

3.3.2: Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

S. No.	Name of the Teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the Conference	National / International	Calendar Year of publication	ISBN number of the proceed	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
1	Sri P Sivarami Reddy	Science	Persistence of vision for Alphabet recognition	An International registered&referred monthly journal	International	2017	0973-1628	SCNR GDC,Proddatur	Science
2	Sri B Obula Subba Reddy	Role of self help groups on poverty alleviation and empowerment in the globalised rea	Women entrepreneur in India	Role of self help groups on poverty alleviation and empowerment in the globalised rea	National	2017	978-938585101-01-4	Govt. Degree College, Jammalamadugu, AP	Para mount Publishing house
3	Dr C Ramana Reddy	International journal of educational administration and management	Human rights and human developments	International journal of educational administration and management	National	2018	2348-9332	GDC, Nagari	APH Publishing corporation
4	Dr C Ramana Reddy	Edu world UGC No 64522	Good government is an effective tool for good governance- A study	Edu world UGC No 64522	International	2018	2319-7129	GDC, Nagari	APH Publishing corporation
5	Dr G Chandra sekhar	Emerging trends in chemical, material and environmental sciences	Green corrosion inhibits, past , present and future	NSETCMES	National	2019	978-93-87540-98-9 105	Govt. Degree College, Puttur	Roshan publications
6	Dr G Chandra sekhar	Emerging trends in chemical,material and environmental sciences	Carbon nano tubes- based gas sensors for environmental monitoring- A review	NSCTCMES	National	2019	978-93-87540-98-9 105	Govt. Degree College, Puttur	Roshan publications
7	Dr L Bhushan Kumar	Women Empowerment:Issues and Perspectives	An overview of Economic Empowerment of women in India	Women Empowerment:Issues and Perspectives	National	2020	978-93-93395-03-0	SVKP College, Markapur, AP	Shakthi Printers & Publishers
8	Sri B Obula Subba Reddy	Digital transactions	Customer perception towards E-payment system	Roshan publication	National	2022	978-93-5768-099-8	Govt. Degree College, Jammalamadugu, AP	Roshan publication
9	Dr S C Sanjeeva Reddy	Vyaasa Vahini	Gabbilam-Maanavataavadam	Vyaasa Vahini	National	2022	978-93-5680-076-2	Govt. Degree College, Jammalamadugu, AP	Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram
10	Dr S C Sanjeeva Reddy	Raavisasthy Saahiti	Raavisasthy Kathalu Pipeelikam Antaraardha Khadanam	Raavisasthy Saahiti	National	2022	978-93-5680-076-2	Govt. Degree College, Jammalamadugu, AP	Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram
11	Dr S C Sanjeeva Reddy	Kaaraa Economic stories	Ardhika sambaidamaina katalu - pariseelana	Bhavaveena	National	2022	2456-4702	Govt. Degree College, Jammalamadugu, AP	Govt Degree College (M), Srikakulam
12	Sri B Obula Subba Reddy	Role of Women self help groups on poverty	Women entrepreneur in India	conference	National	2022	978-935768-099-8	Govt. Degree College, Jammalamadugu, AP	Roshan publications

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3.3.2.1: Total number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers in national/ international conference proceedings year wise during last five years

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MHD DOUBLE DIFFUSIVE FLUID FLOW THROUGH A ROTATING POROUS PLATE WITH CHEMICAL REACTION

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Abstract

An attempt has been made to analyze the characteristics of MHD rotating double diffusive and chemically reactive fluid flow past a vertical porous plate with thermal radiation and heat generation. The non-dimensional governing equations involved in the present analysis are solved by using finite difference technique. The effects of various physical parameters on velocity, temperature and concentration along with skin friction, the rate of heat transfer in the form of Nusselt number and the rate of mass transfer in the form of Sherwood number are studied through the graphs and tables.

Keywords: Double diffusion, Chemical reaction, MHD, Rotating fluid, Thermal radiation, Porous plate, Heat generation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Simultaneous heat and mass transfer from different geometries embedded in porous medium has many Engineering and Geophysical applications such as geothermal reservoirs, drying of porous solids, thermal insulation, enhanced oil recovery, packed bed catalytic reactors, cooling of nuclear reactors, and underground energy transport. The science of magneto hydrodynamics (MHD) was concerned with geophysical and astrophysical problem for a number of years. In recent years, the possible use of MHD is to affect a flow stream of an electrically conducting fluid for the purpose of thermal protection, braking, propulsion and control. From the point of applications, model studies on the effect of magnetic field on the convection flow have been made by several investigators. From technological point of view, MHD convection flow problems are also very significant in the field of stellar and planetary magnetospheres, aeronautics, chemical engineering and electronics. Model studies of the above phenomena of MHD convection have been made by many.



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Persistence of Vision for Alphabet Recognition

Technology is growing by the day, and its advancement in the field of visual display has been phenomenal as well. This paper deals with one of several phenomena dealing with visual display called the Persistence of Vision Display (POV). Persistence of vision refers to the phenomenon of the human eye in which the afterimage exists for a brief time (10 ms). A POV display uses this same phenomenon by spinning a one dimensional array of LEDs through two dimensional space at such a speed that a two dimensional cylindrical display is visible. This movement is achieved by placing the LEDs on a motor shaft. The rotational speed is so maintained that the human eye perceives a two dimensional image. Rather than display a monotonous stream of letters we have established a link between an alphabet recognition system and the display system using a ZigBee. At the transmitter end, i.e., the alphabet recognition end, a set of four switches are placed which aid in the incrementing and decrementing of the letters of the alphabet, incrementing the cursor to the next position and sending the set string of data through ZigBee. The transmitting section uses an AT89S52 for recognizing the alphabet and transmitting it. The receiver section of ZigBee receives this string of data and displays it on the rotating LEDs. On the receiver end we use an AT89C2051 microcontroller which has an inbuilt LED driver to reduce the weight and space on the module.

Key Words : Persistence, Vision, ZigBee, Microcontroller, One and two dimensional image.

P. SIVA RAMI REDDY* & I.V. SUBBA REDDY**

(1) Introduction :

The core idea of the project revolves around the single phenomenon of persistence of vision. Persistence of vision is a phenomenon pertaining to the ability of the eye, where the afterimage seen continues to exist in the retina for a certain period of time (approx. 10ms). Many people have proposed methods using multiplexers, shifters, timers, microcontrollers, etc. to exhibit this phenomenon. This work enables a display of text of desired length at a low cost and high efficiency.

In the paper [1] a PIC microcontroller is used along with latches which are used for multiplexing the signal. The display is obtained on an LED array. This type of display has the option of showcasing text or a clock based on choice. The text to be showcased is the same as the text that has been preprogrammed in the microcontroller.

In paper [2] a rotating display is created using an AT89C52 microcontroller along with an RTC (real time clock). This display deals with the showcasing of time and date using the RTC. RTCs are usually used in mobiles or computers or in instruments where a high accuracy of time keeping is required. So, in this display the RTC is used to keep the time and day up-to-date. Every time the display is turned on the date and time at that particular moment is shown. This is achieved by a single column of 8 LEDs

working on the principle of persistence of vision.

The Propeller Clock [3] uses the concept of persistence of vision to display a live clock. The paper makes a case for creating a circular display instead of the conventional cylindrical display. An optocoupler is used to provide interrupts to the microcontroller. An AT89C2051 microcontroller is used to reduce weight of the POV display.

In paper [4], Persistence of vision control is achieved using an Arduino microcontroller. This microcontroller is faster, performs better and is more efficient. The whole kit works with an android operating system. Instead of using the conventional single color LEDs, an RGB LED is used here, which emits three colors. The display of the message is governed by any android device connected to the Arduino board.

The spinning LED display using radio frequency takes the concept of rotating displays using a single column of LEDs a step further. In paper [5], the users are operating a preprogrammed AT89S52 microcontroller, i.e., the message to be displayed is already dumped into the microcontroller. They also have the option of changing the message by simply reprogramming the microcontroller or establishing a communication link between the display and a PC using RF frequencies. This link enables the user to send a stream of data to be displayed from the PC.

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(2) Proposed Work :

Energy crisis is one of the most acute problems concerning the world today. Saving power should be of the highest priority on everyone's agenda. But the way the world is growing, it is encouraging the rise of new industries and entertainment and amusement zones. These industries and amusement parks require the installation of display units which consume a lot of power. This work shows how by using a single column of LEDs to make display units, we can reduce our increasing consumption of power. These units can display any message using transmitter boards.

(3) Components :

The following are the components used in this system:

(I) Microcontroller :

This system uses two microcontrollers:

(i) AT89S52 : The heart of our transmitter section is the AT89S52. The 8 bit microcontroller has 8K of in-system programmable flash memory and 256 bytes of RAM. The microcontroller has 32 I/O lines. The microcontroller also houses a full duplex serial communication port and a set of three 16bit timers/counters. The microcontroller works on two modes, an idle mode and a power down mode.

(ii) AT89C2051 : In our receiver section we are using the AT89C2051 microcontroller. This 8 bit microcontroller has 2K of in-system programmable flash memory and 128x8 bytes of RAM. The microcontroller has 15 I/O lines. It has a programmable serial communication port. The microcontroller has direct LED drive output lines.

(II) Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) :

The LCD connected to the microcontroller is a 16x2 display. With the LCD, if an 8bit data bus is used, then the LCD will require 11 data lines (3 control lines and 8 lines for the data bus). These three control lines are referred to as EN (Enable), RS (Register select), and RW (Read/Write). The Enable pin is used to tell the LCD that we are sending the data. If the Register Select pin is low it means that the data is treated as a command and if it is high then the data sent is text. If the Read/Write pin is low it means that the data is written and if it is high, the data is read, provided the register select pin is high.

(III) ZigBee :

ZigBee is a transceiver module which communicates using the RF frequencies. It transmits and receives data at 9600 baud rates from any CMOS/TTL source. It works in half duplex mode, i.e., the data can be sent only in one direction at a time. ZigBee is a low-power and low-cost communication module.

(IV) MAX 232 :

MAX 232 chips are used to convert the given voltages to RS 232 communication standards. MAX 232 is also referred to as a line driver. It works on the principle of charge pumping. This IC is the best at noise rejection and is also very reliable against discharges and short circuits.

(4) Implementation :

The block diagram 1 shows the transmitter section of

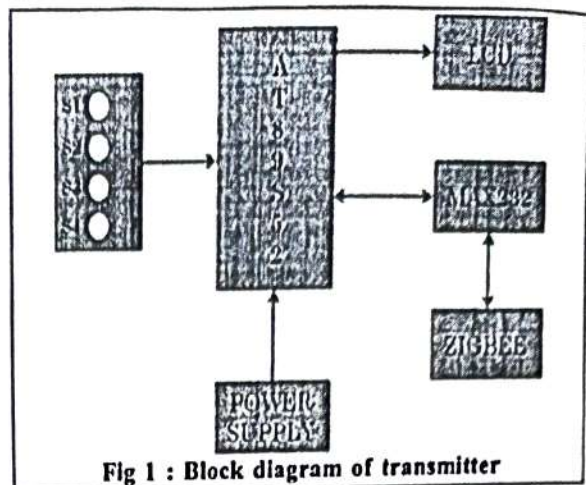


Fig 1 : Block diagram of transmitter

the module. The heart of this transmitter circuit is the AT89S52 microcontroller. In the transmitter section there are four switches S1, S2, S3, S4. S1 is used for incrementing the alphabet, S2 for decrementing the alphabet, S3 is used for incrementing the cursor to the next position, and S4 is used for transmitting the data serially using ZigBee. The desired string is typed using the switches (S1, S2, and S3). The LCD connected to the module will help the user see what has been typed. Once the desired string has been typed it can be transmitted by pressing S4. Max 232 now converts the string into RS 232 compatible standards and transmits the typed text to the receiver section with the help of ZigBee.

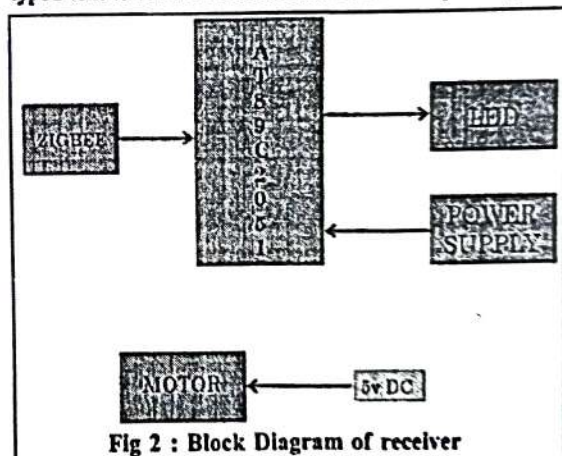


Fig 2 : Block Diagram of receiver

The above block diagram shows the receiver section of the module. The heart of the receiver circuit is the AT89C2051 microcontroller. This microcontroller is used because it has the capability of directly driving the LEDs, therefore LED driver chips need not be used. This reduces the weight of the module. The ZigBee on the receiver section receives the data and sends it to the microcontroller. Based on the data received, the microcontroller either switches the LED on or off for the specified period of time. This setup is mounted on a motor. When the motor is switched on, the module starts rotating at a calculated number of rotations per minute. The single column of LEDs rotating in a cylindrical column displays the entered string.

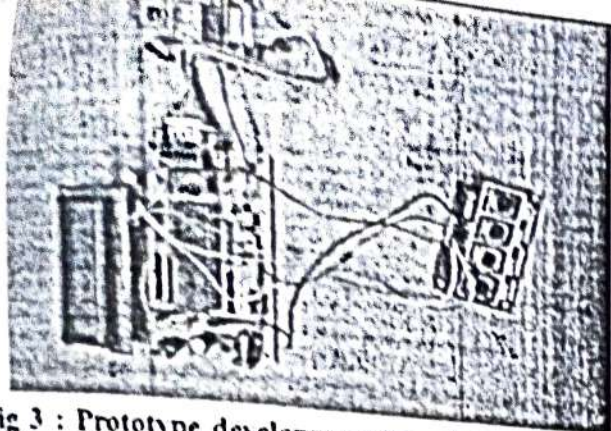


Fig 3 : Prototype development board (Transmitter)

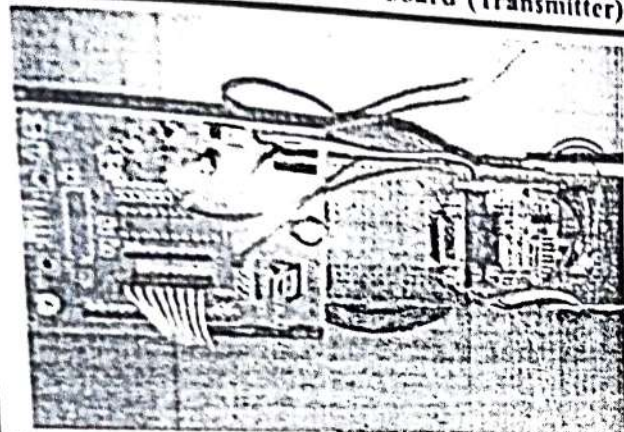


Fig 4: Prototype development board (Receiver) top view

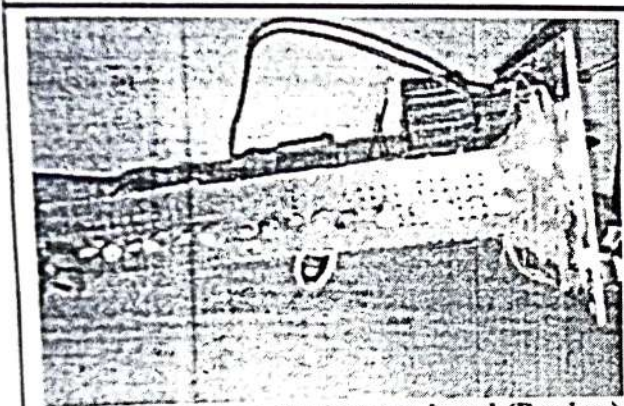


Fig 5 : Prototype development board (Receiver) Front view

(5) Software :

Initially, in the transmitter section, the LCD and serial ports are reset for initialization. A message "WELCOME" is displayed on the LCD screen. The microcontroller then redirects the LCD to a blank screen which displays a cursor and the letter 'A'. The LCD then awaits the next command. If S1 (switch 1) is pressed on the kit an increment of characters occurs until the desired character is obtained. Once the desired character is obtained, S3 (Switch 3) should be pressed for the cursor to move to the next position on the LCD. In the same manner S2 (switch 2) is used to decrement the alphabet count. Once the desired string of data is set on the LCD, S4 (switch 4) should be pressed which transmits the string of data using a ZigBee.

In the receiver section, initially the serial and timer registers are reset. The ports to which the LEDs are connected are also reset. By doing this the serial timer registers and the LED ports are initialized. The microcontroller now checks if there is any data being received at the ZigBee. If there is data being received, the microcontroller checks which character is being received. Based on the character received an appropriate time delay is created for the LED to be ON or OFF. If there is no data being received a preprogrammed message saying "HELLO" is displayed on the LED array.

(6) Applications : The advantage of the present work is that it consumes much less power than the display units in use in the market now. This work enables the user to display a desired string rather than a monotonous string. This work is also light to carry around. The user doesn't require a PC or a programmer to reframe the display message. All that the user needs is a transmitter board.

Conclusion : Energy efficiency is a growing demand in today's world and so is modernization with technology. This work combines both by creating a user friendly display at low cost with high efficiency and low power consumption.

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

About the Editor



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Women Entrepreneur In India

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INTRODUCTION

Women entrepreneurs may be defined as a "Woman or a group of women who initiate, organize and run a business enterprise". Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs based on women participation in equity and employment of a business enterprise. Accordingly, a woman run a enterprise is defined as "an enterprise owned and controlled by a women having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the capital and giving at least 51% of the employment generated in the enterprise to women". Women entrepreneur constitute 10 % of the number of the number of entrepreneur in the country. They constitute 50% of the population of our country with a lower literacy rate than men. one way of achieving is by making women come out and become entrepreneurs. In the traditional society, they were confined to the four walls, playing household roles, but in the modern society, they are coming out to participate in all sorts of activities. Normally, women entrepreneurship is found in the extension of their kitchen activities, mainly in preparing commercially the 3P's namely, Pickles, Papads and Powder. Few of them venture into services industry relating to hospitality, catering, educational services, consultation or public relations, beauty clinics, etc. Women enter entrepreneurship due to economic factors which pushed them to be on their own and urge them to do something independently. Women prefer to work from their own work residence, difficulty in getting suitable jobs and desire for social recognition motivate them towards self-employment. We see a lot of women professionals in engineering, medicine, law etc. They are also setting up hospitals, training centers, etc

"An enterprise owned and controlled by a women having a minimum financial interest of 51 per cent of the capital and giving at least 51 per cent of the employment generated by the enterprise to women."

- Government of India

"A woman entrepreneur can be defined as a confident, innovative and creative woman capable of achieving self economic independence individually or in collaboration, generates employment opportunities for others through initiating, establishing and running the enterprise by keeping pace with her personal, family and social life."

-Kamal Singh

I. RATIONALE FOR DIVERSIFICATION

Women entrepreneur are risk bearers, organizes and innovators too. Indian women, who are regarded as better half of the society, are not equal partners in society. The low literacy rate (40%), low participation rate (10%) of women as compares to 60%, 52%, 18% respectively of their male counterparts prove their disadvantageous position in the society. The results of the survey conducted by IIT, Delhi are:

Women own one-third of small business in USA and Canada and the number is likely 50% in the 21st century. Women account for 40% of the total work force in Asian countries. Women outnumber men by at least two lines in China. The percentage of women entrepreneurs has increased from 7.69% in 1992-93 to 10% in year 2000-01, but the number still is significantly low as compared to overall work participation rate i.e. 25.7%. The number of women in technical courses, professional courses and in engineering stream has shown a tremendous rise. Polytechnics and IITs have only 15% girls out of total enrolled students and very less join and set their own enterprises.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bowen & Hisrich, (1986), compared & evaluated various research studies done on entrepreneurship including women entrepreneurship. It summaries various studies in this way that female entrepreneurs are relatively well educated in general but perhaps not in management skills, high in internal locus of control, more masculine, or instrumental than other women in their values likely to have had entrepreneurial fathers, relatively likely to have frts born or only children, unlikely to start business in traditionally male dominated industries & experiencing a need of additional managerial training. Cohoon, Wadhwa & Mitchell, (2010), present a detailed exploration of men & women entrepreneur's motivations, background and experiences. The study is based on the data collected from successful women entrepreneurs. Out of them 59% had founded two or more companies. The challenges are more related with entrepreneurship rather than gender. However, the study concluded with the requirement of further investigation like why women are so much concerned about protecting intellectual capital than their counterpart. The motivational factors were desire for control & freedom to take their own decision as well as earning handsome amount of money. Self employed men and women differ little in education, experience and preparedness.

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2019 Book

Proceedings Book of

EMERGING TRENDS IN CHEMICAL, MATERIAL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES (NSETCMES - 2019)

27th September, 2019

Department of Chemistry

Govt. Degree & PG College

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Editor

Dr. C. NAGESWARA REDDY

Assistant Professor of Chemistry

Government Degree & PG College

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chemistry

Books

**CARBON NANOTUBES-BASED GAS SENSORS FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING- A REVIEW**

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, G. CHANDRASEKHAR¹

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, M. LAVANYA²

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ABSTRACT

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are tubes made of carbon with diameters typically measured in nanometers. They were discovered independently by Sumio Iijima, Ichihashi and Bethune et al. In 1991. CNTs can be classified as single walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) and multi walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs). CNTs are

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GREEN CORROSION INHIBITORS, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

G. Chandra Sekhar*, C. Nageswara Reddy, V. Prabhakar Rao A. Ramesh Babu &

Kaveti Sudheer

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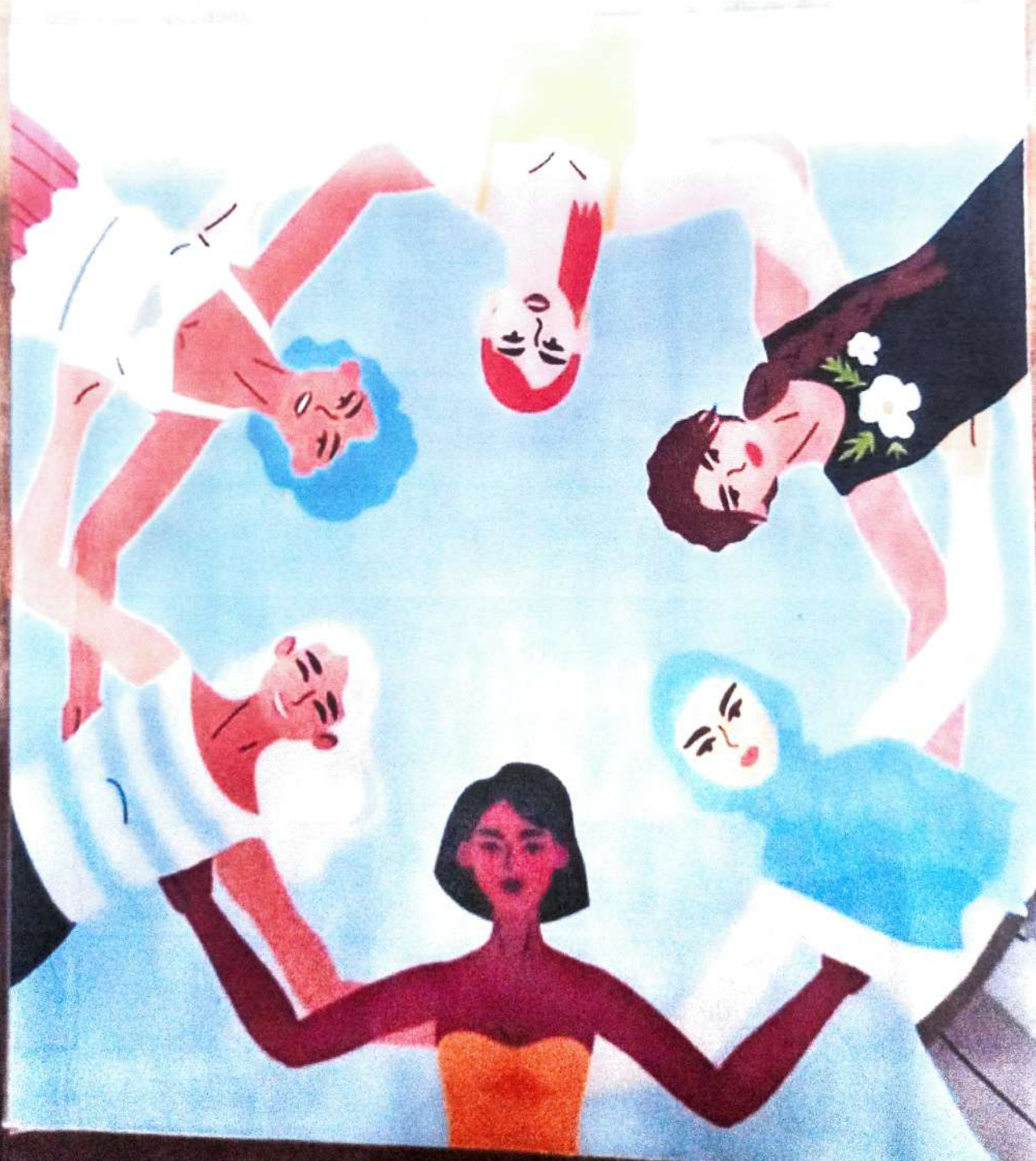
*csgandii3@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Green corrosion inhibitors are of interest because there has been an increase in environmental awareness and a change in regulations that restrict regular corrosion inhibitors due to their toxicity. Natural products are a good source of green corrosion inhibitors, where most of their extracts containing the necessary elements such as O, C, N and S which are active in organic compounds, assist in adsorption of these compounds on metals or alloys to form a film that protects the surface and hinders corrosion. Numerous natural products and their application in different processes, especially in steel reinforcement embedded in concrete, are discussed. Development of green chemistry and green chemical technologies offers novel synthetic methods for ionic liquids, which are considered as new corrosion green inhibitors, and their mechanism of adsorption, how these green inhibitors act in different media, and their protective role for different metals and alloys are discussed. Finally, industrial applications of vapor-phase inhibitors and

Issues and Perspectives

Dr. [Name]



The concept of 'Empowerment' has its own scope and form in society today. The process of empowering women in rural and urban areas can be seen. Women belonging to the category of marginalized and oppressed are currently under the jurisdiction of empowerment and are seeking to be subject. The process of empowerment is evidenced by the awareness of these areas, especially in the areas of social, economic, cultural, political, health, educational, literary, legal and technological. We see changes in family, occupational and personal life. Empowerment is a process that every woman understands needs. While the concept of empowerment is not new, it is still a process that is going on, but women in the developing and underdeveloped countries are undergoing a little. Women's empowerment is essential for the development of society. Socio-cultural factors in the patriarchal system have gained control over her, which is why women in our society today are not fully empowered. Women can come out of such a system of restraint, oppression, violence, inequality and be empowered to have the power to exercise equality, rights and liberty as well as to be conscious, independent and questioning. In this regard, Dr. Kavitha G.N. has collected and cited many excellent articles on 'Women Empowerment: Issues and Perspectives'. This edited book is a valuable contribution to Women's Studies and other related Social Sciences. I congratulate and wish her for this academic achievement.

Smt K. Jyothi, IAS

Registrar, Jnanabharathi Campus,
Bangalore University, Bengaluru-560 056



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empowerment and it declared that if human development is not engendered it is endangered a declaration which almost became a lie-motif for further development measuring and policy planning. Equality, sustainability and empowerment were emphasized and the stress was that women's emancipation does not depend on National income but is an engaged political process². The fourth world conference on women held in Beijing in 1995 was a landmark event that set the pace for women's empowerment. The Beijing platform for action pegged on the pillars of human rights and gender equality was accepted by India without reservation. The fifteen-year eventful journey since Beijing has been marked with shared learning, partnerships, achievement and advancement for women in different spheres.

Most women in the rural area suffer from double burden of carrying out less visible work like cooking, fetching water, sending children to school, agriculture labour, feeding cattle, milking cows etc., while the men folk perform visible activities like selling milk and grains produced by the household. Women are sidelined in decision making in the family and usually out off from a full involvement in the affairs of the society and from an equal share in the society's

Indian Declaration on Women Empowerment:

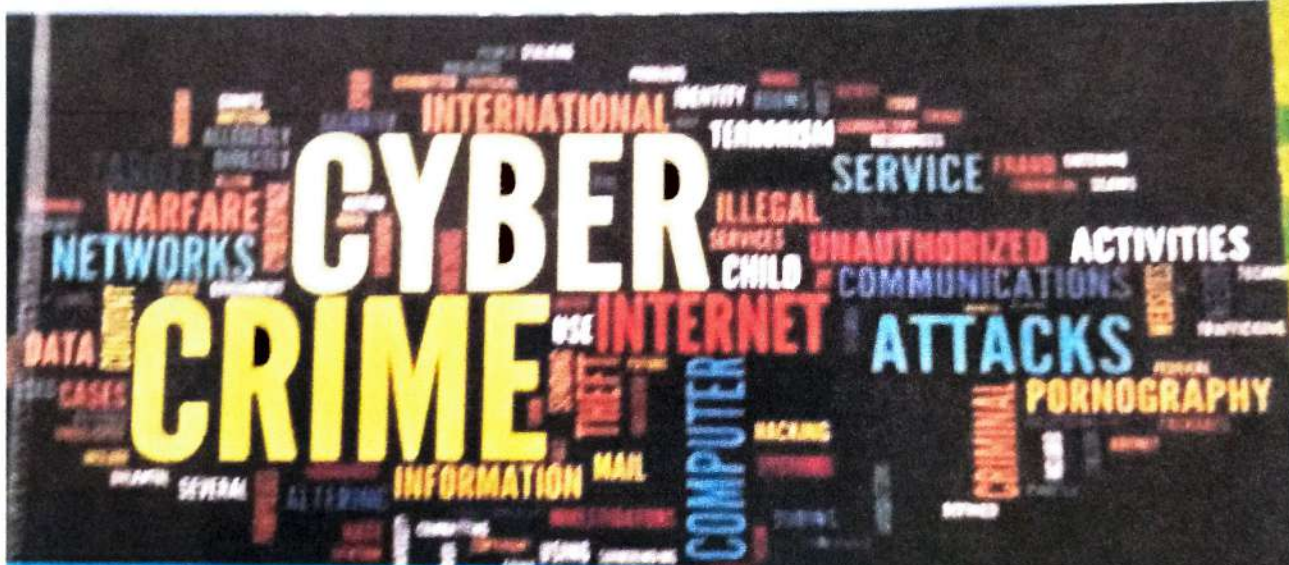
The Indian Declaration on Women Empowerment, adopted at the Beijing World Conference on Women in 1995, states that with the coming in of Aryan's, patriarchy was introduced into the Indian society. The Varina became caste, The daughter was considered as an alien who during the Vedic period. Various measures were taken to free the birth of a son. Despite the patriarchal system, the Indian women have made significant contributions to the development of the country. The report also states that the Indian women have achieved a high level of literacy and have participated in various social and economic activities. The report also mentions that the Indian women have achieved a high level of literacy and have participated in various social and economic activities.

AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA

L. Bhushan Kumar
Y. Nirmal Rajeev
M. Mary Theresa
B. Yellamanda
B. Deepa

Introduction:

Empowerment is defined as a process of awareness of capacity building leading to greater participation, effective decision making power and control leading to transformative action. This involves the ability to get what one wants and to influence others on one's concerns. With reference to women the power relation that has to be involved includes their lives at multiple levels, family, community, market and the state¹. According to United Nations development project report, without empowering women the overall development of human beings is not possible. This report was dedicated to women.

A close-up photograph showing a person's hand holding a dark credit card over a laptop keyboard. The background is a solid magenta color with the text "DIGITAL FINANCIALS AND CYBER CRIMES" in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The title "DIGITAL FINANCIALS" is at the top, "AND" is in the middle, and "CYBER CRIMES" is at the bottom. The image is part of a book cover, with the title "DIGITAL FINANCIALS" also appearing in a large, stylized font across the middle of the image.

Smt. N.P. Savitramma Govt. Degree Colleg for Women,
Chittoor, Chittoor Dist., Andhra Pradesh

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వ్యాస వాఙ్మూలా

ప్రతిచరేంద్రుని వ్యాసేణి



వ్యాస వాహిని

(ప్రచీనోధన వ్యాసాలు)

సంపాదకులు

డా॥ బి.విజయ్ కుమార్

వ్యాస వాహిని

(పరిశోధన వ్యాసాలు)

సంపాదకులు

డా॥ బి.విజయ్ కుమార్

తెలుగుశాఖ

రాజీవ్ గాంధీ వైజ్ఞానిక సాంకేతిక విశ్వవిద్యాలయం

భాసర

వ్యాస వాహిని (పరిశోధన వ్యాసాలు)

1

గట్టిలం - మూగుపరావాదం

- డా॥ యస్.సి. సంజీవరెడ్డి
సెల్ నెం. 9290447042

సారాంశం :

గుట్టిలం జాషువ దళిత సమస్య మీద ప్రత్యేకంగా కావ్యం రాయలేదు. అన్ని కావ్యాలలోనూ సమయం చిత్కినప్పుడల్లా దళిత సమస్యను ప్రస్తావించి, దాని పట్ల తన బాధను వ్యక్తం చేస్తూ వచ్చాడు. అయితే 1932లో వ్రాసిన "అనాధ" అనే కావ్యంలో అనాధ స్త్రీ దళిత స్త్రీయే "ఎవడారగించు సమ్మత భోజనమ్మ నాలకించు నో ఈ లేమ గంజిబువ్వ" అంటూ ఒక దళిత స్త్రీ శ్రమ దోపిడీని ప్రశ్నించాడు. ఆ తర్వాత దళిత సమస్యలను విస్తారంగా చిత్రించిన కావ్యం గట్టిలం. ఈ కావ్యంలో గట్టిలం దళితుని సందేశాన్ని తీసుకొని పోయేపక్షియే కాదు, దళితునికి ప్రతీక కూడా గట్టిలం అగ్ర వర్ణాల ఇండల్లోకి రావడాన్ని అశుభంగా భావించేవారు. దీన్ని ఆధారంగా చేసుకొని గట్టిలం కావ్యంలో జాషువ అస్పృశ్యత చుట్టూ వున్న అనేక అంశాలను ప్రస్తావించి విమర్శించాడు. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రపంచ సామాజిక వేదిక ముందు భారతదేశం తలవంచుకొని నిలబడేటట్లు చేసిన దళితసమస్య స్వరూపస్వభావాలను వాస్తవికంగా, అవిచ్ఛిన్నంచడంలో జాషువా సఫలమయ్యారు. ఇదీ ఆయన స్వీయ అనుభవాలతో కలిసిపోయిన దళితజాతి ఆవేదనకు ప్రతిబింబం.

దళిత వేదన

గట్టిలం కావ్యాలలో గట్టిలంతో సందేశం పంపించిన వ్యక్తి ఒక అరుంధతీ తనయుడు అతను తంజావూరులో వున్నాడు. ఒక చిన్నపూరి గుడిసె. ఆ దళితున్ని జాషువా అత్యద్భుతంగా మన కళ్ళముందు మూర్తికట్టించాడు. చిత్కిన కాసుచేతనే తనివి చెందేఅమాయకుడు అతడు. 'క్షుదానల దగ్ధ మూర్తి'. అయినప్పటికీ భుక్తిని బువ్వదొరికితే అన్ని కష్టాలను మరచిపోతాడు. నాలుగు దిక్కులున్న లోకంలో అతనికి మాత్రం దిక్కులేదు. అతడు భారతమాతకు కడగొట్టు విద్ధ అతడు పరమ



రావిశాస్త్రి సాహితీ

RAAVISASTRY SAAHITI ✓

“రొచకొండ విశ్వనాథశాస్త్రి సాహిత్య సమాలోచనం”

A Special issue on " RAAVI SASTRY's Literature "

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR RESEARCH PAPERS HELD ON 29,30,31ST JULY 2022

On the Occasion of Raavisastry's Centenary celebrations

29, 30, 31 జూలై 2022



సంపాదకుడు

డా॥ కె.వి.యన్.డి.వరప్రసాద్

తెలుగుశాఖాధిపతి

ఆదికవి నన్నయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం ✓

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తెలుగు ఉపన్యాసకులు

ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల

జమ్మలమడుగు, కడప జిల్లా

సెల్. 92904 47642

సారాంశము : కథ చదివినపుడు పైకి ఒక జీవితం కనిపించినా లోపల (అంతరార్థంగా) ఇంకో జీవితం కనిపిస్తుంది. ఇటువంటి కథలను అంతరార్థ కథలంటారు. పాశ్చాత్య సాహిత్యంలో వీటిని “అలీగరీలు” అంటారు. ఇటువంటి కథలలో ప్రతిపాత్ర వెనుక సంఘటన వెనుక, భావం వెనుక వాస్తవికమైన సంఘటనలు పాత్రలు భావాలు ఉంటాయి. ఒక విధంగా చెప్పాలంటే పైన ఉన్న కథమీద పొరను తొలిగిస్తే మరో కథ కనిపిస్తుంది.

“అంతరార్థ కథనం ఉన్న కథలోని ప్రధాన పాత్రలు, సంఘటనలు భావాలు, ఇతర వ్యక్తులకు, సంఘటనలకు, భావాలకు ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహిస్తాయి. ఈ ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహించటం ఒక పాత్రకో సంఘటనకో, భావానికో పరిమితంగా ఉండదు. కథ ప్రారంభం నుండి చివరి వరకు ఈ అంతరార్థం కొనసాగుతూనే ఉంటుంది.” అని వల్లంపాటి వెంకటసుబ్బయ్య గారి అభిప్రాయం.

అంతరార్థ కథనం : రావిశాస్త్రి తన కథా సాహిత్యంలో అంతరార్థ కథనాన్ని కొన్ని కథలలో ఉపయోగించుకున్నాడు. “పిపీలికం”, “వేతనశర్మకథ” ఈ ప్రేమలోకంలో, “రవ్వ”, “పాతదేకథ”, మొదలైనవి అంతరార్థ కథనంలో సాగాయి.

తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో వచ్చిన అత్యుత్తమ అంతరార్థ కథ “పిపీలికం”. ఈ కథ కృతయుగంలో జరిగినట్లుగా చెప్పబడింది. ఈ కథలోని ప్రధానపాత్ర ఒకచీమ. చీమకు హఠాత్తుగా తానెవరో తెలుసుకోవాలనే కోరిక కలిగింది. అది ఇంకో చీమ సహాయంతో గోపన్న పాలెంలోని నిగమశర్మ దగ్గరకు వెళుతుంది. చీమవద్ద నుండి రోజుకో గిద్దెడు నూకలు తీసుకొని నిగమశర్మ చీమకు అక్షరాలు, గుణింతాలు, కూడికలు, తీసివేతలు నేర్పిన తరువాత చీమకు నీవు చీమవని చెప్పి చదువు ముగించి వేస్తాడు. చీమ చదువు పూర్తిగా నేర్చుకొని తిరిగి వస్తుంది.

ఇంటికి వచ్చిన చీమకు మళ్ళీ కొన్ని ప్రశ్నలు తలెత్తసాగాయి. చీమంటే ఏమి? కాళ్ళా? తలా? మొండెమో?అన్న ఆలోచనలు పుట్టుకొస్తాయి. చీమ మళ్ళీ నిగమశర్మ దగ్గరకు వెళ్లి, నిగమశర్మ సలహా మేరకు జన్నాలపల్లెలోని బ్రాహ్మణుని వద్దకు చేరుకుంటుంది. అతడు చీమకు శుద్ధి జరిపించి దాన్ని బ్రాహ్మణ చీమగా మార్చి తాను చీమకు వేద విద్యలు నేర్పినందుకు ప్రతిఫలంగా తాను చేస్తున్న యజ్ఞానికి



Kara book Bhavaveena B...



ప్రభుత్వ పురుషుల డిగ్రీ కళాశాల

శ్రీకాకుళం, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్.



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అంతర్జాతీయ సదస్సు

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కా.రా. ఆర్థిక సంబంధమైన కథలు - పరిశీలన

- డా॥ యస్.సి. సంతవరెడ్డి, తెలుగు ఉపన్యాసకులు, ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, జమ్మలమడుగు.

కా.రా కథలు ప్రపంచ సాహిత్యంలోనే గొప్పస్థానాన్ని పొందాయి. తెలుగు వాళ్ళు ఇరవయ్యో శతాబ్దంలో సాధించిన సాహిత్య వరమార్గం ఏమిటని మనం ప్రశ్నించుకుంటే చూపించే సాహిత్యంలో కా.రా. కథలను కూడా చేర్చవచ్చునని విమర్శకుల అభిప్రాయం. కా.రా. కథల్లో మన మనస్సులకు ఆనందాన్ని, ఆహ్లాదాన్ని కలిగించే విషయాలు కనిపించవు. అలాగని దుఃఖాన్ని తెప్పించవు కొ.కు.కా.రా కథలను గూర్చి అన్నట్లు - లోకంలో కావలసినంత దుఃఖం ఉంది. దాన్ని సాహిత్యంలో ఏడుపుగా మార్చి, కన్నీల్లు తెప్పించి - అలా ఏడవగలిగిన పాతకులు, హాయిగా తప్పిపొందే కథలు మనకు తెలుసు. కానీ, కా.రా. కథలు ఈ పని చెయ్యవు. మనం భరించలేని ఆకాంతిని మనలో కలిగించి మనకు స్థిమితంగా నిద్ర పట్టకుండా చేస్తాయి.

కా.రా. కథల్లో ఇతివృత్తాన్ని బట్టి, ఆర్థిక సంబంధమైన, కుటుంబ సంబంధమైన కథలు, మద్య తరగతి జీవిత కథలు, శ్రామిక వర్గ జీవిత కథలు అని విభజించడం జరిగింది. అందులో ఆర్థిక సంబంధమైన కథలను పరిశీలిద్దాం.

ఆర్థిక సంబంధమైన కథలు :

కా.రా. చాలా కథలు ఆర్థికాంశాల చుట్టూనే తిరుగు తాయి. 1949 కాలానికే సమాజంలో వస్తున్న అన్ని మార్పులను కా.రా. తన కథల్లో చిత్రించడానికి ప్రయత్నించారు. అలాంటి కథలలో కీర్తికాముడు, అప్రజ్ఞాతం, ఆన్యైమ్యనాయురాలు, పలాయితుడు ముఖ్యమైనవి.

కీర్తికాముడు :

కీర్తిని మాత్రమే నమ్ముకున్న ఓ కీర్తికాముడి కథ ఇది. తాతముత్తల నుంచీ దాతలుగా పేరు తెచ్చుకున్న వెంకట్యనాయుడి కుటుంబం క్రమంగా అస్తిని పొగట్టు

కుంది. వెంకయ్యనాయుడు చాందసుడే కానీ సోమరి కాదు. అందుకే తన నలభై ఎకరాలు పొలేర్ల సాయంతో సొంతంగా సాగుచేశాడు. మారుతున్న ఆర్థికపరిస్థితుల పల్ల రూపాయల పలుకబడి పెరిగి, దినుసుల పలుకబడి తగ్గడం మొదలైంది. జనం దినుసులకు బదులు రూపాయల నిలువ చెయ్యడం ఆరంభించారు. క్రమంగా నాయుడు ఇంట్లో డబ్బు అవసరం పెరిగింది. అడపిల్ల పెళ్ళిళ్ళు, దానధర్మాల కోసం అస్తి కరగడం మొదలైంది. రామినాయుడుతో తగవు పల్ల కోర్టుఖర్చులకై అప్పు చెయ్యాల్సివచ్చింది. అలా మొదలైన అప్పు క్రమంగా పెరుగుతూ పోయింది. ఖర్చు ఎంత తగ్గించుకున్నా ఆశ్రయించిన వాళ్ళు మొండికేసి మరీ లాక్కుపోయారు. క్రమంగా అసలు, వడ్డీ మరింత ఎక్కువై భూములమ్మే పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడింది. సగం అస్తిపోయింది. ఏ నోళ్ళు అతన్ని పొగిడాయో, అవే నోళ్ళు తెగడడం ఆరంభించాయి. తన ఆర్థికదుస్థితిని వెంకయ్యనాయుడు గుర్తించినా, అంగీకరించడు. తర్వాత కాలంలో కూడ 'దుబారా' ఏమీ తగ్గలేదు. ఈ 'దుబారా' అతని గతకాలపు కీర్తిని నిలబెట్టడానికి తప్పనిసరి అయ్యింది.

వెంకయ్యనాయుడు కూలి పోవడానికి కారణం అయిన రూపాయల కాదు. "ఆయన నడం కట్టి జీవితంలో ప్రవేశించే సరికి ఆ ప్రాంతంలో రూపాయల పలుకబడి హెచ్చడం, దినుసు పలుకుబడి తగ్గడం ఆరంభమయింది" ఇలా ద్రవ్య ఆర్థిక విధానం జీవితాన్ని ఆక్రమించుకోవడం చేత 'ఇంట్లో దినుసులు తప్ప రూపాయల నిలువ చెయ్యని' వెంకయ్యనాయుడు అప్పుల్లో కూరుకు పోతాడు.

అప్రజ్ఞాతం :

'దోపిడి జరగడం వేరు, దోపిడి చెయ్యడం వేరు' అనే

విషయాన్ని ఈ కథ చర్చిస్తుంది. పట్నంలో టి.ఎ. చదువుతున్న సుదర్శనం కొంతమేరకు కమ్యూనిస్టుభావాలకు ప్రభావితమై ఉంటాడు. సెలవులకు గ్రామం చేరిన సుదర్శనం ఆ ఊరులోని జగన్నాథస్వామి ఆలయం వద్ద కమిర్ల నందర్లంలా పెట్టుబడిదారీ విధానంపై తన వాదన వినిపిస్తాడు. రైతులను పావుకార్లు, పావుకార్లను ఆ పైని నంపన్నులు దోచుకుంటున్నారని చెప్పడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తాడు. వదిలేలతో వడ్డీ వ్యాపారం మొదలుపెట్టిన సూర్యుడు ఎలా లక్షాధికారి కాగలిగిందో సవివరంగా చెప్పిన సుదర్శనం తెలివితేటలకు అంతా నివ్వెగపోతారు. 'పంట కోసం రైతు అప్పు చెయ్యడం, ఆ అప్పిచ్చిన వ్యాపారికే రైతు తన పంటను అమ్మాలనే ఒప్పందం, ఆ పంటధరను కూడ ఆ వ్యాపారి నిర్ణయించడం. అలా మొత్తం ప్రణాళికలో చివరకు అసలు వడ్డీ ఆకాశానికెగరడం, ఆ రైతు పాలాన్ని వ్యాపారి లాక్కోవడంతో అనుకున్న 'పని' పూర్తి అవ్వడం అనే విషయాలు చూపిస్తూ సూర్యుడిని దోషించేసి నిలబెడతాడు.

సుదర్శనం "నా ఎరికలో యీ ఊళ్ళో ఎందరెందరో రైతులు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలయ్యారు. ఈ భూములూ, ఆస్తులు ఎవరికి దఖలు వడ్డాయి? ఎలా దఖలు వడ్డాయి? శ్రమించి చెమటోడ్చడం వల్లా? శ్రమించి చెమటోడ్చిన వాడు ఒక్కడైనా సెంటుభూమి కొనగలిగాడా? అంటాడు.

ఈ మాటలు విని కోవం తట్టుకోలోకపోయిన సూర్యుడు, తాను దోషివైతే ఆ పాపఫలం అనుభవిస్తానంటూ తనను తానే శిపించుకుంటాడు. ఇది జరిగిన పదిహేనురోజులకు సూర్యుడి ఒక్కగానొక్క కొడుకు కాళ్ళు బేతులు పడిపోవడం, అందరూ సూర్యుడినీ, సుదర్శనాన్ని తూలనాడడం, ఈ ఘటనకు బెదిరిపోయిన సుదర్శనం కొడుకును బ్రతికించమని దైవాన్ని ప్రార్థించడం వరుసగా జరిగిపోయాయి. సూర్యుడు పెట్టిన గడువులోగా, చనిపోతాడనుకున్న సూర్యుడికొడుకు లేది కూర్చోవడం, వరీక్ష ప్యావపుతాడనుకున్న సుదర్శనం పెయిలవ్వడం జరిగాయి.

రచయిత దృష్టిలో "సుదర్శనం తన సాక్షిక దృష్టిని విడనాడి, మరింత అపగాహనను పెంచుకొని ఉంటే ప్రజలను ధైతస్యవంతం చేయగలిగి ఉండేవాడని" తెలుస్తుంది.

పల్లంపాటి సుబ్బయ్య గారి మాటల్లో - 'ఒక ప్యక్టి దోపిడీ చేయడానికి, అతని పల్ల దోపిడీ జరగడానికి మధ్య "నైతికంగా" ఉన్న తేడా ఈ కథలో అప్రజ్ఞతంగా చూపబడింది.

అన్యైమ్మనాయురాలు :

ఉత్తమపురుషలో సాగిన ఈ కథలో 'అన్యైమ్మ' ప్రధానపాత్ర. కథ మొత్తం ఆమె చుట్టూ సాగుతుంది. ఆమె తరానికి, ఆమె మనవడితరానికి మధ్య ఉన్న భావవైరుధ్యాన్ని మారుతున్న ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులను పట్టి చూపించిన కథ ఇది. పెద్దంటికొడలైన "అన్యైమ్మ" కుటుంబంలో భూముల విషయమై పొరుగురైతులతో జరిగిన గొడవ, కోర్టులకు తిరగడం లాంటి సంఘటనల కారణంగా కుటుంబంలోని మగవాళ్ళతో పాటు ఆస్తిని పోగొట్టుకున్న అన్యైమ్మ, మిగిలిన ఒక్క కొడుకుతో, కొడలితో కుటుంబాన్ని రక్షించుకోగలగింది. కొంతకాలానికి శిక్ష అనుభవించి వచ్చిన ఒక్క కొడుకు క్షయవ్యాధితో చనిపోవడం, మనవడి మీదే ఆశతో అన్యైమ్మ అన్నీ తానై నడిపించింది.

అన్యైమ్మతరం వారు కలవారైనా, రోజంతా ఒళ్ళించి పనిచేసే స్వభావం ఉన్నవారు, శ్రమ విలువ తెలిసినవారు. మారిన ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితుల్లో జనం సులభనంపాదనకు అలవాటుపడి, డబ్బుమీది వ్యామోహంతో అన్యాయాలనే న్యాయాలుగా భావిస్తూ కొత్త సంస్కృతికి అలవాటుపడ్డారు. అలాంటి తరంలోంచి వచ్చిన మనవడు తనకు అన్నీ రాసివ్వమని పంచాయితీ పెట్టడం అన్యైమ్మకు బాధ కలిగించింది. చిన్నవయస్సులో ఆ డబ్బును ఎలా ఉపయోగించాలో తెలియక వాడేమైపోతాడోనని బాధపడింది.

మనం ఈ రోజు చేసే పనిరేవు ఏవిధంగా పరిణ

మిస్టండేన్ దృష్టి ఇప్పటి తరానికి లేదని, తప్పంతా మారుతున్న ఆర్థికవ్యవస్థదేనని రచయితభావనగా అర్థమవుతుంది.

పలాయితుడు :

మధ్యతరగతి జీవితాలకు మూలమైన ఆర్థిక విధానాన్ని చర్చించిన కథ ఇది. నహాయనిరా కరణోద్యమంలో జైలు పాలై, అన్యాయంగా చనిపోయిన ఒక స్వాతంత్ర్య సమర యోధుని కొడుకు రాజశేఖరం. అక్కడా, ఇక్కడా పెరిగి ఒక చిన్న ఉద్యోగం సంపాదించాడు. నిమిషంలో ఇంటిని నరకంగా మార్చే భార్య, పాతకాలపు మనసుల సహజ చాదస్తం ఉన్న నాయనమ్మ, నికృష్టమైన ఆ తండ్రి కొడుకేనని ఈనడించే అత్త మామలు, బ్లాక్ మార్కెట్ మింగేస్తున్న జీతమూ, అప్పులూ - ఈ నమన్యలతో ఎవరికీ చెప్పుకోలేని నరకయాతన అనుభవిస్తాడు. నిజానికి రాజశేఖరం పిరికి పందాకాడు, అప్రయోజకుడూకాడు, ఆలోచనాశీలిగానే ప్రవర్తిస్తాడు. కానీ క్రమంగా తన జీవితం, నుంచి తానే

పలాయితుడు
కోమని స
'మనుషుం
వివరిస్తాడు
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ధర్మాన్ని
నేటి అర్థి
రాజశేఖర
కనిపిస్తాం

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



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Women Entrepreneur In India

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ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Women entrepreneur simply can be defined as a "Woman or a group of women who initiate, organize and run a business enterprise". Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs based on women participation in equity and management of a business enterprise. Accordingly a woman entrepreneur is defined as "an enterprise owned and controlled by a woman having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the capital and giving at least 51% of the employment generated in the enterprise to women". Women entrepreneurs constitute 10% of the number of the number of entrepreneurs in the country. They constitute 50% of the population of our country with a lower literacy rate than men. One way of achieving it by making women come out and become entrepreneurs. In the traditional society, they were confined four walls, playing household roles, but in the modern

they are coming out to participate in all sorts of activities. Normally, women entrepreneurship is found in the extension of their kitchen activities, mainly in preparing commercially the JVP's namely Pickles, Papad and Powder. Few of them venture into services industry relating to hospitality, catering, educational services, communication or public relations, beauty clinics, etc. Women enter entrepreneurship due to economic factors which pushed them to be on their own and urge them to do something independently. Women prefer to work from their own work residence, difficulty in getting suitable job and desire for social recognition motivate them towards self-employment. We see a lot of women professionals in engineering, medicine, etc. They are also setting up hospitals, training centers,

"An enterprise owned and controlled by a woman having minimum financial interest of 51 per cent of the capital and giving at least 51 per cent of the employment generated by the enterprise to women."

-Government of India

"A woman entrepreneur can be defined as a confident, initiative and creative woman capable of achieving self-reliance, independence individually or in collaboration, creates employment opportunities for others through initiating, establishing and running the enterprise by keeping with her personal, family and social life."

-Kamini Singh

I. RATIONALE FOR INVESTIGATION

Women entrepreneurs are risk takers, organizers and innovators. In Indian women, who are regarded as better half of the society, are not equal partners in society. The low literacy rate (40%), low participation rate (10%) of women in enterprises (10%, 12%, 18% respectively of their male counterparts) prove their disadvantageous position in the society. The results of the survey conducted by IIT, Delhi are:

Women own one-third of small business in USA and Canada and the number is likely 50% in the 21st century. Women account for 40% of the total work force in Asian countries. Women entrepreneurs seen by at least two lines in China. The percentage of women entrepreneurs has increased from 7.6% in 1992-93 to 10% in year 2000-01, but the number still is significantly low as compared to overall participation rate i.e. 25.7%. The number of women in technical courses, professional courses and in engineering stream has shown a tremendous rise. Polytechnics and IITs have only 10% girls out of total enrolled students and very few join and set their own enterprises.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Brown & Horwich, (1996), compared & evaluated various research studies done on entrepreneurship including women entrepreneurship. It summarizes various studies in this way that female entrepreneurs are relatively well educated in general but perhaps not in management skills, high in internal locus of control, more masculine, or more maternal than other women in their values likely to have had entrepreneurial fathers, relatively likely to have first born or only children, unlikely to start business in traditionally male dominated industries & experiencing a need of additional managerial training. Cohen, Wadhwani & Mitchell, (2001), present a detailed exploration of men & women entrepreneur's motivations, background and experience. The study is based on the data collected from successful women entrepreneurs. Out of them 59% had founded two or more companies. The challenges are more related with entrepreneurship rather than gender. However, the study concluded with the requirement of further investigation like why women are so much concerned about protecting intellectual capital than their counterparts. The motivational factors were desire for control & freedom to take their own decisions as well as earning handsome amount of money. Self-employed men and women differ little in education, experience and preparedness.