toxicity of the resulting products.² Vegetable oils with unsaturated fatty acids form promising, renewable and cheaper feedstocks for generating a number of oleo chemicals to develop a sustainable future.³⁻⁶ Numerous fatty acids are today available which makes them attractive for synthesis and as raw materials for the chemical industry.⁵ Hitherto, industrial oleo chemistry has concentrated predominantly on the carboxyl functionality of fatty acids but, more recently, modern synthetic methods have been applied extensively to fatty compounds for the selective functionalization of the alkyl chain.⁵ Radical, electrophilic, nucleophilic and pericyclic as well as transition metal catalyzed additions to the C-C dou-

ble bond, as seen in case of oleic acid, an unsaturated fatty acid, is readily accessible to a large number of novel fatty compounds with many interesting properties. Reports say that 90% of the oleo chemical reactions are derived by the modification at the fatty acid carboxylic group and less than 10% by transformations of the alkyl chain. However, future technologies on the development of various industrial chemicals depend on the modification of the alkyl chain. Hence, oils and fats offer possibilities for providing chemistry with a wealth of reaction products which are of great value in the future by conducting a number of organic reactions across the double bonds of vegetable oil fatty acids like oxidations, reductions, polymerizations,^{5,7} etc. However, olefin metathesis has been a modern versatile tool for the functionalization of plant oil derived chemical intermediates. The approach contributes to sustainable development and reduction in CO₂ emission as the raw materials employed are safer, and less toxic. Metathesis reactions involve redistribution of fragments of alkenes by scission and regeneration of C-C double bonds (Figure 1).^{8,9}

Depending on the participation of the unsaturated fatty acids, metathesis reactions can be classified into self-metathesis (SM), cross-metathesis (CM),

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Big Data Analytics: A New Flavour for Educational Industry

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Abstract - Mushrooming of educational institutions in recent times has led to cut throat competition and the success of an institution has become necessary. The technological development has increased the availability of information. Bigdata analytics has made a rapid advancement and gained a huge momentum in recent years, which feeds into the field of academic institutions to better understand the learner's needs and address them appropriately. Hence, it is important to have an understanding of Big Data and its applications in the educational industry. The purpose of this descriptive paper is to provide an overview of Big Data, some of the benefits and challenges of big data in the field of education. Though Big Data can provide big benefits, it is the institutions to understand their own needs and act according to their infrastructure and resources.

Keywords: Big Data Analytics, Educational Industry

I. INTRODUCTION

Big data analytics helps the organizations to effectively utilize their data in their business to create opportunities and make smart business moves, results in more efficient operations, more profits, and strong customer base. Significant cost advantages can be acquired by the enterprise when we talk about storage because cloud-based analytics platform takes care of this[1]. Big data in the education industry are likely to offer numerous benefits to not only to the educational institutions and also to the students. It also offers more opportunities for the educators to reach out and instruct the students in more effective ways. It will give them an understanding of students' educational experience, and thereby help them to evaluate the educational system[2].

Educational bodies such as Schools, Colleges, Universities and others hold very large amounts of data of students and faculty. This data can be analyzed to improve the operational effectiveness of the educational institutions. Big data pave the way for the development of educational needs of the students based on changing educational requirements.

In recent times learning pattern has been changing from a conventional instruction delivering methodology to technology enabled learning which includes satellite based distance learning, online learning, MOOC learning, etc. At present most of the Universities are having MOOC courses and online learning portals. Now India, one of the giant knowledge economy in the world have launched National Program in Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL)

which is having about 90 online courses and more than 10,000 students registered in January 2016. This paper is an attempt to summarize the impact of big data on the educational industry.

II. IMPACT OF BIG DATA ON EDUCATIONAL INDUSTRY

A. Improves Student Performance: The main aim of big data within the educational system is to improve the student results. Currently, the only way of evaluating the performance of students is through assignments and exams. However, during his or her learning age, each student has their own trial to achieve success. Analyzing this data will help to gain a better understanding of the individual behaviour of students [3]. With big data analytical system, it is possible to monitor student actions, such as:

1. How long they take time to answer a question
2. Which sources they use for exam preparation
3. Which questions do they skip.
4. What type of questionnaire they are eagerly waiting for.
5. What type of thinking ability a particular student is having.
6. What type of solutions necessary to make betterment in the students' performance.
7. Develops best mode of education
8. They can update their learning skills
9. Improves concentration, etc

Customized programs for students can be created and stored online. This is possible with the help of 'blended learning'-a combination of online and offline learning. This gives students the opportunity to follow interested classes and also work at their own place, while still having the possibility for offline guidance by professors. In fact Andrew Ng class on Machine Learning at Stanford University, 400 students attended but the same course delivered as a MOOC attracted 100,000 students.

B. Effective Mentorship: Big data analytics make it easy for the mentors to identify the ability and weaknesses of individual students and take extra attention and support for them. Mentors can also identify the appropriate teaching practices. They can manage their time effectively to guide the students. Educators can have maximum benefits of big data analytics through the processing of data-driven systems. These can help institutions to create many learning

THE STUDY OF AMPHIBIAN FAUNA AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS OF FAMILY: RANIDAE (THE TRUE FROGS) IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Amphibian studies in India have traditionally focused on survey and taxonomy. Widely read Indian Journals that carried articles on amphibians during the past were the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, current sciences, Science and culture and the periodicals of Zoological Survey of India. While most of these journals continue to dedicate some of their pages to reporting amphibian research in India, there are a number of popular magazines (horn bill, Sanctuary, Environ) that carry articles on amphibians from time to time. All these periodicals have together added considerably to our knowledge of amphibian distribution, taxonomy, food, breeding and metamorphosis, ecology (to a limited extent) and vocalization. The most important function of amphibians in nature has been grossly underestimated. While on the one hand they are active predators, on other hand they constitute a vital link in the food chain of life by serving as prey base for apex predators in the ecosystem. A total of 10 families are represented among Indian amphibians of which family Ranidae is most represented followed by *Rana tigrina*, *Rana hexadactyla*, *Rana cyanophlycits* and *Rana limncharis* (Cricket frog). In general, studies on the amphibians are very important.

Key Words: Amphibian fauna, Morphological characters, *Rana tigrina*, *Rana hexadactyla*, *Rana cyanophlycits* and *Rana limncharis*.

INTRODUCTION:

The Amphibians originated about 300 million years ago in the Devonian Period of Palaeozoic era. They were flourished in the Carboniferous period which was the age of Amphibians. They occupy an intermediate position in vertebrata phylogeny. They were neither fully aquatic nor fully terrestrial, but show a sort of compromise of the two environments. On the one hand they were an advance on the relatively primitive fish from which they were derived, and, on the other hand, they rank lower on the evolutionary scale than their descendents, the amniotes. Nobel described Amphibia as "cold blooded vertebrates having smooth or rough skin rich in glands which keeps it moist. If scales are present they are hidden in the skin". (Stebbins *et al.*, 1995).



Dr. A. Jayasankar

THE STUDY OF MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS OF FROGS IN SOUTH INDIAN SCENARIO

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'ME TOO' ASSERVATIONS - THE IMAGE OF NEW WOMEN IN BHARATHI MUKHERJEE'S 'JASMINE' AND BUCHI EMECHATA'S, 'SECOND CLASS CITIZEN'

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ABSTRACT

'Me too' Movement has become one of the sensational hash tags and a buzz word on social media across the globe in recent days. At the outer level, it represents the sexual harassment and exploitation encountered by women in the society, but in its deeper sense it showcases the 'image of new women' to symbolize the bold attempt of presenting their struggle, agony and humiliation in public rather than to be passive and silent sufferers. The present research titled: 'Me too' assertions, the image of new women in Bharathi Mukherjee's 'Jasmine' and Buchi Emechata's, 'Second Class Citizen' encircle about the expedition of new awareness to recognize the passion, power, purpose and fortitude of women in dominating and hostile circumstances. The two novels selected for study has feministic encounters, cultural clashes, double oppression, and quest for identity, self-exploration, and woman as an individuals with self esteem. The protagonists in these stories are examined in the paradigm of 'Me too' expression for their confidence, will-power, indomitable spirit and dauntless courage to confront challenges.

KEYWORDS: 'ME TOO' ASSERTIONS, IMAGE OF NEW WOMEN, SELF-EXPLORATION, FEMINISTIC ENCOUNTERS.

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Using literary texts as Resourceful material in ELT Class

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the role of literature as a resourceful text of the language curriculum has been gaining importance. There has been a serious debate among language educators and ELT experts, about how and when literature should be included in ESL / EFL curriculum. These discussions about the importance of literary texts as resource material in ELT class can work together and interact for the benefit of students and how language can be taught through literature. This discussion leads to the development of interesting ideas, methods and techniques of ELT through literature.

This paper aims to discuss the use of literature as a popular resourceful material for teaching both basic language skills and language areas. It also discusses the problems encountered by the language teachers in this attempt of teaching language through literature. Finally it presents few methods of teaching English through literature.

Key Words: Literature, Teaching Literature, ESL, EFL, Teaching Language Skills, Foreign Language Teaching, Literary competence, Literary text, Language task.

1. INTRODUCTION:

In the present global context Learning of English has become inexorable when English plays an important role as

world's link language or lingua franca. Hence English became an important part of the Indian curriculum in schools and colleges and is taught as second language. In this context the English teachers and the students of Indian schools and colleges face many problems in teaching and learning.

It has become a Herculean task for the teachers to improve essential skills in students to express themselves in English in academic as well as real life contexts. The main focus of ELT is functional use of the language, hence literature is neglected. As a part of giving thrust to language teaching, literature has been relegated to secondary place. Nevertheless, the role of literature in the ELT classroom has been recognized and even the linguists view literary texts as an important teaching material. Literature, with its varied and rich linguistic input serves as effective stimuli for students to express themselves in language. Needless to say it serves as a potential source of motivation to the learners.

Among language educators and ELT experts, there has been a serious debate about how and when literature should be incorporated in ELT curriculum. There are discussions on how literature and language teaching can work together for the benefit of students. This discussion or debate leads to the development of innovative ideas, methods and techniques of ELT through literature.

2. DIFFERENT TYPES OF LITERARY TEXTS:

Literary texts that can be studied in the ELT include the genres like poems, plays, novels, short stories, prose pieces and one act plays. Plays and One act plays are valuable resources for language teaching. They are useful to develop the awareness of students in right expressions, voice modulations, stress, intonation and body language. Novels and short stories are useful to introduce culture, morals along with good language. They act as spring boards to take up listening, speaking, reading and writing activities. Poetry is useful for listen-

in it and has started joining as an accomplice through joining hands with Duryodhan in the Kurukshetra that's how her beauty has ended the entire venomous clan as it has been decided out to bring back the prosperity in this world. Draupadi has been the main role in making the good ones to live in peace without the harassment of the Kauravas and the palace of illusions as the conduit to attain her success over her humiliation and has been stood out steadfast in her promises. This character of Draupadi is really being the inspiring role that has been carved out very well among the other mythical main characters of women like Kunti, the mother of Pandavas; and Gandhari, the mother of Kauravas and Dhritrashtra, the blind king's wife, by Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni in the possibly excellent way.

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Flipped Classroom, a room with a difference

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Abstract

In the age of speeding jets and missiles, no one has got time to look at the faces of their partners. Speeding with the fleeting time makes one to run around the set targets and destinations. Completing the curricular task would become a herculean task while planned activities remain silent spectators. How to achieve the target syllabus with activities? The solution is 'Flipped Class'. The present paper aims at exploring the advantages of flipped classroom.

Flipped classroom is the right solution for making the students to involve and utilize the class time qualitatively. When time is the constraint in semester system to speed up with the syllabus and accomplish the task of fulfilling the academic activities, the classroom has to be substantiated by videos, pictures and handouts. A video before a class will leave a cue to the students to catch a lead to the next day's lecture in the classroom. The present paper deals with flipped class, its advantages and a few possible activities.

What is flipped Teaching?

Flipped teaching is the process of moving lecture content from face-to-face class time to before class by assigning it as homework. This allows for more interactive forms of learning taking place during class. Flipped teaching often involves

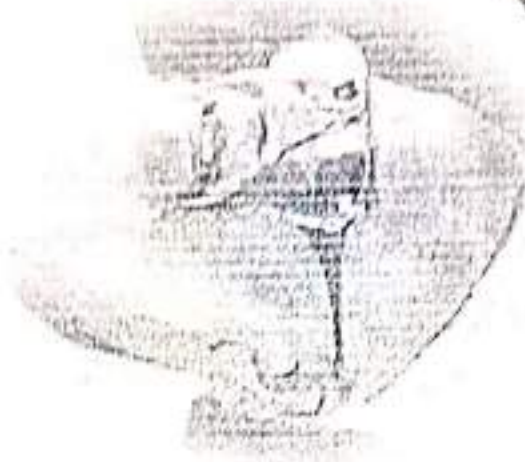
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Title - **DR. SAGHAR JANYEDI**
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KI Adabi Khidmaat**

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2. Telugu Samethalo Vyavasayam

తెలుగు సామెతల్లో వ్యవసాయం

డా॥ డి. ఆరుద్రాచంద్రుడు,
ఎం.ఎ., ఎం.ఫిల్., డి.కె.ఆర్.సి.
తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు,
బి.వి.సి.యస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (వృధులం ప్రాంతం)
తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రం : 9703758519.

సామెతలు సమాజానికి ప్రతిబింబం. సమాజానికి సమాజంలోని ప్రతి విషయం సామెతల్లో ప్రతిబింబిస్తుంది. మానవుని దైవించిన తీవ్రతను కాలేందా సమాజంలోని సామాజిక, సాంస్కృతిక, ఆర్థిక, రాజకీయ, ఆధ్యాత్మిక, మతపరమైన .. అలా ప్రతి అంశం సామెతల్లో పొడవొప్పునుంది. అలాంటి సామెతల్లో సామెతలు ఒక ప్రత్యేకం. సామెతలు తరతరాల అనుభవాల నుండి వచ్చింది. లోతునోళ్ళల్లో నానింది. కాబట్టి సామెతలను నానడంనూ, లోకోత్పలని హెచ్చిస్తారు. వీటిలోని లాభసాంద్ర్యం, భాషా సౌగుణ్యం తర్కించిన దాస్తే వస్తుంటాయి. సామెతలు మానవ జీవితకల్యాణం. మానవుడు తన వాస్తవిక జీవితంలో ఎదురైన అనుభవాలను తర్వాత తరాలకు మార్గదర్శకాలు ఈ సామెతలు. ఇవి చక్కటి అనుభవాల్లో నా మిగి, వృత్తాని, పాఠాని, విషయబోధనగా, సుఖకార్యంగా, దుఃఖకార్యంగా అంటాయి. సామెతల్లో ఒక తాళి చరిత్ర, వాగవికరణ, వేమూకాణ, ఆధారాలు, సాంప్రదాయాలు, అనుభవాలు, వ్యవహారాలు, శాస్త్ర సంబంధ .. అలా ఎన్నో విషయ విషయాలుంటాయి. ఈ విషయాలన్నీ సూచనాస్థాయిగా, సూక్ష్మస్థాయిగా ఉంటాయి. సామెతలు వాస్తవానికి ధృవప్రధానమే. నిందర్శనాసారంగా, సమయసూచిగా సామెతల్ని అర్థం చేసుకోవచ్చు అంటుంది. ఈ సామెతలు మానవుడు కష్టాలకడలిలో ఉన్నప్పుడు పుట్టినప్పు లేదా నిత్యం జీవనం కోసం పోరాడే సందర్భాల్లో పుట్టినప్పు అలాగే మానవుడు అనందబోధకల్లో ఉన్నప్పుడు పుట్టినప్పు లేదా ఒక అందమైన అనుభూతికి గురైనప్పుడు పుట్టినప్పు అలా సామెతల్లో కష్టాలు, సుఖాలు, మంచి చెడులు, తీపి లేదు జ్ఞానాలు వంటి మానవ సంబంధ అంశాలే కాకుండా మానవ జీవితాలను నడిపే సామాజిక, ఆర్థిక, రాజకీయంకాలు కూడా ఉంటాయి. అలాంటి అంశాలలో మానవుని జీవితానికి, జీవనానికి ప్రధానాధారమైన వ్యవసాయానికి సంబంధించిన అంశాలను సామెతల్లో చికిరించడమే ఈ నా ప్రత్యేకం.

ధారతలేకమే జాడు. అందులో భాగమైన ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం కూడా వ్యవసాయ ప్రధానమైన ప్రాంతమే. మానవుని అదిమ కాలం నుండి ప్రాణలు వ్యవసాయంపై ఆధారపడి జీవించినవారు. వ్యవసాయంతో మానవ జీవితం ఎంతగానో పెనవేసుకుపోయిందని చెప్పవచ్చు. అలాగే ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ జీవితంపై వ్యవసాయం ఎంతగా ప్రభావితం చేసిందో మనం సామెతల్లో కూడా చూడవచ్చు. 'రాస్యలక్ష్మితో ధనలక్ష్మి జీవదు', 'తల్లి యిచ్చిన పాలు కన్న దరరీ యిచ్చిన పాలు చివ్వ' అనే సామెతల్ని అట్టి ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ వ్యవసాయానికి ఎంతటి ప్రాధాన్యమిస్తాలో తెలుస్తుంది. తెలుగు సామెతలు కనబడిన అటుగు సుందరానికి, అసలైన ఆంధ్రకాళియ సంప్రదాయ విజ్ఞాన సంపదకు ఆధారాలని చెప్పవచ్చు. ఇప్పుడు తెలుగు సామెతల్లోని తెలుగువారి వ్యవసాయ జీవితాల్ని చికిరించాం.

అడుసు, పడుసు (కనుట్టి) దల్లం:

అడుసు అంటే తగిన సమయం అని అర్థం. పడుసు అంటే పనిచేయడానికి వీలైన సమయమని అర్థం. ఒక్కో పంటకు ఒక్కోప్పు రకమైన వారాచరణం అవసరమవుతుంది. కాబట్టి వర్షాలం, ఎండకాలం, చరికాలాల్లో ఏమీ పంటలు ఎప్పుడు పండుతాయో తెలుసుకొని వారానుగుణంగా విత్తనాలు వల్లంని చెప్పే సంకల్పంలో ఈ సామెతను ప్రయోగిస్తారు.

Journal Pre-proof

Effect of temperature and position of OH group in isomeric butanediols in intermolecular interactions with 2-chloroaniline: A thermodynamic, DFT and molecular dynamics approach



Dunkana Negussa Kenie, M. Chandra Sekhar, M. Raveendra, K. Sivakumar

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Research Article

SN

Metathesized castor oil acylated derivatives: lubricants base stocks with low pour points and superior anti-wear properties

Vyshnavi Yelchuri¹ · Thirupathi Azmeera¹ · M. S. L. Karuna¹

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Abstract

Castor (*Ricinus communis*) oil containing ricinoleic acid 89% was self-metathesized in the presence of Grubbs' second generation catalyst (0.025 mmol), followed by epoxidation and *insitu* hydroxylation using Prilezhaev dihydroxylation method to obtain hydroxylated derivatives in 93% yields. MALDI study has shown that the metathesized products comprised of a mixture of monomer, dimer and trimer metathesized products. The hydroxylated derivatives were acylated using acetic, propionic, butyric and hexanoic anhydrides in 85–90% yields. The acylated base stocks being highly branched and of high molecular weights exhibited very low pour points (–30 to –40 °C) and broad viscosity ranges 45.5 cSt to 60.0 cSt at 40 °C, high viscosity indices (165–191), excellent anti-wear properties (0.52–0.69 mm), good thermal and oxidative stabilities along with high load carrying capacities (165–184 kg) suitable for multi-range industrial applications. These base stocks can be used with the addition of minimum additives during the formulation.

Keywords Castor oil · Lubricants · Oxidation stability · Antioxidants · Metathesis

1 Introduction

Lubricants play a critical role in increasing the efficiency of manufacturing and transportation systems by reducing the energy consumption and release of green house gases (GHG). However, lubricants can also be a source of several toxic materials due to accidental or intentional leakage to the environment. Today over 95% of the lubricants are petroleum based and about 50% of the lubricants end up in total loss applications, volatility, spills or major accidents [1–4]. In this context, plant based oils have gained importance during the last couple of years. The triglyceride structure of plant oils makes them excellent lubricants. They exhibit excellent biodegradability (95%), reduced environmental pollution [5] compatible with additives, low production costs [6] large possibilities of production, low toxicity, high flash points, low volatility, high viscosity

indices and excellent tribological performances. However, they possess few disadvantages like low thermo oxidative, hydrolytic stabilities and low temperature properties [7]. Low temperature properties are important for lubricant pump abilities, filterability, fluidity as well as cold cracking and start up. These drawbacks can be overcome by chemically modifying the triglyceride structure. *Trans* etherification of alkene groups to other stable functional groups can improve the oxidation stability, while reducing structural information of the oil by attaching alkyl side chains can improve the low-temperature performance.

Introducing branching around the polar group of a lubricant protects the molecule from physical and chemical interactions due to steric hinderance. Some of such modifications include epoxide ring opened products [8, 9] and polyol esters [10]. These inhibit the stacking of molecules and crystallization leading to microcrystalline

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PAPER

Optical investigations on PVA capped SnS nanocrystalline films deposited by CBD process

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Keywords: SnS nanocrystalline films, PVA capping agent, CBD process, optical properties

Abstract

Tin monosulphide (SnS) nanocrystalline films, capped by polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) were successfully deposited on glass substrates using chemical bath deposition (CBD). The films were deposited at different deposition times that vary in the range, 45–90 min. The XRD spectra indicated that PVA capped SnS layers were polycrystalline in nature and exhibiting orthorhombic structure. The average crystallite size was evaluated using W-H plots. Cross section view of SEM micrographs were used to determine the thickness of the films. The optical behaviour of all the deposited layers was investigated in relation to deposition time. The studies revealed a very high optical absorption coefficient of $\sim 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for all the deposited layers and the optical band gap varied from 1.79 eV to 1.55 eV with increase of deposition time. The band gap values obtained were higher than the bulk value of 1.3 eV, which is attributed to quantum confinement effect. The size of particles, calculated using Brus equation, varied marginally in the range, 5.8–8.4 nm with increase of growth time. The optical parameters such as refractive index, extinction coefficient, high frequency dielectric constant, optical carrier concentration, relaxation time and optical conductivity were also determined.

1. Introduction

Currently, there has been much interest in the development of nanocrystalline solar cells in order to boost-up the conversion efficiency. One of the most prominent methods to achieve particle size reduction in semiconductors is by capping the materials. Organic polymers were used by various researchers as capping agent for the synthesis of semiconductor nanoparticles. Polymer capping increases the surface to volume ratio and reduces the size of semiconductor particles. The polymer capped semiconductor nano crystals find applications in solar cells as they offer tuneable optical and electrical properties [1–3]. Among all polymers, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) is one of the most commonly used capping agents as it had several advantages that include high chemical resistance and viscosity, good transparency over the whole visible spectrum, and does not modify the basic properties of the semiconductor [4, 5]. Solar cells are successfully fabricated using various semiconductors such as PbS, CdS and CdSe, using PVA as capping agent [6–8], which showed efficiencies upto 2.4%. However, these semiconductors are highly toxic and hazardous to handle. The main focus of the present work is to synthesize non-toxic, earth-abundant and environmental friendly SnS nanocrystalline layers. SnS belongs to IV–VI group of semiconductors that has direct energy band gap of $\sim 1.3 \text{ eV}$ [9] with high optical absorption coefficient $> 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ [10]. Recently, there were many studies on SnS, where it is used as an absorber layer in polycrystalline solar cell fabrication [11, 12]. Chemical bath deposition (CBD) is a very simple, low cost, low temperature processing technique and is widely used in large scale production of semiconductor layers. SnS thin films are prepared using variety of growth techniques [13, 14]. Various researchers used CBD process to synthesize SnS films at different deposition conditions [15, 16]. In this work, PVA capped SnS nanocrystalline films were synthesized, for the first time, using CBD process and the effect of deposition time on the optical properties of the deposited films have been studied in detail and the results are reported.

3.Chittoor Katha Sankalanam – Raithula Samasyala Chitrana

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'చిత్తూరు కథ' సంకలనం - రైతుల సమస్యల చిత్రణ

- డా. జి. జగదీశ్వరప్రసాద్, రెయిను అవ్వపినులు, ఎ.వి.సి.యం. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (ప్రయం ప్రతిపత్తి), చిత్తూరు

ప్రపంచంలో వ్యవసాయ ఆచారాల తోటలలో అత్యంత ప్రధానమైన వేళం ఆచారవేళం. సువిశాలమైన ఆచార వేళంలో అత్యంత సారవంతమైన చూములలో ఆచారవేళం వైరులు విస్తారకాల అభివృద్ధి, వాణిజ్య పంటలను పెంపొందిస్తాయి. ఆచారవేళానికి దావ్యాగాంధ్రైన గుణా మేవానం ప్రపంచంలోనే ప్రసిద్ధిగాంచిన అత్యంత సారవంతమైన శైలి. సారవంతమైన చూములకు కావల్సిన సిటివినయలు కూడా ఆచారవేళంలో వున్నాయి. కాని గత వకాశాలంగా వ్యవసాయ వైపరీత్యాల కారణంగా, వైరులు సుంకేరిక పరిష్కారమే కారణంగా రోజురోజుకు వ్యవసాయం కుంటుపడుతుంది. వ్యవసాయంపై ఆచారవేళం కలిపి వైరులు తలకు మించి అప్పులు చేయడం కారణంగా వ్యవసాయం అభివృద్ధి అవుతుంది. దీనివల్ల ఆచారవేళంలో కూడుకుపోయింది. ప్రతినే మార్గం కావడాక అత్యంతాధులకు పొల్పడుతుంది. 'వైబిఎస్ లైకిఫైడ్' అన్న నివాసంలో ప్రభుత్వాలు కొంతమేరకు సహాయ మందిస్తున్న వైరులను అత్యంతాధులనుండి రక్షించలేక పోయింది. కొద్దిపాటి అచారాలను అభివృద్ధి వైరులు జీవించి తల ఆశలో, అభివృద్ధిలో పంటలు పెంపొందిస్తూ ముందుకువైరి దిశలలో తొలి వల్ల వైరులు మోసి పోయాయి. నేడు వ్యవసాయానికి అయ్యే ఖర్చుకూడా పరిమితంగా పెరిగిపోయింది. ఇలా వైరులు ఒకవైపు ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాలు, సాంకేతిక పరిష్కారమేతో సరేమర మోరుంది మరొకవైపు ఆర్థిక వ్యయభారం, దళాలలో తొలి కారణంగా వైరుల జీవితాలు దిరిగిపోయాయి. ఆలా ఆచారవేళంలో వ్యవసాయం అభివృద్ధి వైరులు కానేక సమస్యలను ఎదుర్కొంటున్నారు. ఈ 'చిత్తూరు కథ'ను రచించి దిరిగి దిరిగి పేరుకు బాలసుబ్రహ్మణ్యం సంకలనంగా వెలుగులోకి తెచ్చారు. ప్రస్తుతం 'చిత్తూరు కథ' సంకలనంలో చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని వైరుల సమస్యలను

ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలను విశ్లేషించడమే ఈ వా పత్రవేళం. 'చిత్తూరు కథ' సంకలనంలో చిత్తూరు జిల్లా వైరుల సమస్యలను దిరిగి కథలు కూడా లోటుచేసుకున్నాయి. ప్రధానంగా వా: లంకీపల్లి కన్నయ్య నాయుడు 'జీవనం', గోపివికృతాకర్ తదితర 'చేపెచ్చు', పలమనేరు బాలాజీ తదితర 'లంకీ' పత్రవల్లి వినావాలి 'మూలాచారవేళం', బదవారి కంకరవాణ్ణి 'అభివృద్ధి' వంటి కథలు వైరు సమస్యలను కళ్ళకు కట్టేట్లు దిరిగింది. వా: లంకీపల్లి కన్నయ్య నాయుడు వైరు కథకుడిగా సుప్రసిద్ధుడు. ఈ కథలో చిత్తూరు కథలను చిత్తూరు ప్రాంతంలోని వైరులు ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలను కథ ద్వారా నియంగా దిరిగి చారు. ఆచారవేళం, అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో చిత్తూరు జిల్లా కూడా వ్యవసాయ ఆచారాల ప్రాంతమే. ఇక్కడ ప్రజల ప్రధాన జీవనం వ్యవసాయమే. చిత్తూరు జిల్లా యొక్క నుండి పడమర వెళ్ళినట్టి వర్షావే ప్రాంతం ఎక్కువ. ఈ సంకలనంలో వైరుల సమస్యలను దిరిగించిన కథలకు దాదాపు అందరూ పదమంది ప్రాంతానికి దిరిగించారు కావడం విశేషం. అలాగని యొక్క ప్రాంత వైరులకు ఎలాంటి సమస్యలు లేవని కాదు. వారు కూడా వర్షావే పరిస్థితికి, ఆర్థిక వ్యయభారానికి, అప్పులబాధలకు గురవుతున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు చిత్తూరు వైరులు ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలను పరిశీలిద్దాం. 'జీవనం' కథలో వా: లంకీపల్లి కన్నయ్య నాయుడు వైరులు ఒకవైపు వ్యక్తిగతంగా ఆధికారుల నిర్లక్ష్యంవల్ల ఎలాంటి సమస్యలను ఎదుర్కొంటారో చిత్రిస్తూ, మరొకవైపు ప్రభుత్వంగా వైరులను ఎలాంటి సమస్యలను ఎదుర్కొన్నారో వస్తువలో దక్కగా వివరించారు. 'జీవనం' కథలో వల్లవైపు వైరు' జీవయ్యకు వ్యవసాయమంటే అమోల్యమైన ప్రేమ. ముప్పుకనుకుంటూ వ్యవసాయంలో ఎప్పుడీ కష్టాలు కొద్ది పద్ధతులకోసం ప్రాంతంలో పయనించే వైరు జీవయ్య

Critical Set Of Caterpillar Graph For Secret Sharing Scheme Based On Reverse Super Edge Magic Labeling

Kotte Amaranadha Reddy , S. Sharief Basha

Abstract: In this paper investigate the critical set of reverse edge magic labeling on caterpillar graphs and application on secret sharing scheme. Here we construct a distribution scheme based on super visual secret sharing scheme. The schemes use the notion of critical sets to distribute the shares and reconstruct the key.

keywords: Caterpillar graph, secret sharing scheme, reverse edge magic labeling, critical sets.

Introduction:

The secret sharing scheme is the method of allocating a secret S among a finite set of customers $C = \{c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots, c_n\}$ in such a way that if the customers in $A \subseteq C$ are capable to know the secret, but any $B \subseteq C$ which is not capable to know secret. The part evidence of the customer which capable with combining together, then they can reconstruct the secret S , if customers are not capable they cannot reconstruct the secret. The key S is chosen by a special customers d and assumed that $d \in P$. A two level secret sharing scheme is a scheme which produces two kinds of hierarchical sets. The first set contains shares that are more powerful than the shares in the second set. The first scheme divided shares of secret among two sets. The first set contain a single person, called a supervisor, while the second set contains a number of chosen people. The access structure in this first scheme is the family of all sets of the form $\{s_u, p\}$ where p belongs to the second set. We call scheme is the super visual secret sharing scheme.

Basic Theory

In this paper, we study the critical sets of reverse edge magic labelings on caterpillar graph and the application on secret sharing.

For a graph G with the vertex set $V(G) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p\}$ and the edge set $E(G) = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_q\}$ and definition of reverse edge magic total labeling is as follows.

Definition: A reverse edge magic total labeling of a (p, q) -graph G is bijective function

$$\lambda: V(G) \cup E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, p+q\}$$

such that

$$\lambda(u) + \lambda(uv) + \lambda(v) = k$$

k is a constant for any edge uv of G and is called the magic sum of G . Any graph with an edge-magic total labeling will be called edge magic [11]. Moreover, is a super edge magic total labeling of G if $\lambda(V(G)) = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, p\}$, and G is said to be super edge magic [4].

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For each graph, we number of all vertex and edges, we call these numbers positions. Thus, a graph labeling can be represented as a set of ordered pairs of position and its label.

A critical set of a graph G with labeling λ is a set $Q_\lambda = \{(x, y) | x, y \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V(G) + E(G)|\}\}$, with the ordered pair (x, y) represents label y in position x , which satisfy [3]

- λ is the only labeling of G which has label y in position x
- No proper subset of Q_λ

If cardinality of a critical set is c , thus it has size c . A critical set $|Q_{\lambda_i}|$ has minimal size, if $|Q_{\lambda_i}| \leq |Q_{\lambda_j}|$.

Caterpillar Graph Caterpillar is one distinct form of tree, which is a tree with some of its vertices as center and all other vertices are leaves, or we called n stars. Consider caterpillar graph C_n with $V = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n\}$ where $S_i = \{v_{i0}, v_{i1}, v_{i2}, \dots, v_{ip_i}\}$ and p_i is sum of leaf at S_i and v_{i0} is center vertex star i , where $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Sum of vertices caterpillar graph C_n are sum of all leaf at star plus center vertex

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^n |S_i| = \sum_{i=1}^n (p_i + 1) = n + \sum_{i=1}^n p_i$$

and sum of edge caterpillar graph C_n is $e = v - 1$ such that integer number need for labeling is

$$v + e = 2 \left(n + \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \right) - 1$$

All caterpillars is reverse edge magic labeling with some method labeling [6, 12], like Figure 1.

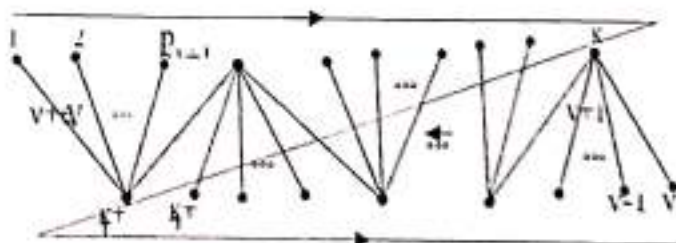


Fig 1: EMTL of Caterpillar Graph

First begin centre of first star edge and then leaf and so in



Review Article

A Study of Rabindranath Tagore's Chandalika as a Psychological Play of Intense Spiritual Conflict

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Abstract: The play 'Chandalika' by Rabindranath Tagore is not a play on the caste system, but shows a conflict in the mind of each of the three characters namely Ananda, the Buddhist monk and Prakriti, an untouchable girl and also Prakriti's mother who was a magician and possesses magical powers. The story of this play is based on a Buddhist legend about Ananda, a famous disciple of Lord Buddha, Ananda, according to the legend, had aroused in a Chandal girl, an untouchable, a sense of her human dignity by asking her for water to quench his thirst; but the girl while pouring the water into his hands, falls in love with Ananda. Tagore had made a very skillful use of this legend to write a play having a profound psychological and spiritual significance. The whole interest of the play centres round this conflict which takes place in Prakriti's mind, due to her repentance and remorse over what she has done to the holy monk by pulling him down to the dust from the heights of spiritual bliss. In Ananda, we can see the conflict of choice that takes place between his religious duty and his newly-awakened desire for a woman. We can also see a similar conflict in Prakriti's mother when she applies her magical powers on Ananda, in her desire to please her daughter Prakriti and the demand of her conscience not to use unholy methods to please her daughter.

Keywords: Realism, Conscience, Morality, Magic, Agonizing, Chandal, Spiritualism.

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INTRODUCTION

Rabindranath Tagore was the greatest poet, dramatist, playwright and short story writer among the Indian writers of English. His fame as a poet in English rests chiefly on his "The Gitanjali", which is a 'transcreation' of the Bengali original. It was with this work that he achieved international fame and recognition and awarded the Noble prize for literature. He is one of the greatest lyric poets of the world and Edward Thomson calls his handling of poetic prose an "Impeccable metrical achievement." His thought and imagery are Indian and his poetry is in the tradition of Indian devotional poetry. His message is spiritual, both Hindu and universal at one and the same time. In his poetry, Indianness acquires a universal significance.

The word 'Chandalika' means a girl of the lowest caste or an untouchable girl. The story of this short but deeply moving play is based on a Buddhist legend about Ananda, a famous disciple of Lord Buddha. Ananda, according to the legend, had aroused in a Chandal girl a sense of her human dignity by asking her for water to quench his thirst, but the girl while pouring the water into his hands, falls in love with the Buddhist monk. Prakriti begins to feel uneasy in her mind soon after Ananda, the Buddhist monk has left her. His brief exhortation to her was not only given her a sense of her own identity as a human being but also awakened in her a sense of her own dignity. Ananda, she expects him to come again one day and ask her again to give water to quench his thirst. But, whenever he happens to go that way, he pays no attention either to the well as to the girl, who

has quenched his thirst some time back. It seems to her that, he may have forgotten her completely. Prakriti now prevails upon her mother, who is a sorceress, to use her magic powers to bring Ananda, the Buddhist monk back to her house and to create in him a sexual desire for her. The mother begins to chant her magic spell aimed at forcing Ananda to experience a sexual desire and a liking for prakriti and return comes to her to seek the gratification of his desire for her. Here, the play depicts the states of mind of all the three characters and it is the unfolding of those states of mind which constitutes the real interest and the real significance of the play.

Rabindranath Tagore is a realist and his plays are realistic in nature. Tagore's plays realistically depict the progress of an individual's awareness and consciousness. His play does not emphasize the development of a plot, but rather develops a pattern of symbols which reflect the fluctuations of mood in detail. In this play also there is a conflict which takes place in the minds of Prakriti, Ananda and Prakriti's mother.

The protagonist in this play is Prakriti, a girl belonging to the untouchable class. Initially, the conflict arises in the mind of Prakriti, the Chandal girl, whose awareness of herself as a human being has been aroused by Ananda's assurance to her that, she is a human being like all others and that she should not hesitate to give him water to quench his thirst. In the process of giving water to him and as a result of the new awakening in her mind that she is a human being like all others, she also falls in love with Ananda and then she forces her mother to employ her magic powers to

రావూరి కథలు పరిశీలన

- డా. జి. వొస్సు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి.వి.కె.ఎస్. డిగ్రీ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి), చిత్తూరు.

నిజజీవిత సమరానికి ఎదురొడ్డి నిలబడి సామాన్యంగా జీవిస్తూనే అసమాన సాహితీకృషి చేసినారు. స్వయంకృషితో సాధికారతను సంతరించుకుని సామాన్యుడి స్థాయి నుండి సమోన్మత స్థాయికి ఎదిగిన అక్షర తపస్వి. చదువుకున్నది కేవలం 7వ తరగతి వరకే అయినా అడుగడుగునా ఎదురయ్యే కష్టాలను అధిగమించి తన 17వ ఏట నుంచి రచనలు చేయడం ప్రారంభించారు. వీరి కృషికి ఫలితంగా అనేక అవార్డులు అందుకోవడంతో పాటు, వీరి రచనలు అనేక భాషలలోకి అనువదించబడ్డాయి. ఒక నిరక్షరాస్యుడిగా విశ్వవిద్యాలయాల నుంచి గౌరవ డాక్టరేటు పొందిన తొలి తెలుగు వ్యక్తి కూడా ఇతనే. జాతీయ స్థాయిలో విశిష్ట సాహితీ పురస్కారమైన జ్ఞానపీఠ పొందిన మూర్తిత్రయంలో ఒకరు కావడం గొప్ప విశేషం.

వాన చినుకులలోను, గడ్డిపరకలోని, మబ్బు తునకలోను, పిచ్చి మొక్కలోను, గడ్డిపువ్వులోను, ఆకు, కొమ్మ, రెమ్మ, కొండ, బండ, మండేగుండె, యాచకునిలోని, పక్షిలోను, వతితలోను, స్వప్నిని, స్వప్తికర్తని, మానవతను, కారుణ్యాన్ని దర్శించి పాఠకులకు దర్శింపచేసిన దార్మినికులు భరద్వాజ, తిండికోసం, పిడికెడు మెతుకులకోసం చేయని ఉద్యోగంలోడు. స్పష్టమైన అవగాహన, ఖచ్చితమైన అంచనా, లక్ష్యశుద్ధి అంకుంఠితమైన దీక్ష, పట్టుదల, నిరంతర పఠనా, రచనా వ్యాసంగం, ఓర్పు, నేర్పు, ఆయన అయుధాలు. వాచి సాయంతో జీవన సమరంలో అఖండమైన విజయాలు సాధించాయి.

భరద్వాజ కథలు - విశ్లేషణ :

“మాడగల దృష్టి, రాయగల నేర్పు వుండాలేగాని, ఈ జగత్తునిండాకథలే, అసలు ఈ జగత్తే పెద్ద కథ” అని భరద్వాజ నమ్మకం.

భరద్వాజదొక విలక్షణమైన మనస్తత్వం తనకు ఎదు

రైన ప్రతి చిన్న సన్నివేశాన్ని, ప్రతి చిన్న సంఘటనను సమోదు చేసి దానిలో తుపాతులను అకళింపుచేసుకుంటారు. అందులోంచి తనకుపయుక్తమైన అంశాలను తన రచనలలో పొందుపరుస్తారు. తాను చూసినవి, విన్నవి, తన అనుభవాలు, అనుభూతులను అక్షర బద్ధం చేస్తారు.

ఎవరికీ పనికి రానిదానిలోంచి కొందరికైనా పనికొచ్చేది వెలికితీయడం, అంతా తెలుసుననుకొన్న దానిలోంచి ఎంతో తెలియనిదాన్ని తెలియజేయడం ఆయనకిష్టం. ఒక సామాన్య సన్నివేశం భరద్వాజ స్ఫూర్తతో రసగుళికలుగా మారినదనటంలో సందేహంలేదు. ప్రజల చాపలో పాఠకులతో సూటిగా మాట్లాడడం ఆయన కవీలు. రచనల్లోని ప్రత్యేకత సుమారు 25పైగా కథాసంపుటలను ఆయన రచించారు. వాటిలో మచ్చుకు కొన్ని పరికిలిస్తే ఆయన గొప్పతనం మనకు అవగతమవుతుంది.

వైవాహిక సంబంధాలకు నిలువట్టం లోకంకోసం కథ:

ఒక వ్యక్తి తన వ్యక్తిగత జీవితంలోని లోపాల్ని లేదా తప్పుల్ని సరిదిద్దుకోకపోతే జరిగే అనర్థాలను తెలిపేదే ఈ లోకంకోసం కథ. ఇందులో నరసమ్మ ప్రధాన పాత్ర. ఆమె కాపురానికి వచ్చిన తొలిరోజునుంచి ఆమె ప్రవర్తనను గమనిస్తున్నాడు. ఆమెచేసే తప్పులను సున్నితంగా వారించినా, గదిలో పెట్టి తాళంవేసి, తిండినీళ్లు లేకుండా చూశ్వినా ఆమె తన పద్ధతి మార్చుకోలేదు. అది ఆమె జలహాసిత అని గ్రహించి చూసేచూరవట్టు పోతున్నాడు.

రోజులాగే గోరయాకి వచ్చాడు అవరిచితవ్యక్తి గద్దె వాము చాటున చేరి నరసమ్మకోసం ఏమయచూస్తున్నాడు. వీరి వ్యవహారం రెండునెలలగా సాగుతోంది. ఇది ఆమె భర్త గమనించినా, తెలియనట్లే ఉంచుకున్నాడు. ఇన్నాళ్ళూ నరసమ్మ భర్తకు ఈ విషయం తెలియదని

అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనలు - సామాజిక స్పృహ

- డా. ఆ. కొమ్మ, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, పి. వి. కె. యస్. ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి), చిత్తూరు.

ఏ దేశ బాతీయ పమైక్కలనైనా, ఏ దేశ ఉద్యమానినైనా, కవిత్వమే ఎదురులేని ఒక అయుధం. మన భారతదేశంలో సంస్కృత భాషల్లో తప్ప దేశ భాషల్లో కవిత్వం రాస్తే చెల్లుబాది కాని రోజుల్లో 11 శతాబ్దంలో తెలుగులో భారతవచనతో ప్రారంభమైన కవిత్వం, 12వ శతాబ్దంలో ద్వైవిధ్య కవిత్వంలో ప్రథమ రోద్యమం వెలసినట్లుగానే, ఆష్టాదశ వర్షనలలో సుదీర్ఘ సంస్కృత సమాజ దూఱుపు ప్రబంధ ప్రక్రియలో తప్ప ప్రజాకవిత్వానికి విలువలేని రోజుల్లో 15వ శతాబ్దంలో పదకవిత్వం ఉద్యమంగా సాగింది. అందుకే తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో 15వ శతాబ్దానికి ఒక విశిష్ట స్థానం వుంది. రాజాస్థానాలకు, పండితుల ప్రశంసలకు నాయకీని పదకవిత సాహిత్య నింపాసనాన్ని అదిష్టించింది. పదికవితలనే అనాడు సంకీర్తనలని తూడా పిలిచేవారు. పదకవిత్వాన్ని రచించేవారిని వాగ్గేయకారులంటారు. సారంగ దేవుడు సంగీత రత్నాకరంలో...

"వాక్యారుదుచ్చలే గేయం దాతురిత్వ తిరీయలే
వాచం గేయంచతురులేయ: సవాగ్గేయకారక:"

అని వాగ్గేయకారుని గూర్చి నిర్వచించాడు. ఒక పాటలోని మూలం కుచ్చమే మూడు పుంస, పంగీచవు తుచ్చును దారువు అని, ఈ మాట దారువులను రెండేటిని చేసి తానే పాఠేవాడిని వాగ్గేయకారుడంటారని ఈ శ్లోకార్థం ఆతనినే ఆభయకారుడని, బయకారుడని, సంకీర్తనాకారుడని, పదకర్త అని పిలుస్తారు.

అన్నమాచార్యుని జీవిత విశేషాలు :

ప్రథమ వాగ్గేయ కారుడు తాళ్ళపాక అన్నమాచార్యులు. ఇతడు శ్రీ శ 1408లో కడపజిల్లా రాజంపేట తాలూకా "తాళ్ళపాక" అనే గ్రామంలో లక్కమాంబ, నారాయణాచార్యులు అనే పుణ్యదంపతులకు క్రోధినామ సంవత్సరం, చైశాఖ శుద్ధ పూర్ణిమ నాడు విశాఖ నక్షత్రంలో శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వరుని నందకవంశములో జన్మించాడు. ఇతనికి తమ్ముక్క, ఆళ్ళలమ్మ అనే ఇద్దరు భార్యలు. అన్నమయ్య కొన్నాళ్లు సొబువ నరసింగరాయల కొలువులో నివసించి అపైన రాజ దురహంకారాన్ని నిరసించి, రాజాశ్రయాన్ని ఎడల సాహిత్య సందారం చిన తదుమలలో స్థల నివాసం ఏర్పారు దుకుని 32 వేల సంకీర్తనలు రచించడమే కాకుండా, సంస్కృతంలో సంకీర్తనలక్షణం, వేంకటేశ్వర మహాత్మ్యం, 12 శతకాలు, శృంగార మంజరీ, ద్విపదరామాయణం రచించినట్లు ఆతని మనమడు దిన్నప్ప వ్రాసిన అన్నమాచార్య జీవిత చరిత్ర అధికారముగా తెలుస్తుంది. అన్నమయ్య శ్రీ.శ.1503 నందు దుండులి సంవత్సరం పొల్లల బహుళ ద్వాదశినాడు శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర సాయుజ్యం చెందాడు.

భావబీణ మాసపత్రిక

అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనలు - సమాజ సంబంధ ప్రబోధం:

అన్నమాచార్య సంకీర్తనల్లో ప్రధాన లక్ష్యం భక్తి ప్రచారమే. అయినావారి సంకీర్తనల్లో భక్తి ప్రారాధ్యమైన అంకాలను సమన్వయిస్తూ సామాజిక ప్రతినిధియై ఆతరు చెప్పిన సామాజిక ప్రబోధం కూడా లేకపోలేదు. కవి సమాజంలో పుట్టి సమాజానికి ప్రతినిధియై సమాజ కష్ట సుఖాలను అనుభవించి తన అవేదనను, ప్రబోధాన్ని తన కవిత్వంలో వ్యక్తపరుస్తాడు. వాగ్గేయకారుల్లో ప్రాత స్మరణే యుండైన అన్నమయ్య సంకీర్తనల్లోను సామాజిక సంబంధమైన ప్రబోధం కనిపిస్తుంది. ఇది అనేక అంకాల్లో ప్రస్తుతమవుతుంది.

భగవంతుడు సృష్టించిన పంచదూతాలకు హీనాదక దేవాలయాలనే అహంకారాచార్యాలు అందిరిక సమానమేనని మానవుల్లో ఈ విదేహాలు, హెచ్చుతగ్గులుండకూడదని పరబ్రహ్మం సంకీర్తనలో వివరించాడు.

"తందనాన ఆహి తందనానపురి

తందనాన భళా తందనాన
బ్రహ్మమొక్కటే పరబ్రహ్మమొక్కటే నర
బ్రహ్మమొక్కటే పరబ్రహ్మమొక్కటే!!
కందువగు హీనాదికములందు లేవు
అందరికీ శ్రీహరే అంతరాత్మ
ఇందులో జంతుకులమంతానొకటే
అందరికీ శ్రీహరే అంతరాత్మ!!

అన్నమయ్య తాను ఎన్నో శాస్త్రాలు చదివి పంచదశ చెయ్యడం పాపమని, పరోపకారం చెయ్యడం పుణ్యమని, శాంతం కన్నా స్వరథ్యం లేదని హరిదాసుడు కావడం కన్నా వేరేగతి లేదని చెబుతూ...

కంటిని దేయర్థము పున శాస్త్రములు దవ్వి
నంటున నిందు కంటెను నాణెమంమా లేదు!!
పరపీదన సేయుటకంటే పాపము మరెందులేదు
పరోపకారము కంటే జహుపుణ్యము లేదు
నిరత శాంతము కంటే నిజవర్మమెందులేదు
హరిదాసు దొకంటే నటగతి లేదు!!

మానవుడిగా పుట్టినందుకు సద్గుణాలు కలిగి ఉంచాలని, దాన దర్మాలు చేయాలని, చైవాన్ని తలుచుకోవాలని చెబుతూ...
మనుశాస్త్రే పలమేచి మతి జ్ఞాని యోవాకా
తనువెత్తి పలమేచి మతి జ్ఞాని యోవాకా

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తెలుగు సాహిత్యమునకు తీర్మానములు

మహాత్మా కథ - గాంధీజీ సందేశం

Dr. P. Jayachandrudu
 డా॥ పి. జయచంద్రుడు,
 ఎం.ఎ., ఎం.ఓ., పి.హెచ్.డి.
 తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు,
 పి.వి.కె.యస్ ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (గృహం ప్రపత్తు)
 చిత్తూరు, తరవాటి : 9703768519



“ఏ దేశ చరిత్ర చూసినా ఏమున్నది గర్వకారణం
 నరణాతి సమస్తం పరవీచన పరాయణత్వం”

ప్రపంచంలో భారతదేశం గొప్ప సంస్కృతికి, గొప్ప సంప్రదాయ ఆదార వ్యవహారాలకు నిలయం. అన్యోన్యమైన మానవ సంబంధాలకు ఆలయం. ఆధునికతను సాంకేతిక పరిజ్ఞానానికి ఒక బృహదాధారం. భారతదేశం ఒక వేదభూమి, ఒక కర్మభూమి. పరాక్రమానికి మారు పేరు, ఎందరో ధీరులను కన్న వీరభూమి. అలాంటి భారతదేశంలో అనాదిగా కుల, మత, వర్ణ, వర్గ వివక్షలు కూడా చోటు చేసుకున్నాయి. అర్హులందరి కాలం నుండి ఆధునికతను మారుపేరుగా కూడా చెప్పకోవచ్చు ఎన్నో సామ్రాజ్యాలుగా, మరెన్నో రాజ్యాలుగా, సామంత రాజ్యాలుగా పాలించబడ్డ భారతదేశం 16వ శతాబ్దంలో పరాయిరాజుల పాలనలోకి పోయింది. ఆఫ్ఘన్ల నుండి బరోహా దేశాలు పెత్తనం చెలాయించడానికి వచ్చిన కాలం వరకు రాజ్యాలు రెండు వందల సంవత్సరాలు మహాదీయలు భారతీయులను అణచివేస్తూ పాలించారు. కర్ణాట నక్షత్రం నెపంతో వచ్చిన బరోహా దేశస్థులు ప్రాస్థు, ఇటలీ, డెన్మార్క్, బంగ్లాండ్ వంటి వారు తమ అధిపత్యం కోసం స్థానిక రాజులపాలనలో తల దూర్చి ఇక్కడి రాజకీయాల్లో జోక్యం చేడకున్నారు. వారి అధిపత్యపోషణలో దివరకు బ్రిటీష్ వారు పుర్రేయి సాధించి భారతదేశంపై పెత్తనాన్ని చెలాయించడం ప్రారంభించారు. మొదట్లో వారి విధానాలు బాగుండటంతో భారతీయులు పెద్దగా వారి అధికారాన్ని ప్రశ్నించలేదు. రానురాను బ్రిటీష్ వారు స్థానిక భారతీయ తపన విధానంపై, ఆదార వ్యవహారాలు, సంప్రదాయాలపై దెబ్బతీయడంతో విజ్ఞానపండువైన వారు ప్రతిఘటించారు. వారి వాలన పై ప్రత్యక్షంగానూ, పరోక్షంగానూ పోరాటాలు చేయడం ప్రారంభించారు. అంతేగాకుండా స్థానిక సంస్థానాలను తమ సాధ్యం కోసం వారుకొని, వారి మధ్య విభేదాలను సృష్టించి బ్రిటీష్ వారు విభజించు. పాలించు పద్ధతిని పొడిచడాన్ని భారతమాత ముద్దుబిడ్డలు సహించలేకపోయారు. ఆ క్రమంలో బ్రిటీష్ వారిపై ఏపాయిల తిరుగుబాటు, వందేమాతర ఉద్యమం, సహాయ నిరాకరణోద్యమం, ఉప్పు సత్యాగ్రహం, క్విట్ ఇండియా ఉద్యమాలు అరిగాయి. భారతీయుల సమైక్యపోరాటం వల్ల బ్రిటీష్ వారు భారతీయులను 1947 అగస్టు 15న స్వాతంత్ర్యం ఇచ్చారు.

ఈ స్వాతంత్ర్య ఉద్యమంలో కీలక పాత్రధారి మోక్షాచారి మహాత్మాగాంధీ. అలాంటి మహాత్మాగాంధీ ఎలాంటి మార్గాలను ఎంచుకుని తమ అస్తిమలలను సామ్రాజ్యాన్ని గడగడలాడించి స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని సాధించాడో ముఖ్యంగా 1920లో అందిన సహాయ నిరాకరణోద్యమంలో గాంధీజీ ధరత జాతికిచ్చిన సుచేతాన్ని అందించడమే ఈ వా ప్రగోర్వకం. అందరి సాహిత్యంలో ఎందరో జాతీయోద్యమ కవులున్నారు. అందులో మహాత్మాకు అస్థాన కవిగా సుప్రసిద్ధులైనవారు మన తెలుగులింక వీరులాంటివారు తుమ్మల సీతారామమూర్తి చౌదరి. తుమ్మల గాంధీయ మార్గంలో నడిచి, గాంధీయ ఆదర్శాలను ప్రజలకు తెలియజేయాలని మహాత్మాని అవ్యక్తధను పద్యరూపంలో రచించారు. ఇప్పుడు తుమ్మల సీతారామమూర్తి రచించిన మహాత్మాని కథలోని సహాయ నిరాకరణోద్యమ ముట్టంలోని గాంధీజీ సుచేతాన్ని పరికిరిద్దా.

తెలుగు, తమిళ సామెతలు - తులనాత్మక పరిశీలన

- డా. పి. సుయచంద్రుడు, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, ఏ.వి.కె.యస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల (స్వయం ప్రతిపత్తి), చిత్తూరు.

సాహిత్యం సమాజం యొక్క నిరంతర గమనాన్ని ప్రతిబింబిస్తూ ఉంటుంది. సమాజంలోని సామాజిక, సాంస్కృతిక, ఆర్థిక, ఆధ్యాత్మిక, రాజకీయ, మతపరమైన ... ఇలా అలల ఎటువంటి క్షుణ్ణంగా, సమగ్రంగా అవగాహన చేసుకోవడానికి సాహిత్యం దోహదపడుతుంది. అలాంటి సాహిత్యంలో వందీరులు సృష్టించిన ప్రక్రియలు కొన్నైతే, పామరుల చేత రూపొందించబడ్డ ప్రక్రియలు కొన్నై చెప్పవచ్చు. ఇతివృత్తాలు, పాదుపు కథలు, సామెతలు వంటివి సమాజంలోని సామాన్య ప్రజలచేత రూపొందించబడ్డ ప్రక్రియలు. ఇతివృత్తాలు ప్రజల అనుభవాలకు, సమ్మతాలకు ప్రతిబింబిత, వాడుపు కథలు పామరుల పాండిత్యానికి, సమయస్ఫూర్తికి నిదర్శనాలు. అలాగే సామెతలు తరతరాల అనుభవాలకు అక్షరసత్యాలు. సామెతలు తరతరాల అనుభవాలనుండి సృష్టించి, లోకుల నోళ్ళలో వానింది. కాబట్టి సామెతలను నానుడులని, లోకోక్తులని ఏలుస్తారు. వీటిలోని భావసౌందర్యం, భాషాసాగసులు తర్కించిన కొద్దీ పస్తుంటాయి. సామెతలు మానవ జీవితసత్యాలు. మానవుడు తన వాస్తవిక జీవితంలో ఎదురైన అనుభవాలను తర్వాత తరాలకు అందించే మార్గదర్శకాలు ఈ సామెతలు. ఇది చక్కని ఉపమానాలతో సూటిగా, స్పష్టంగా, మాటుగా, విషయ ప్రబోధకంగా, సందేశాత్మకంగా, ధమత్కారంగా ఉంటాయి. సామెతల్లో ఒక జాతిచరిత్ర, నాగరికతలు, నమ్మకాలు, ఆచారాలు, సాంప్రదాయాలు, అనుభవాలు, వ్యవహారాలు, శాస్త్రసంబంధ విషయాలు ... ఇలా పలు విషయాలు చోటు చేసుకుంటాయి. ఈ విషయాలన్నీ నూచన ప్రాయంగా, సూత్రప్రాయంగా ఉంటాయి. అలాంటి సామెతలు ప్రతి భాషలోను వుండుంటాయి. ఇది ఆయా భాషాప్రజల జీవన వ్యవహారాలను ప్రతిబింబిస్తాయని చెప్పవచ్చు. సామెతల్లో భిన్న భాషా ప్రజల మధ్య భిన్నత్యాలుంటాయి. అలాగే భిన్నభాషల్లోని సామెతల్లో

ఏక సారుప్యాలు కూడా చోటు చేసుకుంటాయి. అలా తెలుగు, తమిళ భాషల్లోని సామెతల్లో చోటుచేసుకున్న సారుప్యాలను తులనాత్మకంగా పరిశీలించడమే ఈ వా పత్రోద్దేశం.

సామెతలను తమిళభాషలో 'వళమొళి' అంటారు. 'వళ' అనే పదానికి 'పాత' అని, 'మొళి' అనే పదానికి భాష లేదా మాట అని అర్థం. అంటే తమిళంలో సామెతను 'పాతమాట' అని చెప్పవచ్చు. 'పాతమాట' అంటే అనుభవంతో కూడిన నిత్యసత్యవాక్యని తెలుగులో చెప్పకోవచ్చు. ఇప్పుడు తెలుగు మరియు తమిళ భాష వామెతల్లోని సారుప్యాలను పరిశీలిద్దాం.

నిండు కుండ తొణకడు (కురైకుడం తుళుంబుం):

'కురైకుడం' అంటే అర్థ కుండ అని అర్థం. 'తుళుంబుం' అంటే తొణుకుతుండని అర్థం. తెలుగు భాషలో నిండుకుండ తొణగదని ప్రజలు ప్రయోగిస్తే, తమిళ భాషలో అర్థకుండ తొణుకుతుండని ప్రయోగిస్తున్నారు. రెండింటి భావం ఒక్కటే. కానీ సామెతను ప్రయోగించిన విధానం భిన్నమని మనం గ్రహించవచ్చు.

ఇంట్లో పులి .. బయట పిల్లి (తన ఊరిలో ఆనై ... ఆయలూరిలో పూనై) :

సాధారణంగా తన ఇంట్లోనో, తన గ్రామంలోనో వీరుడిలా ప్రవర్తించే వాడు బయట ప్రాంతాల్లో ఏరికి వారుగానో, భయస్తుడుగానో నడుచుకునే వారిని గురించి చెప్పే సందర్భంలో ఈ సామెతను ప్రయోగిస్తారు. తమిళ సమాజంలో అలాంటి వారిని గురించి చెప్పేటప్పుడు 'పులి'కి బదులుగా ఏనుగుతో పోల్చి చెబుతారు. 'ఆనై' అంటే తమిళ భాషలో ఏనుగు అని అర్థం. ఇక్కడ స్వగ్రామంలో వీరుడిని తెలుగులో 'పులి' తోను, తమిళ భాషలో 'ఏనుగు'తోను, అలాగే బయట ప్రాంతాల్లో ఇరు భాషల్లోనూ పిల్లితో పోల్చడం మనం గమనించవచ్చు.

A COMPARISON OF ARIMA & ANN MODELS FOR PRODUCTION OF RICE IN THE STATE OF KARNATAKA

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Abstract: If the data is linear and non-stationary, the models viz. Auto-Regressive (AR), Moving Average (MA), and Auto-Regressive Moving Average (ARMA) models cannot be used. So, an another important forecasting technique called Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) with (p, d, q) terms can be used. The best feature of Artificial Neural Networks when it is applied to forecasting data is its inherent capability of nonlinear modeling without any presumption about the statistical distribution of the given data. Model selection criteria based on RMSE for ARIMA and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) are computed and compared. An appropriate model has to be framed effectively for the production rice data in the state of Karnataka taken during the period from 2001-02 to 2016-17 (16 years).

Key Words: Auto-Regressive (AR), Moving Average (MA), Auto-Regressive Moving Average (ARMA), Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA), Neural Networks, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC).

1. INTRODUCTION:

The Most widely used important statistical tools for traditional forecasting techniques for stationary and linear data are Auto-regressive (AR) with p terms, and Moving Average (MA) with q terms in these models. They are combined together to form Auto-regressive Moving Average (ARMA) with (p, q) terms in the model, where p is the Auto-regressive terms and q is the Moving Average terms. When the data is non-stationary, we use ARIMA (p, d, q) model which is also known as Box-Jenkin's Methodology, where d is the time lagged differencing. When $d=0$, it becomes simply ARMA with p and q terms model.

A Neural Network is a simplified model of the same way that the human brain processes information. It works by stimulating a large number of inter-connected processing units that resembles abstract versions of neurons. The processing units are organized in layers. They are arranged into three parts in a neural network:

- An input layer with unit(s) representing the input field(s),
- One or more hidden layers, and
- An output layer with unit(s) representing the target field(s).

The units are connected with varying connection strengths (or weights). Input data are presented in the first layer and the values are propagated from each neuron to every neuron in the next layer. Eventually, a result shall be delivered from the output layer.

The main contributors in the field of traditional forecasting and neural networks are Yule (1926), Walker (1931), Slutsky (1937), Wold (1938), Box and Jenkins (1976), Young (1982), Arash Bahrammirzaee, (2010), Mehdi Khashei, Mehdi Bijari (2010), Prapanna Mondal, Labani Shit, and Saptarsi Goswami (2014).

2. OBJECTIVES:

The important objectives of our current paper are outlined as follows:

- To study the forecasting techniques by applying ARIMA and Neural Networks Models in our methodology.
- To compare the above models by computing the RMSE.
- To study the patterns in the production of Rice in the state of Karnataka during 16 time periods (i.e., from 2001-02 to 2016-17).
- To forecast the production of Rice for the next 10 years.
- To compute AIC for ARIMA model.
- To analyze the forecasted results by applying the suitable forecasting.
- To point out the future development in view of Indian agricultural scenario.

3. METHODOLOGY:

- ARIMA Model :-

Role of E-Learning in Higher Education During Covid 19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The pandemic COVID-19 briskly led to the closedown of universities and colleges around the globe, hoping that the observation of social distancing from public health point of view, the administrations will help flatten the wind of infection and minimize the common losses from the pandemic. The whole educational system from elementary to university level has been collapsed during the lockdown period of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) across the globe. The e-learning structure, nevertheless, is the elegant answer to empower teachers/students to get the quality of teaching/learning. The end of this exploration is to question variables reflecting the factual use of the e-learning system during the COVID-19 epidemic among Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The perceived ease of use and perceived utility are appreciatively identified with easing condition, perceived control, and tone- efficacy, which in turn influences scholars' station toward use, which in turn affects the factual use of the e-learning system during the COVID-19 epidemic. In the environment of e-learning programs in developing countries, some studies have infrequently explored an intertwined model. In addition, this composition aims to include a literature review of lately published exploration on the factual use of the e-learning system during the epidemic of COVID-19.

Key Words: Pandemic, COVID-19, e-learning, Higher Education Institutions.

Introduction:

The Coronavirus epidemic has generated changes in the tutoring- literacy process in advanced education institutions and has told the commerce between preceptors and scholars. As a consequence of the epidemic, universities are constrained to carrying out their exertion with scholars simply online. In this regard, many governments took measures in order to avoid spreading the contagion and to ensure the durability of the educational process, and universities worldwide espoused online literacy. While in general, internet- grounded literacy is considered an option, a volition to traditional literacy, during the Coronavirus epidemic it came as essential element for maintaining the exertion of seminaries and universities. This paradigm shift could induce changes in scholars/teachers perception of this way of tutoring and their perception might be different from one plan in studies former to the epidemic. Internet technologies grease the distribution of

Empowerment of Women in Globalization Era: A Study in ORVAKAL Mandal of KURNOOL DISTRICT in Andhra Pradesh

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Introduction

Indian women are capable of upgrading their own status. Infact the ratio of literate and employed women is increasing faster than that of men. It is evident that they have acquired a more elevated status with the impact of Globalisation¹. Women is a companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacity. She has the right to participate in the minutest details in all activities and has the same right of freedom and liberty as any man. With the increase in educational standards and the rise in the number of imancipated women, more and more jobs were occupied by women. Now to make themselves sufficiently qualified and competent is the main challenge. In India, women face tremendous difficulty in harmonizing their household responsibilities and professional expectations. There is no denying fact that women do not have equal access to beneficial change and status in society is not identical to document. This is especially true in villages². Several studies have shown that women employee, whatever job she holds, is equal in efficiency and performance to the male employee in identical employment situations. Some of the studies, even indicate that in certain aspects the women employee is even more efficient³. In the matter of liability, promptness and punctuality she had been found to have an edge her male counterpart. Women constitute half the world's population, accomplish about two-third's of its working hours, receive one-tenth of the world's income and own less than one-hundredth of the world's property. But now the role of women in the Globalised World is significant⁴. Women now enjoy better status, economically and socially. More women are in employment today. Women have got better opportunities in the field of education and employment today, compared to the past.

Key words: Right of freedom , liberty, efficiency, performance, education, family pressures and social constraints etc.,

Emerging Employment Opportunities for Women in the Globalisation Era

One of the most important changes that have taken place in the recent times in the Globalised World is the growing status of women. Ever since India opened its doors to liberalization in the 1990's there has been a steady transformation in India's economy. In organized sector majority women are engaged as teachers, clerks, computer operators, telephone operators etc., the percentage of women in higher executive posts is not satisfactory. In this decade the entry of multinational companies widened the scope for more employment opportunities for them.

ALTERATIONS OF HEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS UNDER CHLORPYRIFOS INTOXICATION IN MICE

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ABSTRACT

Hematology is defined as the branch of biology, which deals with the morphology of blood and blood forming organs. Chlorpyrifos is one of the most widely used Organophosphates (OP) insecticides. Anemia and alteration in other hematological parameters have been recorded following repeated Chlorpyrifos exposure. In the present study Healthy adult mice of same age (100±10 days) and weight (75±10 g) were divided into four groups having ten animals each. The second, third and fourth groups of animals were termed as experimental animals. To the animals of second group single dose of pesticide (i.e. on 1st day) was administered orally by gavage method. To the third group of animals double doses were given i.e. on 1st and 3rd day. Similarly multiple doses i.e., 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th day were given to the fourth group of animals. The first group of animals was considered as controls. In the present investigation the effect of chlorpyrifos, on the blood is determined in Mice. Oral administration of chlorpyrifos produced statistically significant ($P < 0.01$) decrease in RBC, Hb, PCV but WBC count shows increased level in single, double and multiple doses respectively. The Mean corpuscular volume (MCV), Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin (MCH) and Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin Concentration (MCHC) are dependent on the RBC count, MCV, MCH and MCHC showed statistically significant ($P < 0.01$) decrease in single, double and multiple dose of chlorpyrifos intoxication in Mice.

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INTRODUCTION

Blood is a specialized biological fluid that delivers necessary substances to the body's cells such as nutrients, oxygen and transports of waste products away from those of same cells. The cells of the tissue of the body are in contact with body fluids which in turn are in equilibrium with the fluid portion of the blood. Blood is the most important body fluid that governs vital functions of the body like respiration, circulation, excretion, osmotic balance and the transport of metabolic substance. Circulation of the blood within the cardiovascular system is essential for transportation of gases, nutrients, minerals, metabolic products and hormones between different organs (Baynes and Dominiczak, 2005).

Blood composed of an aqueous solution containing molecules of varying sizes and number of cellular elements. Some of the components of blood perform important role in the body's defense against external insult and in the repair of damaged tissues (Baynes and Dominiczak, 2005).

The importance of haematological parameters in clinical biochemistry, population genetics and medical anthropology is well established. Recent speculations have proved that they may be used as valuable indicators of disease or stress in animals (Calabrese et al., 1975). Haematological and biochemical profiles of blood can provide important information about the internal environment of the organism (Musopust, 2000). Blood parameters are probably the more rapid and detectable variations under stress and are fuel in assessing the health condition (Hymavathi and Rao, 2000). In human medicine, investigation of haematological parameters is necessary for clinical diagnosis of a disease and pathological condition (Hardiker and Gokhale, 2000).

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Study on thermo physical properties of binary mixture containing aromatic alcohol with aromatic, substituted aromatic amines at different temperatures interms of FT-IR, ¹H NMR spectroscopic and DFT method

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ABSTRACT

The densities (ρ) of binary mixtures of benzyl alcohol (BA) with aniline (A), N-methylaniline (NMA), NN-dimethylaniline (NNDMA), o-chloroaniline (o-CA) and m-chloroaniline (m-CA) have been analysis at different temperatures. Further, the speeds of sound (u) were measured at 303.15 K and 313.15 K temperatures of the above said systems. The excess molar volumes (V^E) and excess isentropic compressibilities (κ_s^E) calculated by using experimental data. The measured thermo physical properties were fitted in terms of R.K & HW equations. The measured u values were compared with Jacobson's free length theory (FLT) and Schaff's collision factor theory (CFT). The experimental and theoretical investigations have been playing a dominant role in the elucidation of hydrogen bond in solute, solvent and solute-solvent of the mixture. The results has been further confirmed by the existence of solvent-solute interactions of hydrogen bonding between benzyl alcohol and amines through Fourier transform Infrared and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance data at equimolar composition. The analysis of intermolecular hydrogen bond association through electron density, natural bond orbital analysis using density functional theory (DFT). The position and design of intensity of -OH and -NH₂ bands as per Nuclear Magnetic Resonance and Fourier transform Infrared spectroscopic data strongly supported by the conclusion that molecular association of inter molecular hydrogen bonding through excess properties have been observed. Further, the molecular dynamics (MD) simulations have been performed in liquid phase used to calculate the radial distribution functions of the pure components and mixtures with equimolar mole fractions at 298.15 K and 1 atm. From the molecular dynamics simulation and quantum calculations it has been confirmed the existence of H-bond between component molecules.

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1. Introduction

Thermo physical properties of binary liquid mixtures, having molecules that measure ready for undergoing interactions, show

vital deviation from ideality due to arising of structural changes. Systematic experimental study on thermo physical properties of binary mixtures is being an important tool/guide for the investigation of the molecular interactions. The derivation of various excess functions from the measured properties of individual pure and of mixture components and the analysis of the latter in terms of applications of several statistical theories of solutions give a better understanding of interactions present at molecular level. Moreover, the present experimental work on density (ρ) and speed of sound

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ARTICLE

Thermodynamic and FT-IR study on molecular interactions between ethyl lactate with alkyl amines at different temperatures

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ABSTRACT

Densities (ρ) and speeds of sound (u) were measured for the binary mixtures formed by ethyl lactate with n-propylamine, diisopropylamine, dipropylamine and tripropylamine mixtures at temperatures (303.15, 308.15 and 313.15) K over the entire composition range. These data were used to compute the isentropic compressibilities (κ_S), intermolecular free lengths (L_f), excess molar volume (V_m^E), excess isentropic compressibility (κ_S^E), excess inter molecular free lengths (L_f^E) and excess speeds of sound (u^E). The excess functions were fitted and correlated with Redlich-Kister equation. The measured data were discussed in terms of intermolecular interactions between component molecules. The u values in the investigated mixtures were compared with various theoretical models to check their relative merits of pure component properties. FT-IR studies have been carried out and analysed to study the presence of interactions between unlike molecules of these mixtures. A good agreement is observed among the excess parameters and FT-IR studies.

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Densities; speeds of sound; amines; excess properties; molecular interactions

1. Introduction

The knowledge of the structure and molecular interactions of liquid mixtures is playing a dominant role from fundamental and engineering point of view. The study of specific intermolecular interactions which are existing in highly nonideal systems is of considerable importance in chemical industries. The experimental thermodynamic data on temperature and pressure are necessary in the designing of chemical reactors and separation equipment and to test the solution theories. Further, the properties of excess thermodynamic functions of binary mixtures will provide information on the nature of molecular interactions between component molecules and also provide valuable information on theoretical and experimental investigations [1–5]. In chemical, petrochemical, pharmaceutical and the other industries, the study of thermodynamic properties is providing ample information in the design involving chemical separation, heat transfer, mass transfer and fluid flow. Generally, the chemicals used in the investigation have many industrial applications. Ethyl lactate is an environmentally benign solvent which is more suitable and selective when compared to petroleum-based solvents [6]. Moreover, ethyl lactate used as a plasticiser, in pharmaceutical, as pressing tablet lubricant and drug intermediates. Alkyl amines are predominantly used in chemical industries as the solvents for oils, petrol, pharmaceutical and rubber chemicals, lacquers and as an antifreeze for explosives. Because of the strong

A STUDY OF THE CULTURAL CONFLICT AND EUROPEAN COLONIALISM IN CHINUA ACHEBE'S NOVEL "THINGS FALL APART"

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Abstract

Chinua Achebe's Things Fall Apart was published in 1958 in the midst of the Nigerian renaissance. Achebe achieves a balance in portraying in this novel the tragic consequences of the clash of the two cultures. His style relies heavily on the Ibo oral tradition and contains significant narration with representations of folk stories, proverbs and oralogy. Chinua Achebe presents a picture of the African society, its past and present, of the glory of a great culture as well as the anarchy that had set in, as much due to external causes as to those internal and thereby causing the Ibo society to fall apart. At the end of the novel, Okonkwo's death meant the defeat of Ibo culture and the victory of Whiteman's religion and his political ambitions.

Keywords: Renaissance, Colonialism, Postcolonial literature, Coherence, Ibo Culture.

Introduction

Chinua Achebe has been one of the founders of Ibo culture and over the years many critics have come to consider him the finest of Nigerian novelists. His achievement however, is not limited to his continent only. In 1990, his sixtieth birthday was celebrated by literary figures. It was then that the greatest accolade given him was summed up in one metaphor viz. the 'Eagle on the Iroko.' In this metaphor, the 'Iroko' means the strongest and tallest tree which represents the field of African literature, the Eagle represents the king of the birds, which stands for Achebe who reigns supreme as a novelist. "Things Fall Apart" focuses Nigeria's early experience with colonialism, from first contact with the British to widespread British administration. In this novel, Chinua Achebe creates a coherent picture of coherence being lost of the tragic consequences of the African-European collision.

The novel "Things Fall Apart" was published in 1958 and it is the most widely read African novel. The English edition alone has been sold in millions of copies. It is the work of postcolonial literature that almost every student of English is bound to read at one time or another, often in high school, and most certainly in college and university. Thinking about the enormous success of this book and the influence it has had in the shaping of African and world literature, we should not forget its uncertain beginnings. Indeed, the history of this novel, which is also the history of the beginning of modern African literature in English, is

about how works of fiction create their own traditions, cultural contexts and reading communities. The title of the novel has been borrowed from the poem, 'The Second Coming' composed by W.B. Yeats. This title refers to the disruption and derangement of an age-old Ibo culture by external or internal forces.

European Colonialism and Cultural Conflict

Chinua Achebe has been an active and visible public figure in Nigeria. Since the 1950's, and it is not surprising that his writings parallel his personal experiences. Achebe presents the conflict between the individual and the society and writes about the society which was united once, but started falling apart as an alien culture came into their contact. Achebe draws one's attention to the cultural glory and the subsequent downfall of an African native society. He exposes the anarchic tendencies that led to the degeneration of an erstwhile rich culture.

The title of the novel "Things Fall Apart" given by Achebe to his first novel is appropriately a cut out for the subject matter dealt within his present novel. The knife of British administration supporting the cause of missionary campaign fell on the culture of happily living Ibo people and cut it to bleed and die. The happy life of Ibo people in general as existed before the coming of external forces into Ibo land has been illustrated in the first part of Achebe's novel by portraying the social, economic, political and religious life of the people living in African villages named Umuofia, Mbanta and other smaller ones. The



Baylis-Hillman acetates in organic synthesis: A simple two-step strategy for oxindole-spiro- α -arylidene- γ -butyrolactone framework

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ABSTRACT

A facile, convenient, and two step strategy for synthesis of spirooxindoles containing α -arylidene- γ -butyrolactone moiety has been developed via monoalkylation of 2-oxindoles with Baylis-Hillman acetates followed by the spiro-lactonization of the resulting cinnamic esters on treatment with phenyliodine (III) bistrifluoroacetate (PIFA).

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1. Introduction

Oxindole framework is one of the prominent structural units present in a number of naturally occurring compounds and clinical pharmaceuticals.¹ α -Methylene- γ -butyrolactone moiety is yet another valuable structural motif found in many natural products and bioactive compounds.² Elegant work of Heindel and Minatelli^{3a} on the molecule **1** (having antineoplastic activity) in the year 1981 and recent work (2016) of Natarajan and co-workers^{3b} on molecules **2** and **3** (possessing TNF α induced NF- κ B and anticancer activities) (Fig. 1) demonstrate the potential of molecules containing both the 2-oxindole and α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone units connected through a spiro linkage.⁴ These brilliant reports created a need and enormous interest among synthetic and medicinal chemists for development of convenient protocols for obtaining such classes of compounds [2-oxindole-spiro- α -methylene (or alkylidene or arylidene) - γ -butyrolactone frameworks].⁴ In continuation of our ongoing research program on the Baylis-Hillman reaction⁵ we herein report a facile and simple two-step strategy for synthesis of 2-oxindole-spiro- α -arylidene- γ -butyrolactone frameworks in high yields from Baylis-Hillman acetates

via the treatment with 2-oxindoles (mono alkylation) in the presence of NaH followed by the reaction of resulting cinnamic esters with phenyliodine(III) bistrifluoroacetate (PIFA).

In recent years Baylis-Hillman reaction (also known as Morita-Baylis-Hillman reaction) has gained unique popularity and importance because of the challenges and opportunities it offers and also due to the high utility of Baylis-Hillman (BH) adducts and its derivatives in various synthetic strategies.^{6,7} Carbonates of BH adducts and other derivatives have been meticulously utilized for the synthesis of α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone fused spirooxindoles via the reaction with 3-Boc-oxindoles^{8a} and 3-hydroxyoxindoles^{8b} (Strategy A in Scheme 1) and isatin derivatives (Strategy B in Scheme 1),^{8c} followed by lactonization. Also derivatives of Baylis-Hillman adducts obtained from isatins (Strategy C in Scheme 1) have been transformed into spirooxindoles **4** (having different spiro-linkage) fused with α -arylidene(methylene)- γ -butyrolactone units.^{8d,e}

2. Results and discussion

After the elegant work of Moriarty and co-workers⁹ in the year 1990 on [hydroxy(tosyloxy)iodo]benzene [Ph(OH)OTs] (Koser's reagent)¹⁰ mediated intra-molecular cyclization of 5-keto acid and 4,6-diketo acids into keto γ -lactones and diketo δ -lactones, various research groups used this strategy for synthesis of a number of important lactones.¹¹ Based on the above-mentioned applications

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Temperature and composition dependence of the volumetric and acoustic properties of ionic liquid [emim][HSO₄] with polar protic and aprotic co-solvents

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ABSTRACT

In the present paper, we report new experimental data on density (ρ) and speed of sound (u) in binary liquid mixtures of 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium hydrogen sulphate, [emim][HSO₄] with polar protic solvents ethanol (EtOH) and 1-propanol (n-PrOH) and aprotic solvent, dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) over the complete range of mole fraction at 298.15 K $\leq T \leq$ 313.15 K, every 5 K, and 0.1 MPa pressure. The mixing behaviour of the binary systems of [emim][HSO₄] with EtOH, n-PrOH, and DMSO has been studied by computing the excess volumes (V^E) and excess isentropic compressibilities (κ_2^E) utilizing the measured densities (ρ) and speeds of sound (u). Further, the excess functions V^E and κ_2^E are correlated with mole fraction, using Redlich-Kister equation to derive the fitting parameters. For the systems studied, the excess thermodynamic properties (V^E and κ_2^E) are found to be negative over the whole range of composition at investigated temperatures. Also, the experimental results are discussed in terms of ion-ion, ion-dipole, hydrogen bonding interactions and interstitial accommodation between component molecules in the binary liquid mixtures. Moreover, the temperature dependence of the physicochemical and excess properties has been studied.

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1. Introduction

Ionic liquids (ILs) are a new class of chemical compounds with low melting points, mainly below 373.15 K. They consist of larger and asymmetric cations like quaternary ammonium, imidazolium, thiazolium, pyridinium, piperidinium, pyrrolidinium, morpholinium, phosphonium and sulphonium ions bound with inorganic anions such as halides, hexafluorophosphate, nitrate, tetrafluoroborate, thiocyanate, dicyanamide, perchlorate, bis(trifluoromethyl sulphonyl)imide, hexafluoroantimonate, or organic anions like acetate, benzoate, alkyl sulphate, tosylate, triflate etc. Their distinctive properties include negligible vapour pressure, wide liquid temperature range, non-flammability, high heat capacity, high polarity, high thermal stability and conductivity, good solvation capacity for organic and inorganic substances and potential recoverability [1,2]. In particular, ILs have the ability to fine-tune their

physicochemical properties for a specific application by the careful selection of the side chain length or the substituents and its position on the ring or chain, the possible combination, and size of organic cations and anions. This added advantage has led to term these liquids as "designer solvents" [3]. Mixing of two ionic liquids or an ionic liquid and organic solvent to form binary mixtures is an alternate approach to tune their remarkable properties. Ionic liquids are unique complex molecules in which, in addition to stronger Coulombic forces and covalent interactions, there are important hydrogen bonding interactions, π -stacking, and Van der Waals forces, which are not generally present in conventional organic solvents [4].

Their distinctive properties make ILs widely useful in catalysis as remarkable environmentally benign catalysts [5] and solvents [6] in the area of green chemistry. They are used increasingly in the field of nanomaterials as either solvent for the synthesis or stabilization of nanomaterials [7]. Since ILs contains ions, they have been used in a variety of electronic applications, including electrolyte materials for rechargeable batteries [8], electrochemical capacitors [9], fuel cells [10], dye-sensitized solar cells [11] and

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Preparation and Characterization of Polymer Blend Electrolyte for Solid State Battery Applications

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Abstract:

We prepared solvent free (PEO+PVA+KClO₄) polymer blend electrolytes by solution cast technique for the solid state battery application. We have investigated structural properties as like X-ray diffraction; Fourier transforms Spectroscopy (FTIR) and differential scanning electron microscopy (DSC). These studies reveal that salt complexation with (PEO+PVA) polymer blend with various concentration was confirmed. Electrical conductivity 3.675×10^{-6} was estimated for (PEO+PVA+KClO₄) blend films at 308 K, by using complex impedance plots. We also investigated dielectric properties such as dielectric permittivity, loss tangent variation with frequency as well as temperature. We calculated activation energies 0.314 eV and 0.393 eV for (PEO+PVA+KClO₄) and (PEO+PVA) films, respectively. Finally we fabricated solid state batteries with the configuration K/(PEO+PVA+KClO₄) polymerblend electrolyte/(C+Polymer+I₂) and studied its discharge characteristics.

Key words: (PEO+PVA+KClO₄) solid polymer electrolyte, structural characterization, Impedance and dielectric properties, fabrication of K⁺ ion battery, discharge characteristics

1. Introduction:

For the past two days, Investigation on solid polymer electrolyte films are quite interesting approach due to their extraordinary developments and used as an interface material between anode and cathode in fabrication of solid state batteries. These solid electrolytes are alternatives of already existing ion batteries based on liquid electrolytes. [1-3]. In 1975 P.V.Wright first studied the complexation of poly(ethylene oxide) (PEO) polymer with alkalimetal (Na, K) salts. PEO based polymer electrolytes have developed due to its high safety, low cost, high energy density, high electrochemical stability, excellent electrochemical stability and easy to fabrication process in the devices [4-7]. But its electrical conductivity limited in moderate temperatures, which limits the practical applications [8]. Various attempts have been made to for the improvement of ionic conductivity of polymer electrolytes such as preparation of copolymers, use of

विविधता में एकता की कड़ी—हिन्दी

डॉ० शेख बेनजीर*

सारांश : हिन्दी संस्कृत से निखर कर जनगाथा के रूप में हमारे सामने आई। हिन्दी अन्य भाषाओं की सहेली और राष्ट्रीय एकता की गजबूत कड़ी है। हिन्दी का उद्भव संस्कृत से पाली, प्राकृत से होता हुआ अपभ्रंश तक आ पहुँचा। वहाँ से हिन्दी अपनी अलग पहचान बना ली। सन् 500 से 1000 तक आते-आते अपना विकास कायम कर लिया। हिन्दी का प्रचार एवं प्रसार संतों, सूफियों, कवियों एवं राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने किया था। जो भी अपने विचार आमजन तक पहुँचाने थे, उन्होंने अपनी इच्छा से हिन्दी का सहारा लिया था। हिन्दी पंजाब से पश्चिम बंगाल तक, कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक हजार वर्षों से जन संपर्क की भाषा रही है। हिन्दी हिन्दुस्थान की भाषा है। 70% लोग हिन्दी समझ सकते हैं और बोल सकते हैं। अधिकांश लोगों की मुख्य भाषा है। इसमें सम्पूर्ण भारतवासियों की आशाएँ, आकांक्षाएँ हिन्दी से जुड़ी हुई हैं। विचार विमर्श का सरल साधन हिन्दी है।

मुख्य शब्द : हिन्दी राष्ट्रीयता, जनभाषा, हिन्दी प्रचार सभा, राजभाषा आदि।

15 अगस्त 1947 को जब भारत आजाद हुआ, तब वी. वी.सी लंदन ने महात्मा गांधी से विश्व के नाम एक संदेश देने के लिए कहा था। उस समय गांधी जी ने कहा था —“हिन्दी राष्ट्रीयता के मूल को सींचती है और उसे दृढ़ करती है छ देश का कोई भी सच्चा प्रेमी हिन्दी का तिरस्कार नहीं कर सकता। दुनियाँ से कह दो गाँधी अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता।” गाँधी जी का प्रबल विश्वास था कि हिन्दी ही एक ऐसी भाषा है जो सबको जोड़ती है, तोड़ती नहीं। एकता बनी रहना है तो हिन्दी राजभाषा बननी चाहिए। यह विश्वास सिर्फ गाँधी का ही नहीं मदन मोहन मालवीय, तिलक, रवीन्द्रनाथ टागौर, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस आदि का भी है।

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान प्रत्येक राष्ट्रभक्त के मन में यह संकल्प था कि हिन्दी ही राष्ट्रभाषा को उसकी संपूर्णता में अभिव्यक्त कर सकती है। महात्मा गांधी ने 1918 में ‘हिन्दी प्रचार सभा’ की स्थापना की। सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने सन 1929 में कहा था। ‘प्रांतीय ईर्ष्या द्वेष को दूर करने में जितनी सहायता हिन्दी-प्रचार से मिलेगी, दूसरी किसी चीज से नहीं मिल सकती।’ सन 1885 में केशवचंद्र ने एक लेख में लिखा था, भारतीय एकता का उपाय है सारे भारत में एक भाषा का व्यवहार हो छ अभी जितनी भाषाएँ भारत में प्रचलित हैं उनमें हिन्दी लगभग सभी जगह प्रचलित है। हिन्दी भाषा को अगर भारत वर्ष की एकमात्र भाषा बनाया जाय तो यह काम सहज और शीघ्र संपन्न हो सकता है।’ सरदार वल्लभाई पटेल ने 1940 ई. में कराची अधिवेशन में अपना अध्यक्षीय भाषण पहले हिन्दी में ही पढ़ा। उनका दृढ़ मत था कि भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी ही हो जाती है। राष्ट्रीय जागरण काल में राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी का कार्य राष्ट्र-सेवा का कार्य माना जाता था। भारत में हिंदी की प्रकृति ही देश की एकता की परिचायक है और इस प्रकृति ने ही उसे इतना व्यापक रूप दिया है। यह केवल हिंदुओं या कुछ मुद्दी भर लोगों की भाषा नहीं है। यह तो देश के कोटि-कोटि कांटों की पुकार है। देश में फैली हुई अनेक भाषाओं और संस्कृतियों के बीच यदि भारतीय जीवन की एकात्मकता, किसी एक भाषा में दिखाई देती है तो हिंदी में ही है चाहे सब लोग हिंदी ना जानते हो लेकिन फिर भी इसके द्वारा वे अपना काम चला लेते हैं। उन्हें इसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती।

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A Novel Approach to Enhance Mobile Phone Features on Video Calling

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Abstract: In the present scenario, the usage of high end technology in every field increases rapidly in this world. In every field of technological growth, the features enhancement is incorporated based on the requirement needed then and there. It is intended to apply the feature enhancement in video calling of mobile phone. Though, present video calling mechanism has features such as: one-to-one video calls, group video calls, video messaging, live texting on video call etc but still, a new approach and method is required to give advancement to the highest extent which makes the user to use this video call in a more efficient way.

Keywords: — Video call, WebRTC, Streaming

I. INTRODUCTION

A visual transmission between more than two users. In simplest way we can say that transmission of images and text between the users. It provides high resolution video frames and crystal clear audio between the users who are located in different places [8].

A video is a combination of multiple images which are in a series. Each image in the video frame is connected to the previous one. When there is a less time gap in between video frames, the video will appear more natural and smoother [6].

Video Call Invention and Growth: In 18th century, the world surprised with Alexander Graham Bell's telephone invention. This is the key of video conference [1]. AT&T introduced the first video call picture phone in 1964 and Debut of picture phone in 1980's. The video calling system was first introduced by Compression labs in 1982. Picture tells partner with IBM are the first PC based Video Call System in 1991. Life size introduced the first High Definition video transmission in 2005. From broad conference rooms to mobile devices in 2010.

Applications of Video Calling: These are the very popular video calling applications at present:

FaceTime
Skype
Google Chat
Tango
Qik
Fring

The functionality of all above mentioned applications are same, They connect multiple users via network. [7]

Working Procedure of Video Calling: Many people are using video and voice based transmission in various platforms like, Skype, FB Messenger, WhatsApp, Google DIO and etc. Mostly, both video and voice call depends on working of media stream between the subscribers, which are linked through network. So there must be something that can do the work of media streaming from one subscriber to another subscriber.

Streaming media: It is a continues transmission of multimedia to the end user, it was delivered by the provider via network. The verb "stream" glance the process of delivering media in this way. The term glance is the transmission method of the medium. This is a alternative method of file downloading. It is a process that an end user can get the content without downloading the file [8].

Live streaming is a transmission of Internet data in the real time. For example, television broadcasts its content as live over the network via television signals. Live streaming depends upon media sources (Eg: an audio interface, screen capture application, video camera, etc), an encoder to compute the convert, content delivery network and a media publisher to distribute the content

Bandwidth: It is represented as an amount of data that is transferred per unit time. In other way it is a range in a brand of wavelengths. In digital gadgets this is usually represented in BPS (bits per second). In Analog gadgets

DIALECTIC OF DISCRIMINATION: RACE, GENDER AND CLASS IN MAYA ANGELOU'S "I KNOW WHY THE CAGED BIRD SINGS"

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Abstract

Predicament and experience of marginalized women in America have been less studied since African-American literature was not taken as an integral part of American literature. Though it gets better attention now, it is impossible to say it accorded the level it deserves. Maya Angelou who won Pulitzer Prize for her first volume of autobiography - I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, is one of the significant authors who talk about unassessing marks predicament and experience in America. This paper has attempted to explore the experiences of African-American women by taking Maya Angelou's novel in focus.

Introduction

Maya Angelou was born on April 4, 1928 in Saint Louis, Missouri. Maya Angelou's given name was Marguerite Johnson. When she was about three years old, their parents divorced and the children were sent to live with their grandmother in stamps, Arkansas. Angelou's claims that her grandmother whom she called "momma" had a deep influence on her and she learned to take pride in herself and to appreciate the strong bonds that held the African-American community in a small town of Arkansas. Angelou's first work of literature, "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings," is an autobiography. Angelou's sometimes disruptive life inspired her to write this book. It truly reflects the essence of her struggle to overcome the restrictions that were placed upon her in a hostile environment. Angelou writes with a twist of lyrical imagery along with a touch of realism. The title of the book is taken from the poem "Sympathy" by the great black poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar.

The novel, "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings," falls under the rubrics of postcolonial fiction and reveals the protagonist's experience of being "caged" by various circles of marginality. Her representations are also significant because they point out how the women of colour acquire the subject and

object positions reciprocally. When we looked at in this way, Angelou's representations can be seen in contrast with the fixed colonial representations where "oppressed" is the only identity devised for the women of colour.

Problem of Race, Gender and Class in Maya Angelou's novel "I Know Why Caged Bird Sings"

As Maya Angelou is an Afro-American writer, it seems natural that her people and their position in society play an important part in her works. Much of her writings are based on her personal experience. It is obvious that race, gender and class decide the position of people all over the world. They have to endure all the violence of racism, gender inequalities and class complexities. Being aware of these facts, famous contemporary writers like Alice Walker, Toni Morrison and Maya Angelou aims to portray the experiences of black women in their writings. Maya Angelou has deep understanding of the limitations and possibilities of lives of black Americans, especially women. Maya Angelou in her writings especially through her seven autobiographies shows us how race, gender and class complexities held sway over the southern states of America and how these complexities influence her right from the age of three.

Effect of Arrhenius energy factor on molecular interactions of binary liquid mixtures

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Abstract

Density (ρ) and speed of sound (u) data have been measured at temperatures 298.15 and 318.15 K and at atmospheric pressure for binary mixtures of aniline with toluene and isomeric chlorotoluenes namely *o*-chlorotoluene (oct), *m*-chlorotoluene (mct), *p*-chlorotoluene (pct) over the entire composition range. Experimental density and speed of sound data (u) have been used to calculate the excess volumes (V^E), isentropic compressibilities (κ_s), excess isentropic compressibilities (κ_s^E), excess intermolecular free length (L_f^E), deviation in sound speed (Δu), and excess acoustic impedance (Z^E) were computed for all mixtures. The results have been used to explore molecular interactions and structural effects which are prevailing between component molecules. The experimental speed of sound data was analyzed in terms of Schaaff's collision factor theory and Jacobson's free length theory to test their relative predicting ability in terms of pure component liquids. Also, apparent molar volume ($\bar{V}_{\phi,i}$) and partial molar volume (\bar{V}_i), excess partial molar volume, (\bar{V}_i^E) and their limiting values at infinite dilution, $\bar{V}_{\phi,i}^\infty$, \bar{V}_i^∞ and $\bar{V}_{m,i}^{E,\infty}$, and partial isentropic compressibility ($\bar{\kappa}_i$), excess partial isentropic compressibility ($\bar{\kappa}_i^E$) and their limiting values at infinite dilution, $\bar{\kappa}_{\phi,i}^\infty$, $\bar{\kappa}_i^\infty$ and $\bar{\kappa}_{m,i}^{E,\infty}$, respectively, have been calculated from the experimental density measurements. The variation of thermal properties with composition and temperature of the mixtures was analyzed in terms of molecular interactions.

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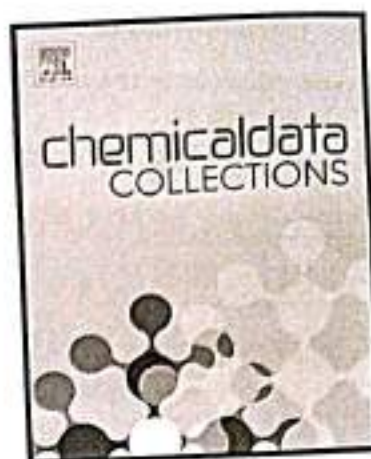
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Excess thermodynamic study of binary mixtures containing 1, 2-dichlorobenzene with aliphatic esters over the entire miscibility range ($0 < x < 1$) at temperature 303.15 - 318.15 K

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‘कोरजा’ उपन्यास में नारी के बदलते आयाम

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सृष्टि में नर-नारी का संबंध इतना गहरा है कि उन दोनों के बिना सृष्टि की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है। स्वातंत्र्योत्तर स्त्री, सक्रिय जीवन क्षेत्र में ही नहीं, बल्कि लेखन क्षेत्र में पुरुष का स्थान देती आई है। मध्ययुगीन अनेक कवयित्रियों ने अपने गीतों से साहित्य कानन को मुखरित किया है।

नारी को आदि शक्ति भले ही कहा गया हो, पर वह पुरुष के इस कथित अंतिम निर्णय की लक्ष्मण रेखा को कभी नहीं लांघ पाती। घर से बाहर भले ही अपने स्वर मुखर कर ले, मगर घर की इयोढ़ी चढते हुए उसकी सारी शक्ति क्षमता, सामर्थ्य स्वतंत्रता चौखट के बाहर रह जाती है “१ सुषमा मुनींद्र के ये विचार साबित करते हैं कि स्त्री में चाहे जितनी भी शक्ति क्यों न हो फिर भी वह दूसरों पर निर्भर रहती है या निर्भर रहने के लिए लाचार है।

धीरे - धीरे अपने पर होने वाले अनेक अत्याचारों को खतम करने के लिए स्त्री, शिक्षा के अनिवार्य समझाने लगी। सामाजिक क्षेत्र में भी समाज सुधारकों के कारण कई आश्चर्यजनक परिवर्तन आने लगे। सबसे पहले नारी शिक्षा के संबंध में लेखकों की दृष्टि आकृष्ट हुई। फलस्वरूप भारतीय भाषाओं के सभी प्रारंभिक उपन्यासों का नामकरण स्त्री को लेकर ही हुआ। जैसे ‘मराठी में यमुना पर्यटन (१८५७), बंगाली में दुर्गेश नंदिनी (१८६५), तेलुगु में श्री रंगराय चरित्र अथवा सोनवाई परिणयम (१८७२), हिन्दी में भाग्यवती (१८७७), तमिल में सुन्दाराम्बाल चरितम (प्रताप मुदलियार चरितम का दूसरा नाम) (१८७९), पंजाबी में सुन्दरी (१८८७), ओरिया में पद्मावती (१८८८), सिंधी में जीनत मिर्जा १८९०), मलयालम में इंदुलेखा (१८९९), कन्नड़ में इंदिराबाई (१८९९) आदि।”२

साठोत्तरी महिला कहानीकारों में मेहरुन्निसा परवेज का स्थान उल्लेखनीय है। संवेदनशील व्यक्तित्व के कारण साहित्य जगत में सक्षम महिला उपन्यासकार मानी गयी। मानवीय विचार एवं वेदना से अनुप्रेरित होकर मध्यवर्गीय समाज में व्याप्त विसंगतियों का



'చిత్తూరు కథ'లో చిత్రంపబడ్డ ప్రజల ఆర్థిక దుస్థితి

- పి. చియనంమ్మకుమార్, తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు, ఏ.వి.కె.యస్. ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల, చిత్తూరు.

సమకాలీన సమాజంలో సమస్యలను చిత్రిస్తూ, చాటిస్తూ పాఠాలని సాగిస్తున్న ఆధునిక సాహితీ ప్రక్రియలలో ప్రధానమైనది కవన ప్రక్రియ. ఈ కవన ప్రక్రియ గురజాడలో ప్రారంభమై ఒక కళాభావం పూర్తి చేసుకొంది. నేటికీ ఆధునిక సాహితీ ప్రక్రియలలో విశిష్ట స్థానాన్ని చూడగలముంది. కవన ప్రక్రియ అండ్ సాహిత్యంలోని 'Short story'కి సమానార్థకంగా వాడబడుతున్నాయి. అసలు కవన ప్రక్రియను నేను 'కథ'గానే ప్రస్తావించడం బదుగుతుంది. అటువంటి కథా ప్రక్రియ సమాజానికి సంబంధించిన సామాజిక, ఆర్థిక, రాజకీయ, మతాది అంశాలను ఐతివ్యంగా స్వీకరించి సరికొత్త సమాజాన్ని ఆవిష్కరించడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తుంది. సమాజంలో సామాజిక వ్యత్యాసాలను అవలంబించి, వాటి కారణంగా సామాజిక అసమానతలు చూపుతున్న అణగారిన ప్రజల వెతలను చిత్రిస్తుంది. దేశంలోని మత విరోధిత్వాలను వివరిస్తూనే మతాల సుదృఢ నిలకొంటున్న విద్యను, కులకక్షలను ప్రశ్నిస్తుంది. దేశానికి సుసంపన్నమైన రాజకీయ విరోధిత్వాలను ఆశిస్తూ, కులరాజకీయాలను ఎండగట్టుతుంది. అలానే దేశంలో ఆర్థిక అసమానతలు దూపుతూనే పేదరికం లేని సమసమాజాన్ని సర్వించాలని సూచిస్తుంది. అలా తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలోని కథలు ప్రజలలోని అన్యాయాలను పారద్రోలి, వ్యతిరేకంగా విజయం సాధించి, సమాజంలోని ప్రజలు అనుభవించే అన్యాయాలను ఆవిష్కరించాలని అటువైపుగా ప్రజలు వైద్యం పొందాలని సలహా దిస్తున్నాయి. అటువంటి కథల్లో తదుపరికి చెప్పిన పేదూరు బాలసుబ్రహ్మణ్యం సంకలనపరచిన 'చిత్తూరు కథ' ఒకటి. ప్రస్తుతం 'చిత్తూరు కథ' సంకలనంలో చిత్తూరు కథకులు చిత్రించిన చిత్తూరు ప్రజల ఆర్థిక దుస్థితిని విశ్లేషించడం వా-

'చిత్తూరు కథ' సంకలనంలో మొత్తం నలభై నాలుగు కథలున్నాయి. వాటిలో కొన్ని చిత్తూరు ప్రజల జీవన విధానాన్ని చిత్తూరు ప్రజలు సంస్కృతి సంప్రదాయాలను వివరిస్తూ కొన్ని సరైన ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు లేని కారణంగా జీవభవంలా బ్రతుకు తున్న ప్రజల ఈ బాధలను ఆవిష్కరిస్తున్నాయి. అలా చిత్తూరు కథకులు చిత్రించిన చిత్తూరు ప్రజల ఆర్థిక జీవన విధానాన్ని ఇంకా విశ్లేషించడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నాము.

ప్రపంచంలో నేడు ఎక్కడా మనం వింటున్న పదం ప్రపంచీకరణం. ప్రపంచీకరణం కారణంగా యావత్ప్రపంచం ఒక్క ఇల్లె సమానత్వం సంకరించుకోవాలని, పేదరికం లేని సమాజం ఏర్పడాలని టీవీ ప్రధానోద్దేశం. కాని ప్రపంచీకరణం భావనీకరణ మానసిక

కారణంగా నేడు తొందరగా ప్రజలు స్థిరీకరణం కోల్పోయారు. జీవన పాఠి లేక దుస్థితిపైనే ఆర్థిక సుఖీకరణంలో ఎక్కువగా విలవిల్లాడుతున్నారు. నేటి కాలంలో ప్రజలు మతం ఆర్థికంగా ఎగదాటుతున్నారు. నేను వాటివేరులానే ఆర్థిక దుస్థితి నడపిపడుతున్నాయి. అటువంటి ప్రపంచీకరణం కారణంగా సునదేశంలో కొందరు కులవ్యత్యలను కోల్పోయారు. కుల వ్యత్యలపై ఆధారపడి జీవిస్తున్న జీవితాలు రోషం పడ్డాయి. అలా కులవ్యత్యలను నమ్ముకున్న ప్రజలు ఏలాంటి దుస్థితి జీవిస్తానని అనుభవిస్తున్నారో వివరించు కథ 'అన్నం గుడ్డ'. ఈ 'అన్నం గుడ్డ' కథను నేటి సమకాలీన చిత్తూరు కథకులైన సుంకొజ్జ దేవేంద్రాచారి రచించారు. 'అన్నం గుడ్డ' కథలో ఆధార ప్రధాన పాత్ర, ఆధార తన కులవ్యత్యలైన 'కంసారీ' వ్యత్య నమ్ముకొని జీవించేవాడు. ఒకప్పుడు తన వ్యత్య తో ఒక రేకులా బ్రతుకు సాగించిన ఆధారీ ప్రపంచీకరణంలో ఒక బాగాడైన యాంత్రికరణం కారణంగా తన కులవ్యత్య ప్రాచీనంగా తన పాతవంతు ఒక్కసారిగా బ్రతుకు సాగించడం బాధపడ్డాయి. వచ్చాకాలం ప్రారంభమైతే తమ వచ్చకు వచ్చి మరకలు చెక్కించుకునే వైకులు ప్రాకర్ల వాకతో ఆధారీ ఆధారీని మరచిపోయారు. ఆధారీ ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితి మంచి వివారి పోయింది. ఆధారీ లేని పనిచేయించుకునే బాధ్య కుల వయ్యారు. ఒక దేశ ఆధారీకి దీని పాఠికా నిట్టవారు కాని కూరీ బలించేది. అలా యాంత్రికరణం కారణంగా కులవ్యత్యలు ఏలా నశించి పోతున్నాయో 'అన్నం గుడ్డ' కథలో సుంకొజ్జ దక్కని వివరించారు. యాంత్రికరణం కారణంగా ఆధారీ బ్రతుకు తెచ్చి ఏలా కోల్పోయావో అతని మాటల్లో వివారి "ప్రాకర్లను మాన్పించే ఈ మచ్చైన ఆధారీకి కొంచెం పుట్టుకైన వచ్చేస్తోంది. 'అదొచ్చేలకే కథ, వైకులకు మాకు ఉంటే ఒకే ఒక సమ్మందం 'మరకలు' చెక్కివం పూర్తిగా లేకుండా పోయి, మాకు బతుకువెరుచే లేకుండా పోయిన". యాంత్రికరణం కారణంగా కంసారీ కులవ్యత్యలు ఆర్థికంగా ఏలా దీనికి పోయాలో పై మాటల్లో మనం వివారిచవచ్చు.

చిత్తూరు ప్రజల ఆర్థిక దుస్థితిని చిత్రించిన మరో కథ 'నొట్టికే అండం'. ఈ కథను ప్రముఖ వాడుకలను కవయిత్రుని ప్రసిద్ధిగాంచిన పులికంట కృష్ణారెడ్డి రచించారు. ఈ కథలో ప్రధాన పాత్ర 'రిక్తావాడు'. రిక్తావాడు బాడుగ బంటిని నేను పురూ బ్రతుకు పాఠాన్ని కొనసాగిస్తున్నాను. అతని బాధ్య అనారోగ్యం కారణంగా మందాననకి జీవభవంలా బతుకు తుంది. బాధ్యకు మంచి వైద్యం చేయడానికి కానీ లేనివాడు.

BERNARD SHAW'S PORTRAYAL OF ST. JOAN AS SYMBOLIC OF THE EMERGING HISTORICAL FORCES OF PROTESTANTISM AND NATIONALISM

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Abstract

With Saint Joan, Shaw reached the height of his fame as a dramatist. In this magnificent play, he distilled many of the ideas he had been trying to express in earlier works on the subjects of politics, religion and creative evolution. Fascinated by the story of Joan of Arc, but unhappy with the way she had traditionally been depicted, Shaw wanted to remove the whitewash which disfigures her beyond recognition. He presents a realistic Joan: proud, intolerant, naïve, foolhardy, always brave – a rebel who challenged the conventions and values of her day. Thus the maid is viewed as representing the forces of revolt - Protestantism and Nationalism against the established authority of the Church and the Feudal order. The Church and the Feudal order are thus shown as engaged in a life and death struggle against the rising tide of Protestantism and Nationalism.

Keywords: Protestantism, Nationalism, Symbolism, Martyrdom, Feudalism.

Introduction

St. Joan is a historical play, based on the life and career of Joan of Arc, who was born in 1412 at Domremy in Lorraine, France and sent to the stake for heresy in 1431. She was burned at stake as a heretic. Twenty years later she was rehabilitated, and in 1920, she was canonized. There are frequent references in the play to the social and political conditions of the age in which Joan lived and which she did so much to alter. There are some medieval institutions referred to in the play. First of all, there is Feudalism. It was a system of land tenure, a system of social classes, as well as a method of government. The land was divided among some feudal lords or barons. The king had no power and authority. In most cases, he was a mere puppet entirely at the mercy of the barons. The central authority was thus weak, practically non-existent, and the concept of nationalism in the modern sense was unknown.

While Feudalism tended to divide the people into small groups, there was another medieval institution, the church, which claimed to govern not a single country but the community of all true Christians. It was a powerful institution with its head – the Pope at Rome. The Pope of Rome, supposed to be the Vicar of God and the Voice of God on earth, exercising supreme authority all over Christendom in matters of religion. Archbishops and Bishops in every European country including the king and the barons were subject to the authority of the pope in

matters of religion, and any one could be excommunicated by the Pope for heresy or other religious offenses. Excommunication was a terrible punishment. For one who was excommunicated was beyond the protection of all law, human and divine. Its purpose was to protect the church and religion against heresy, witchcraft and other such manifestations of the Devil. It was by such a court that Joan was tried, excommunicated and burnt as a witch.

Interpretation and Discussion

In those remote times, France like most other countries in Europe was not a single united country. It was divided into some Feudal estates ruled over by powerful landlords or Barons, showing only nominal allegiance to the king who had his capital at Paris. Burgundy was most powerful of these Feudal estates. Charles VI was the king, and his son Dauphin was the prospective heir to the throne. The English kings claimed the large part of France, especially the province of Normandy, as their own. Under their young and able king Henry V, they attacked France and defeated the French king Charles VI decisively in 1415, in the historic battle of Agincourt. The Burgundians sided with the English as against their king. Charles VI was compelled to sign a treaty in 1420, by which he disowned his son, the Dauphin as illegitimate, married his infant daughter to Henry V and allowed the English to retain large parts of their conquest in France. The Dauphin had to leave Paris and found refuge at Chinon, where he is shown

राजनीति शब्द को परिभाषित करना अत्यंत जटिल कार्य है। अर्नेस्ट बाकर के अनुसार "राजनीति नैतिकता का ही व्यापक रूप है।" आज नैतिकता का रूप बदल गया है। राजनीति नैतिकता से परे एक व्यवस्था के रूप में परिवर्तित होने लगी है। साहित्य का राजनीति से गहरा संबंध है। दोनों एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करते हैं। राजनीति को साहित्य से पृथक् करना जीवन को एकान्गी बना देना है। आज मानव जीवन में धर्म और दर्शन भी राजनीति का आवरण ओढ़कर उपस्थित होते हैं। इस दृष्टि से उपन्यास विधा मानव जीवन से अधिक निकट गानी जाती है। हिन्दी उपन्यासों का इतिहास तो मानव जीवन में व्याप्त राजनीतिक घेतना का इतिहास है। उपन्यासकार समाज की समस्याओं को अपनी रचनाओं के माध्यम से मूर्त रूप देता है। लेकिन ऐसा करते वक्त किसी राजनीतिक नेता या किसी अर्थशास्त्री की तरह वह समस्याओं को स्थूल रूप से उद्घाटित नहीं करता। उपन्यासकार इन समस्याओं को पात्र सृष्टि अथवा बिंबों में समेटकर अत्यंत ही प्रभावशाली ढंग से अभिव्यक्त कर देता है। डॉ. त्रिभुवन सिंह ने 'गोदान' को ग्रामीण जीवन का 'गद्यात्मक महाकाव्य' कहा है और इसे आधार मानते हुए प्रख्यात समालोचक एवं समीक्षक डॉ. गोपाल राय का कहना है कि "प्रेमचंद का गोदान ग्रामीण जीवन पर लिखा सर्वश्रेष्ठ उपन्यास माना जाता है। उसके बाद नागार्जुन, रेणु, शिवप्रसाद सिंह, रामदरश मिश्र, श्री लाल शुक्ल और स्वयं विवेकी राय ने आजादी के बाद के बदलते हुए ग्रामीण जीवन को कलारूप में बांधने का प्रयास किये हैं और उनमें से कुछ को पर्याप्त सफलता भी मिली है। पर विवेकी राय ने 'सोनामाटी' का प्रकाशन के बाद यह बात में पूरे उत्तरदायित्व और प्रमाण के साथ कह रहा हूँ- गोदान के बाद ग्राम जीवन पर आधारित उपन्यासों की परंपरा में एक 'घटना' या 'मील का पत्थर' है।"

विवेकी राय कृत 'सोनामाटी' उपन्यास में लेखक स्वतंत्रता के बाद आयी ग्रामीण जीवन में गिरावट का सहज मूल्यांकन किया है। गाँव के टूटते सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्वरूप की रक्षा में बेचैन लेखकीय छटपटाहट एवं पीड़ा सर्वत्र दिखाई देती है। स्वस्थ मूल्य-मर्यादाओं में जीने वाले किसी 'भलेमानुष' गाँवों में रहना आज की स्थिति में असंभव नहीं तो दुष्कर अवश्य है। 'सोनामाटी' में यही विसंगति है। विकास की अधूरी यात्रा के अलावा उत्पादन के साधनों पर समाज के मुट्ठी भर लोगों द्वारा कब्जा कर लिये जाने और उनकी सर्वग्रासी प्रवृत्ति को इसके पीछे लेखक ने जिम्मेदार ठहराया है। उपन्यास का मुख्य पात्र रामरूप, इस पीड़ा से दुर्दशा का साक्ष्य जुटाता घूमता है। जिस युवा पीढ़ी से अपेक्षा थी, अब वह पूरी तरह से उपभोक्ता संस्कृति की लपेट में आ गयी है। राज नीति ने नौकरशाही को पूरी तरह से अपने चंगुल में कर लिया। इस प्रकार समूचा ग्राम जीवन विघटन और जड़ता के इस कगार पर खड़ा है, तब आदमी किसके सहारे जिंदा रहे, खासतौर पर 'रामरूप' जैसा संवेदनशील व्यक्ति जो पलायन को विकल्प के रूप में स्वीकारने को तैयार नहीं। "गाँव की प्रकृति का सम्मोहन अलबता कुछ हद तक अब भी बरकरार है। इसी तरह ग्रामीण समाज के उत्सव, आयोजनों और मांगलिक पर्वों के प्रति लेखक के मन में अदम्य उत्साह है। वस्तुतः वह इसे ही गाँव की संस्कारघाती युवा पीढ़ी के प्रतिपक्ष के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना दिखाई देता है। लेकिन राजनीति की इस हाहाकारी विनाशलीला के बीच भोले विश्वासों के साथ लड़ी गयी रामरूप की यह लड़ाई अपने आत्यंतिक रूप में घोर आत्मघाती प्रमाणित होती है।" 'पुरुष पुराण' में डॉ. विवेकी राय ने ग्राम जीवन में समाप्त हो रहे जीवन - मूल्यों को उपन्यास के नायक 'दूखन' के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत किया है। स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काल में हुई गाँवों की

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REVIEW ARTICLE

A Review on Orthogonal Derivations in Rings

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ABSTRACT:

This paper presents a brief review of derivations used in rings such as orthogonal derivation, orthogonal generalized derivation, orthogonal Jordan derivation, orthogonal symmetric derivation, and orthogonal semiderivation.

KEYWORDS: Derivations, orthogonal derivation, orthogonal bi-derivation, orthogonal generalized derivation, orthogonal semi derivation.

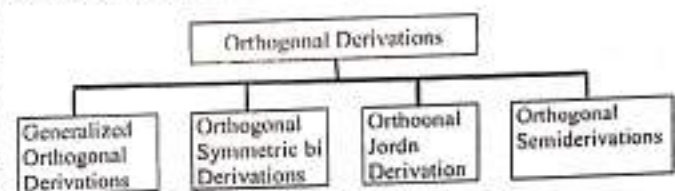
AMS Subject Classifications: 16W25, 16N60, 16A12, 16N80, 16U70, 16D25, 17B40.

INTRODUCTION

The study of algebraic number theory and ideals had a great impact on the development of ring theory. Julius Wilhelm Richard Dedekind, a famous German mathematician introduced the concepts of fundamentals of ring theory though the name ring has been given later by Hilbert. Dedekind has contributed a lot to abstract algebra, an axiomatic foundation for the natural numbers, algebraic number theory and the definition of the real numbers. In 1879 and 1894 the notions of an ideal had led to the fundamental of ring theory. Algebraic structure plays an important role in ring theory. Some special classes of rings are group ring, division ring, universal enveloping algebra, and polynomial identities. These kinds of rings are used in solving a variety of problems in number theory and algebra. There are many examples of rings found in other areas of mathematics which includes topology and mathematical analysis. Derivation in ring theory was introduced by E. C. Posner [2] in 1957. In the process of improving the derivations in ring theory, there are various derivations such as generalized derivation, Jordan derivation, symmetric bi-derivation, and generalized Jordan derivation has been developed.

In the year 1989, M. Brešar and J. Vukman introduced the concepts of orthogonal derivation in a ring. The main aim of this review article is to present the studies on orthogonal derivations.

We represent a following chart for several types of orthogonal derivations in rings.



PRELIMINARIES:

Definition 1.1

A non-empty set R with two binary operations of addition and multiplication is said to be a ring if the following conditions are satisfied

- $(R, +)$ is an abelian group.
- (R, \cdot) is a semi-group.
- Multiplication is distributive over addition i.e. $x(y + z) = xy + xz$ and $(y + z)x = yx + zx$, for all x, y, z in R .

Definition 1.2

A Non-associative ring R is an additive abelian group in which multiplication is defined, which is distributive over addition, on the left as well on the right, that is $(x + y)z = xz + yz$, $z(x + y) = zx + zy$, for all x, y, z in R .

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NEPHROPROTECTIVE ROLE OF ZINC AGAINST THE AMMONIUM SULFATE TOXICITY IN MALE ALBINO RATS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Intention of the present study is to investigate the protective role of zinc against ammonium sulfate (AS) toxicity in renal tissue by evaluating certain biochemical activities of albino rats.

Methods: Rats were divided into four groups, namely control, ammonia, zinc, and ammonia + zinc. Rats were exposed to AS (10.3 mg/kg body weight) or zinc chloride (4 mg/kg body weight) or both through intraperitoneally for 7-day experimentation with 24-h time interval.

Results: Increased levels of ammonia, urea, glutamine, glutamine synthetase, free amino acids, lactate dehydrogenase, and decreased levels of total proteins, pyruvate, succinate dehydrogenase and malate dehydrogenase have been observed in AS-treated rats when compared with the control group. Supplementation of zinc mitigated AS-induced oxidative stress and restored all the biochemical parameter activities. Zinc administered to rats did not affect any significant changes in any of the parameters studied.

Conclusion: According to this study, one can conclude that the zinc supplementation has effectively recovered the mitochondrial enzyme activities and ammonia metabolic biochemical parameters in renal tissue of the AS-treated rats.

Keywords: Ammonium sulfate, Zinc chloride, Renal tissue, Oxidative enzymes, Hyperammonemia.

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INTRODUCTION

Ammonium sulfate (AS) is one of the inorganic popular fertilizers in the agriculture field used for the increasing of crop yield. Ammonium compounds are also used in food and beverage industries and printing industries. Utilization in excess of nitrogenous pollutants actually enters the aquatic ecosystem and runoff from land and industrial sewage, results in toxic effect on living forms as well as terrestrial forms through the food chain, and accumulated in their body [1]. The excessive presence of ammonium levels in the body is associated with the using of antiepileptic and chemotherapeutic drugs such as valproic acid, salicylate, L-asparaginase, infections, and structural defects [2,3]. Ammonium absorbed by the digestive gut is metabolized to urea in the liver and eliminated through renal organ [4]. Insufficient removal of ammonia in the liver [5] or portacaval shunting causes an increase of ammonia levels in the brain [6], which are responsible for the development of hyperammonemia. Hyperammonemia consequently leads to hepatic encephalopathy [7] and kidney disorder. The major cause of hyperammonemia is the depletion of certain citric acid cycle intermediates, in particular, alpha-ketoglutarate [8]. Several studies also revealed the impact of ammonium-related compounds (chloride, acetate, nitrate, and sulfate) on renal functions [9-12]. In spite of extensive investigations, the precise way to investigate the anti-hyperammonemia drugs for therapeutic role against the ammonia-induced stress which are not reported.

In the present study, zinc selected as a therapeutic drug against the ammonia stress. Zinc is a well-known multipurpose ubiquitous trace element and required for indispensable growth and development of microorganisms, plants, and animals. A sufficient intake of zinc is important for as it supports the body to regulate the key functions including cell proliferation, immune functions, protein synthesis, cell division, carbohydrate metabolism, DNA synthesis, and reproductive functions [13-15]. Zinc protects the cell from oxidative stress through

scavenging of reactive oxygen species (ROS) by the generation of free radicals in metabolic acidosis in diseased conditions [16]. Previous studies also revealed the zinc protective role on kidney necrosis against the cadmium, cisplatin, gentamicin, and lead toxicity [17-20]. Zinc supplementation inhibits the acute kidney disorders in hemodialysis patients [21]. The increased levels of urea and creatinine levels are reduced by zinc supplementation in liver cirrhosis patients [22]. The unique properties of zinc may have significant therapeutic benefits in several diseases in humans. Although many *in vivo* and clinical trials have been conducted using these dietary supplementations, their biochemical and chemical mechanisms of efficacy are the focus of much current research.

Therefore, the intention of the present study is to investigate the influence of zinc on activity levels of ammonia, urea, glutamine, glutamine synthetase, total proteins, free amino acids, pyruvate, and oxidative enzymes such as malate dehydrogenase (MDH), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), and succinate dehydrogenase (SDH) in animal model of AS-induced stress conditions.

METHODS

Experimental animals

Male Wistar strain rats were purchased from the certified dealer (Raghavendra Enterprises, Bangalore, India) and used in the present study as an experimental model. Rats were housed in polypropylene cages lined with sterilized paddy husk as bed linen material and renewed every 24 h with *ad libitum* access to tap water and rat chew (purchased from Sai Durga Agencies, Bangalore, India). The animals maintained in well a controlled environment (25±2°C) with a 12-h light and 12-h dark cycle. The experiments were carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Institutional Animal Ethical Committee, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, India (Resolution Number: 06/2012-2013/(1)/(a) CPCSEA/IAEC/SVU/PN-ASR/dt. 01.02.2012).



Thermodynamic and spectroscopic study of molecular interactions between ethanol and isomeric cresols

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The densities (ρ) of binary liquid mixtures of ethanol with *o*-cresol, *m*-cresol and *p*-cresol have been analyzed at temperatures $T = (303.15, 308.15, 313.15$ and $318.15)$ K and speeds of sound (u) of the same liquid mixtures were measured at $T = (303.15$ and $313.15)$ K. The experimental data were used to compute several thermodynamic properties, namely, excess volume (V^E), excess isentropic compressibilities (κ_s^E) and the volumetric properties like excess partial molar volume ($V_{m,2}^E$), partial molar volume ($V_{m,1}^E, V_{m,2}^E$), excess partial molar volume ($V_{m,1}^{OE}, V_{m,2}^{OE}$) at infinite dilutions. Moreover, the measured speed of sound was estimated in terms of Jacobson's free length theory (FLT) and Schaff's collision factor theory (CFT) to check the capability of theoretical models. The excess functions (V^E, κ_s^E) were fitted and correlated with Redlich-Kister & Hwang equations. The results were discussed in terms of intermolecular H-bonding interactions between ethanol with isomeric cresols and confirmed by FT-IR Spectral studies.

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1. Introduction

This paper is a continuation of our study on thermo physical properties of binary liquid mixtures containing aromatic alcohol. Previously, Raveendra et al. reported the excess properties for the binary mixtures of benzyl alcohol with isomeric cresols [1]. The excess thermodynamic properties are sensitive to various types of association within the pure liquids and their mixtures and also have great significance in fundamental understanding of mixing processes.

The experimental thermodynamic data on temperature and pressure are necessary in the designing of chemical reactors and separation equipment and to test the solution theories [2]. Similarly, these excess properties had been used to analyses inter molecular interactions and their strengths which are affected by the geometry and characteristic of components.

It is established that the thermodynamic properties of the binary systems have been used as a qualitative guide to explain the hydrogen bond formation between liquid systems [3]. There are an extensive variety of conceivable molecular interactions between liquid molecules through H-bonding and induced dipolar

interactions. The present studied liquids have more uses towards petrochemical, pharmaceutical and chemical factories [4]. Ethyl alcohol plays a vital role in many chemical reactions and a widely use as industrial reagent, fuel and solvent. To reduce the release of greenhouse gases, especially CO₂ emissions and mixtures of ethanol are used due to many positive aspects in studying the environmental pollution [5–7]. Moreover, ethanol has been used as oxygenated agent in fuel and replaces lead antiknock agent to inhibit the combustion emission and replacement of air pollutants. The important applications of isomeric cresols in the manufacture of herbicides, pyrethroid insecticides and explosive products, in the formulation of antioxidants and dye industries [8].

The knowledge of excess molar volumes, isentropic compressibilities and excess partial molar volumes of binary liquid mixtures is important in many industrial, engineering and technological processes which involve fluid flow, mass flow and heat transfer. The measurement of excess thermodynamic properties of binary mixtures has been found to be significant in understanding the nature and extent of the intermolecular interactions between the component molecules with different sizes, shapes and chemical nature [1].

In the present study, we report here new experimental data on densities (ρ) and speed of sound (u) for the binary systems of ethanol with isomeric cresol. The collected data were used to compute

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3. 'Chettu'-Kavitha Khandika - Yruksha Sampada Prayojanaalu mariyu Parirakshana

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అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ అక్షరాలా సంకల్పకాండము అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ అక్షరాలా

'చెట్టు' కవితా ఖండిక - వృక్షసంపద ప్రయోజనాలు మరియు పరిరక్షణ

డా.పి.జయదండ్రి

తెలుగు అధ్యాపకులు

పి.వి.కె.యస్.ప్రభుత్వకళాశాల(స్వయంప్రతిపత్తి)

చిత్తూరు.

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'వృక్షే రక్షతి రక్షితః'

ఏ బాషా సాహిత్యమైనా అందులో ఆ బాషా సమాజం ప్రతిబింబిస్తుంది. ప్రజల జీవితాలు, జీవన విధానాలు, ఆర్థిక సమస్యలు మరియు సాంఘిక సాంస్కృతికాంశాలు అలా సమాజంలోని ప్రతి అంశం ఆయా బాషా సాహిత్యంలో ఆవిష్కరింపబడుతుంది. అలానే మానవుని జీవితానికి మూలాధారమైనది, మానవుని జీవితాన్ని అత్యంత ప్రభావితం చేసినది పరిసరాలు. నింగి, నీరు, నిప్పు, గాలి మరియు భూమి అనే పంచ భూతాల సమాహారమే మన పరిసరాలు. ఈ పరిసరాల సహాయంతోనే మానవుడు ఇతర ప్రాణులు జీవిస్తున్నాయి. సంఘజీవిత్యైన మానవుడు ఇతర మానవుల సహాయం లేకుండా ఎలా జీవించలేదో పరిసరాల సహాయం లేకుండా కూడా జీవించలేడు. ఆహారం లేకుండా ఒక మానవుడు పంచ రోజులు బరక వచ్చుననా, నీరు లేకుండా ఒక వారం రోజులు బరక వచ్చుననా గానీ గాలి లేకుండా ఒక ఒక నిమిషం కూడా జీవించలేడు. కాబట్టి మానవుడు పర్యావరణాన్ని చొడుపుగా వాడుకోవాలి, జాగ్రత్తగా పరిరక్షించుకోవాలి. అలాంటి పర్యావరణంలో బాగామైన వృక్షాలు మానవునికే కాకుండా సకల ప్రాణీకృతక జీవనాధారం. అటువంటి వృక్షాలు మానవాళికి ఎంతగా దోహద పడుతున్నదో, దానిని మానవుడు ఎలా పరిరక్షించుకోవాలి 'చెట్టు' అనే కవితా ఖండిక కవి గొడ్డాపు సత్యం దాలా చక్కగా చిత్రికరించారు. కవి గొడ్డాపు సత్యం దిన 'చెట్టు' అనే కవితా ఖండికలో వెలిబుచ్చిన వృక్ష సంపద ప్రయోజనాలు మరియు వృక్ష పరిరక్షణను ఆవిష్కరించడమే ఈ నా పుస్తకం.

గొడ్డాపు సత్యం శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా వాసి. ఈయన ఉన్నత పాఠశాల ఉపాధ్యాయునిగా ఉద్యోగ జీవితాన్ని ప్రారంభించి దీర్ఘ కాలం అధ్యాపకులుగా పదవీవిరమణ చేసారు. వీరు జైత్రయాల, మృత్యుంజయుడు, శివకేశవమ్మ, ప్రసన్నదర్శిణి, కవితాప్రజయంతి, శ్రీనాథగోపాల కరకము వంటి రచనలు చేసారు. పద్మ రచనలో పరిచిత విశిష్టమైన శైలి. ఆధునిక సాహిత్యంలో ధారా శుద్ధి కోటిరంగా పద్యాల్పిరాయడంలో దిట్ట. ఆధునిక కవితాన్ని ప్రాచీన పద్యాలలో కవితాన్ని రాయడం ఈయన ప్రత్యేకం. ఈయన 'మహాకవి' బిరుదాంకితుడు. రామకృష్ణ సీవా సమితి అధ్యక్షులుగా రామాయణ బారతి బాగావరాధి కావ్యాలమీది ఉపన్యసినూ ఆధ్యాత్మిక మరియు సాహిత్య ప్రధానానికి విశిష్టకృషి చేశారు. ఆ మార్గంలో మానవాళి జీవితానికి ఆధారమైన పర్యావరణాన్ని పరిరక్షించడంలో మానవుని పాత్రను గుర్తుచేస్తూ చెట్లు మానవాళికి

ALIENATION, ISOLATION AND SEARCH FOR IDENTITY IN EUGENE O'NEILL'S THE HAIRY APE

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Abstract

The Hairy Ape is a play of great significance. Its theme which is handled with perfect artistic mastery is quite close to the core of modern life. It dramatizes an important aspect of the human predicament in the machine age but holds out no solution or hopes of salvation for him. Man does not live by bread alone, spiritual health and well being are also necessary. In his search for identity Yank suffers terrible anguish and ultimately crushed to death by a gorilla. The tragedy of Yank is the tragedy of millions in the modern age. O'Neill depicts this human predicament but holds out no solution or hope of salvation for him.

Keywords: Alienation, Isolation, Identity, Predicament, Salvation

Introduction

The importance of Eugene O'Neill as a social critic lies in the fact that he emphasizes the psychological aspects of the modern social order. He points out the disease of our acquisitive society. He does not merely stress the fact that workers are exploited to create wealth for the few, but shows how in our modern machine-made world they are deprived of the sense of harmony and mental well-being that comes from doing something that seems important and necessary. Man's work is a necessary part of his personality, it is an extension of his ego it makes him feel that he is a necessary part of the life of the world in which he lives. Modern industry tends to destroy the psychological counterpart of work, it leaves the worker a nervous, irritable and dissatisfied misfit. Yank was such a worker and the same time, conscious of the thing he had lost. Thus in this play, O'Neill reveals himself in sympathy with this search for identity.

In *The Hairy Ape*, O'Neill presents a problem that has broader implications than the immediate success or failure of Yank. Yank becomes aware of the fact that he does not "belong". He finds out that while he has been doing his work, the world has been gradually, but quite rapidly revolutionized by machinery, a revolution that has not carried him with it. He finds that a new world which disregards human rights and aspirations has left him deserted. The one thing which made his life endurable was that he felt he "belonged", that he was a necessary, vital and human part of a social order. But now he realizes that he counts for nothing as an individual. He would have known that the progress of invention is for the benefit of those who exploit the workers and not for the good of society as a whole. And this is not Yank's problem alone,

but the problem of everyman in the contemporary social system.

Interpretation and Discussion

Man is a gregarious animal. A sense of stability, security, belongingness is necessary for his happiness and tranquility. When this sense of belongingness is lost for one reason or the other, man suffers from a feeling of insecurity and loss of confidence. He feels orphaned, defrauded and at bay. Alienated from their immediate environment, feeling lonely and isolated and unhappy, his characters constantly search for identity, for belongingness and disintegrate and decay, when they fail to achieve such identity.

The dramatist has given the play the sub-title, "A comedy of Ancient and Modern life". The ancient life is represented by the gorilla, the biological ancestor of man, and Yank represents modern life. He is the modern hairy ape. In the opening scene of the play, we find that Yank is quite confident and proud of his superior strength. He exercises great authority over his fellow stokers, who respect his superior physical capacity and obey him and are afraid of him. Yank is quite satisfied for, as he himself puts it, he "belong". He harbours no destructive romantic illusions. He is in perfect harmony with his work and proud of the fact that he can eat smoke and coal and make the ship run at 24 knots an hour.

Sense of Belongingness

But Yank's sense of security, his sense of belongingness is soon shattered as he is confronted with Mildred Douglas who looks at him as if he was an hairy ape and who calls him a filthy beast. It is now that Yank becomes aware of the fact that he does not "belong". He

