
Oct 24-25, 2019


Govt of India Approved Conference
(Govt of India Approved: MHA Vide : F.No 42180123/CC-1271 ; MEA : F.No. AA/162/01/2019-1411 )

Organized by

Andhra Loyola College (Autonomous) Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India
IMRF Institute of Higher Education & Research, India
PREFACE

Dear Associates

Welcome to each and every one of you congregated for the prestigious International Conference on Advances in Visual Communication, Library Science & Translation Studies in World Literature – Andhra Loyola 2019, Andhra Pradesh, India in collaboration with IMRF Institute of Higher Education & Research, India.

We know that an academic conference is a symposium for inventive academicians and imaginative researchers to give academics an opportunity to present their academic works, concepts and new discoveries and to exchange their ideas and develop their works and also to share idea in presenting for development in the new research and topics and so forth. Together with academic or scientific journals, conferences plausibly provide a central channel for exchange of information among earnest researchers.

IMRF with its Academic Chapters in many Countries, since inception, has a great academic, research and social priorities to promote the spirit of values and orientations in multidisciplinary research functions of education by working out in dexterity required by the integrity of a sophisticated social world order duly transmitting central heritage with scientific bent of mind forming socialization process in respect of reformation of attitudes to confer a serene status for a rational being called man on this civilized planet, of course, from the threshold of Ratna Prasad Multidisciplinary Research and Educational Society.

While presenting you with this sonata of latest academics and research findings, I humbly place on record my loyal acknowledgement of sincere appreciation, due recognition and heart-felt thanks to all intellectual paper presenters, article contributors, members on the esteemed Editorial Board, centres of higher learning in collaboration with IMRF, foreign-national delegates, erudite plenary speakers, scholarly participants and all those who are directly or indirectly in conformity with this IMRF conferences from home and abroad for their righteous everlasting support in one and all aspects and my sincere thanks to Andhra Loyola College (Autonomous), Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India for their ever dynamic support and cooperation. Gratitude is attitude!

With effusive thanks,

Dr. Ratnakar D. Bala
Conference Chairman
TEAM ALCPS 2029

Chief Patron
Rev. Fr. P. S. Amalraj, S. J.
Provincial Andhra Jesuit Province

Patrons
Rev. Fr. P. Balashowry, S. J., Rector
Rev. Fr. Dr. M. Sagayaraj, S. J., Correspondent

Conference Director
Rev. Fr. G. M. Victor Emmanuel, S. J.
Principal, ALC

Conference Chairman
Prof. Dr. Ratnakar D B
CEO & Director (Academics)
IMRF Institute of Higher Education & Research, India

Advisory Committee
Rev. Fr. Dr. A. Rex Angelo, S. J.
Rev. Fr. Dr. S. Melchior, S. J.

Conference Coordinators
Dr. M. Sivaram
Mr. J. V. Nagendra Prasad
Mr. D. Praveen
Mrs. D. Tabitha

Conference Organizing Secretaries
Dr. R. Ravindra Bhas, HOD, Telugu
Dr. M. Sivaram, HOD, Sanskrit & Hindi
Mr. N. Ranga Babu, HOD, English
Dr. G. A. Prasada Rao, HOD, Library Science
Rev. Fr. Lourdu Raj, S. J., HOD, Visual Communication

Organizing Committee: All the members of respective Departments
Department of Telugu

Year of Establishment : Dec. 9, 1953
Courses offered : General Telugu ( I, II & III Semesters)
Certificate Courses : Telugu DTP ( I B.A )
Web Designing ( II B.A )
Online Courses : 'Introduction to Computers' For 1st Year Degree Students
('IIT Bombay') 'Libre Office Suite Impress' For 2nd Year Degree Students

Salient features of the Department :

The Department of Telugu has been the pride of the college since its inception. A galaxy of eminent persons in the literary field like Sri KotagiriViswanadharao, Sri Sanagana Narasimhaswamy, Sri Kavuri Poornachandra Rao, Sri Mailavarapu SrinivasaSastry, Sri Ayyagari Narasimha Murthy, Sahithya Academy Awardee Peddibhotla Subbaramaiah, Sri Metta Venkateswara Rao, Dr. Ch. Srirama Chandra Murthy, AP State Best Teacher Awardee Dr.Gumma Sambasiva Rao served the institution with great commitment and dedication by contributing their best not only to the college, but also to the literary world at large.

Every year the department conducts UGC National Seminars and Student literary Activities like Essay Wring, Elocution, Debate, Guest Lecturers etc. The department takes up Student Educational Tours to places of importance in Andhra Pradesh. The department runs a student literary magazine titled 'Loyola Vaani'.

One of the lecturer runs a UGC Minor Research Project at present. The lecturers of Telugu Department present research papers at International and National Seminars/Conferences and regularly deliver Radio talks. One of the Telugu department lecturer is 'A Grade' All India Radio artist.

Members of the Department

1. DR. R.RAVINDRA BHAS. HoD.
2. DR. V.GOPAL REDDY.
3. DR. D.KRUPARAO.
4. DR. K.SEKHAR.
5. SRI K.JOSEPH
6. SRI V.GANESH.
7. DR. B.SUBBARAO.
Department of Hindi & Sanskrit

Year of Establishment Hindi : 1954
Sanskrit : 1989
Courses offered: Hindi & Sanskrit (I, II & III Semesters)

Salient features of the Department:
The Department of Hindi was established in the year 1954 and has been the pride of the college since its foundation. Eminent personalities from different walks of life gave their indelible service in the field of literature like Padmasri Yarlagadda Lakshmi Prasad, Sri Kotcherlakota Venkata Subbarao and Sahithya academy Awardee Dr. Venna Vallabha Rao at present member of the Jnanpith award committee. Rendered their selfless services with great commitment, dedication and determination by giving their best not only to the college, but also to the literary world at large. I can very well say their contribution to the literary world is quite impressive, Significant and outstanding.

The Department of Sanskrit was established in the year 1989. We were very fortunate to have Dr. Narayanam Suresh Babu who has ph.ds in Sanskrit as well as in Telugu. He served our college till last year, We are immensely to say that he has been recruited by the Sahithya Academy, Delhi.

Every year we are conducting UGC National Seminars. And also we are conducting Student literary Activities like Essay Writing, Elocution, Debate, Guest Lecturers etc. We are running Students literary magazine namely ‘Loyola Vaani’.

Our lecturers attending and presenting Research Papers in National and international Seminars / Conferences / Radio talks.

Members of the Department

1. DR. M. SIVARAM, HoD
2. Mr. K. PRAKASA RAO
3. DR. G. DHANALAKSHMI
4. Mr. B. VENKATESWARA RAO
Department of English

Year of establishment : 1954
Teaching Staff : 16
Doctorates : 06
M.Phil Degree Holders : 08
NET/SLET qualified faculty : 04
Recognized Research Guides : 02
Areas of Research : English Language, Literature & ELT
UG Programmes involved :
   - General English- 07
   - Foundation Courses-03
   - English Literature-10v(7LiteraturePapers+3Clusters)

No. of Certificate/Diploma Courses Offered : 01
No. of Online Courses : 01
New courses introduced (2018-19) : 02
ICT tools and resources available : On Language, Literature & ELT
Number of teachers using ICT : 10
   (LMS, e-Resources etc.)
Average pass percentage of students : Between 93 and 97%
Number of Technical Staff : 01

Members of the Department

1. Rev.Fr.Dr.A.RexAngelo,SJ
2. Rev.Fr.Dr.M.Sagayaraj,SJ
3. Rev.Fr.P.Anil Kumar, SJ
4. Mr.N.RangaBabu
5. Mr.D.Praveen
6. Mr.R.Vijaya Kumar
7. Dr.B.Raju
8. Mr.Sanjeev Kumar Bali
9. Dr.G.Syamala
10. Dr.T.SaiMamata
11. Dr.L.Subha
12. Mr.P.Anil Kumar
13. Ms.G.Gayatri
14. Mr.J.Rajesh
15. Ms.Sk.Khadarbhi
16. Mr.P.Sam Joshi
Fr. Gordon Library

Department of Library & Information Science popularly known as Fr. Gordon Library established in the year 1954 in the college north block. Later, in the year 1968 shifted to its permanent building. It has a collection of 1,20,000 Books and different non-Book materials. Foreign and Indian Journals & Magazines are in 162 to serve the academic community. All the operations are automated and Barcodes given to all the hardcopies of the collection and Digital Library is in good use with more than 1,54,000 collection.

Vision & Mission:
Fr. Gordon Library becomes a Source of Knowledge for academic community to empower the Research & Innovation.
Creating a Professional resource priority pool for discovering, delivering and disseminating knowledge and value system.

Highlights of the Dept.:
- The department is blessed with a Librarian, and an Assistant Librarian and 07 other supporting staff.
- Conducted 02 National conferences with the assistance from UGC. & National Lib., Dept of MHRD, Kolkata.
- Received Best Library Award from A.N.U. Guntur.
- Conducting & celebrating National Book Week with various programmes.
- Organized Book Exhibition cum sale last year.
- Library caters to needs of external users and allows to borrow books.
- Book Bank facility to support poor and economically weaker students.
- Established Fr. GORDON ENDOWMENT LECTURE with a fixed deposit of Rs. 7,50,000 – 00 in the year 2012 to commemorate Rev. Fr. Douglas Gordon’s Centenary Celebrations. One Invited speaker will deliver Lecture in the month of February every year as an annual programme of the department.
- Loyola Reviewers Association is established in the year 2013-14 and students will review a book in the presence of all the registered student reviewers, staff and invited guests every month. This promotes and encourage reading habits among students.
- Best library user Prize was established in the year 2004 and Rs. 2,000-00 will be given as cash award to the best student user on the College Annual Day celebrations.
Department of Visual Communication

Department Vision:
To produce comprehensively trained, socially responsible and creative media professionals with global perspectives to serve the society and industry.

Department Mission:
DM1 Provide Visual Media education through well designed curriculum to media professionals with an ability to solve real world problems using emerging technology.
DM2 Create learning environment and providing facilities for creative thinking and personality development.
DM3 Promote ethical and moral values among the students to enable them to emerge as responsible professionals.
DM4 Establish Industry Institution Interaction to make students ready for the industrial environment.

B.Sc – Visual Communication:
Andhra Loyola College-Vijayawada is offering an Innovative & Job Oriented Program. i.e. “The Department of Visual Communication”, headed by Fr LourdurajIgnacimuthu SJ. He has done MA Communication from University of Philippines, PG Diploma in Visual Communication in Video Production from Chitrabani, Kolkata under Fr. Gaston Roberge and he pursues PhD under Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Coimbatore. We are glad to announce that, this is the one and only college to offering this program in entire AP & T States-since 2005 to till date, started with BSc.

Visual Communication is a program that teaches a wide range of disciplines such as Photography, Television Production, Film, Advertising, Cinematography, Animation, Journalism, Public Relation and Journalism. This Visual Communication discipline provides a sound theoretical base and insights that can work effectively to address rapidly changing global needs.

This program that are equipped with state-of-the-art facilities from the day one as a one-stop-shop providing all facilities for Media Studies. Since its inception the Department has emerged as one of the leading Communication and Media institutes in the country with International reputation. The department has grown from strength to strength through pioneering technologies related to media. The programs are designed to provide a holistic design education that incorporates technology, aesthetics and integrated use of various media. It offers three- year undergraduate program (B.Sc. Visual Communication) and two- year Post - Graduate course (M.Sc. Visual Communication) till last year. Soon the PG program will be revived with a new and competitive syllabus.

With a history spanning fourteen years, the department has become identical with commitment to quality, trust and reliability. Visual Communication at Andhra Loyola College is one of the very few private institutes in the country offering full-fledged Post- Graduate and Graduate programs with advanced infrastructure, a comprehensive curriculum, skilled and experienced faculty, placement process, international exchange programs, lively co-curricular activities like Social Campaigning, Facial Painting, National Wide Short Film Competitions, cinema and painting with an ambience that encourages students to scale new heights in their areas of interest with a firm root in social sensitivity.

Undergraduate Program: The Undergraduate program focuses on media education with a fair understanding of other social sciences. We constantly renew our curriculum and infrastructure to meet the challenges of the changing times. From 2019-20, the program has a new syllabus and the present i” years are taught a number of subjects ranging from theories of human communication,
visual communication, digital audio production, digital still photography, theatre arts, graphic design, broadcast communication, journalism, and media culture. In the next year, the syllabus will include television production, media ethics, full blown paper on Journalism, Public Relations, Advertising, social media marketing and online journalism. The idea is to place the student in the industry.

**Postgraduate Program:**
Postgraduate program introduces students to all streams of Visual Communication in the first two semesters and facilitate them to specialize in Visual Media in the last two semesters. Student chooses an on- campus project and produces a high- standard portfolio for professional recognition in the Media Market addition to the compulsory courses based around Visual communication.

**Infrastructure:**
The students are exposed to the real world creative gateway and industry best practices inside the campus in a built- in, well- equipped, full- fledged Studios with industry standard big shooting with unique identity. The latest technologies ensure that studios have highly flexible latest digital cameras, cool lighting grids with pioneer in establishing the Online Production setup along with Teleprompter in educational institutes, fully furnished Edit Suite with industry oriented latest Editing Software, Sound-proofed art-of-the-state Recording Theatre, electrified Photography studio, Computer Lab and Animation Studio. The studios are managed by efficient and qualified personnel with industry exposure.

**Online Video Studios:**
Visual Studio with Online recording & Broadcasting setup (we are the only college in state to have this facility) is promptly used for the ONLINE EDITING BY THE TV NEWS CHANNELS TO PRODUCE ‘NEWS BULLETINS’ AND ‘LIVE TELECAST.’ Andhra Loyola College is one of the pioneer and the only Academic Institute in both AP & TS to have the ONLINE Setup to give the student community vast hands on experience in producing TV News Bulletins and Live Telecasts. The Visual Studio is also well equipped with Panasonic Video Cameras, Panasonic Video Console, Yamaha 12 Channel Audio Mixer, Sony HDV Cassette Recorder and also Shooting Floor with Baby lights, 4 bank and 2 bank Cool lights.

**Audio Studios:**
A Recording Theatre is a specialized facility for sound recording, mixing and audio production of instrumental or vocal musical performances, spoken words and other sounds. The studios use Presonus 16-channel digital board for recording and the software used is Studio Live Pro. The studios has different types of professional microphones required for professional recording and editing.

**Edit Suite:**
The Edit suite in the department consists of workstations with Final Cut Pro and Avid Edit software for Video Editing. Each workstation consists of the following configuration: Macmini, 24GB of RAM, Graphics Card, Additional Internal Hard Drives, Additional External Hard Drives, Apple Final Cut Pro software package

**Preview Theatre for Screening Films:**
Basically, the Preview Theatre is meant to screen student’s short film projects to analyse and evaluate. The Preview Theatre is also used to screen International and National Classical Films for the student to analyse and appreciate the films as part of their studies. The Preview Theatre consists of higher end Epson HD Projector with amplified sound system for the film screening.
**Photography Studio:** A photographic studio is a workspace to go for indoor photography. The studio also consists of a Green Room and storage space for other photography related works. The Photography studio is equipped with Nikon Still cameras & studio lights.

**Department Achievements:**
- Organised ‘Campaign on Social Awareness ’, for eight consecutive years with 150 students and faculty.
- Organised “Grand Kino’s”- A National Wide short film competition.
- The Department of Visual Communication made mark in the making of college magazine from 2013 to till date called “Vis Com Times”
- Successful conducted of Photography exhibition on the World Photography Day.

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<tr>
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<th>Designation</th>
<th>Research Contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rev Fr Lourduraj Ignacimuthu SJ</td>
<td>Associate Professor &amp; Head</td>
<td>Published 2 research works as books titled “A Radio with a difference” and Empirical study of media’s role in shaping harmonious society at Ranchi” He has published articles in different journals. Recently his articles has been accepted for publication under scopus indexed journal. He is the president of Xavier Board for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. He has done a number of video productions for different institutions of repute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev Fr. G.Rayappa, S.J</td>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. N. Sridhar</td>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr P John Adinarayana</td>
<td>Asst. Professor</td>
<td>He is under research from many years with lot of contribution on National &amp; International publications on contemporary Electric Media along with Workshops &amp; attending seminars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr CH Hemanth</td>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr.B. Srinivas Rao</td>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td>He is known for gaming and animation. He does a lot of work for advertising agencies across India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms.G.Rishita</td>
<td>Lecturer</td>
<td></td>
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Non-Teaching staff: Lab Technician – Mr I Sai Charan, MSc (Vis Comm)
Lab In charge - Mr B Francis.
# Tentative Program


**Oct 24-25, 2019 | Andhra Loyola College (Autonomous) Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, India**

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<th><strong>10.45 to 11.15</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Inaugural Function</td>
<td>Plenary Talk: A. Durgaprasad</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asst. Prof., Dept of Library and Information Science, Nagarjuna Govt College (Autonomous) Nalgonda, Telangana, India</td>
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<th><strong>11.15 to 11.30</strong></th>
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<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<th><strong>11.30 to 12.15</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Performance: Dr. Mantri Madan Mohan</td>
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<td>Visual Communication by Performing Classical Dance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE), Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh,</td>
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<th><strong>12.15 to 13.00</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Keynote : Dr. Silima Nanda</td>
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<td>Deputy Director, International Division, IGNOU, New Delhi, INDIA</td>
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<th><strong>13.00 to 14.00</strong></th>
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<tr>
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<td>Adjunct Professor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkana University, Lodwar, Kenya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plenary Talk: Dr. T.S. Narayana</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.O.D., Dept. of Telugu, Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajahmundry.</td>
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<th><strong>17.00</strong></th>
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<td>First Day Conference Closes</td>
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INVITED TALKS
Abstract: The indisputable nature of language in social contacts cannot be over-emphasized when today the world has turned its eye on peace linguistics bearing its impact from cultures across peoples of different nations. Language is regarded as key to peoples’ hearts because it is used to appeal to their emotions. Language is not only specie-specific but a window to our innermost self. It is an x-ray with which our innermost mind can be inferred. Language can be used to ignite conflict and can also be used to restore peace. Provocative language can be used to cause conflicts and at times even wars, but appropriate use of language can restore peace. Our present world has been bedevilled by conflicts, distrust and even wars. Most often when peace is needed, avenue for dialogue is created and the only instrument used in this dialogue is language. However, it is surprising that in most cases, the issue of language is not considered as a veritable tool for conflict resolution and as such most often, this is not always one of the things that are focused on in global peace initiatives. The study is focused on how peace linguistics, culture and global development has revealed its pros and cons and that language and most importantly language development can be used not just to achieve peace but also to inculcate the habit of using appropriate language at all times. In the 21st century where it appears there is a growing trend of violence and eroding of our cultural values and norms, the paper identifies language, and more, linguistic politeness strategies as significant means of resolving conflicts and initiating peace. The theory of linguistic relativism by Sapir and Whorf advocating the inculcation of peace and the need to use appropriate language while the children are still acquiring and learning language(s).

Keywords: Peace Linguistics; Language Teachers; Communicative Peace. Language, Peace, Development, Linguistic, Conflict And Resolution, Linguistic Relativism.

***

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DANCE AS A NON-VERBAL AND VISUAL COMMUNICATION

DR. MANTRI MADAN MOHAN

Abstract: Dance is common to all cultures and every culture has its own system of dance. Dancing would describe as the liberal, humanistic culture of the emotions by motions. Feeling and movement not only fit, but intensify each other, and to a degree, by changing either we change the other. Herein lies the great potency of dancing, and this makes it the best of all illustrations of harmony between mind and body. The value of dancing it to enlarge the emotional life by making all the combinations of movements that it is mechanically possible for the body to make. Ordinary life, not only of work but even of play, leaves unused sets of activities, and as there atrophy the feeling —states that they express tend also to fade, and so life grows partial and fragmentary, and we fail to experience all that our heredity makes possible. Thus all should dance in the sense above described for their own psychic welfare, for it helps the young to orb out the soul and keeps that of the aged from shrivelling.

Dance is communication through physical movements not reliant on vocal elements or linguistics, and it is vital to human communication. Therefore, it is important to investigate the significant ways that dance is used as communication by humans. There is much literature to support the concept of dance as communication. Needless to say, dance has traditionally been viewed as a form of entertainment. Certainly, dancers have received accolades, and dance is credited as a means of artistic expression which involves technique, stamina, discipline, and creativity. However, dance is much more than one of the celebrated performing arts. It is a significant means of communication—communication in which the soul expresses itself through meaningful gesture—ubiquitous and important. Dance as communication is not always linked with music. Communication through dance is not music driven but rather body and soul driven. Dance involves the entire body, and the body can be a powerful agent of communication. Copeland even maintains that dance is “the conversion of bodily energy into something more spiritual, something worthy of the soul”. The soul of the dancer is inevitably tied to the expression communicated through the dancer’s movement.

Dance is captivating nonverbal communication that involves attention networks, motivation, and reward. Nonverbal communication includes the bodily conveyance of information through gesture and locomotion, proximity, touch, gaze, facial expression, posture, physical appearance, smell, and emotion. Dance is human behavior composed of purposeful, intentionally rhythmical, and culturally influenced sequences of communicative nonverbal body movement and stillness in time, space, and with effort. Dance stylizes movements, some from everyday life, with a degree of conventionality or distinctive imaginative symbolization. Each dance genre has its own aesthetic (standards of appropriateness and competency). We begin our approach with a view that a significant way of communication is non-verbal, the language of the body that can express emotions, thoughts, attitudes, without the need for words, postures, movements and gestures. Very important in non-verbal communication is the dance, which involves a specific way of communicating with others, but also with ourselves. Through dance, communication blockages are overcome. Movement and gestures, expressive or symbolic, along with certain postures, can “communicate” emotions, feelings, attitudes, giving us access to the inner world of the dancer. In this study, we want to argue in favour of dance, as a form of non-verbal communication, which allow us to communication and harmonization our relations among people.

Visual communication is the transmission of information and ideas using symbols and imagery. It is one of three main types of communication, along with verbal communication (speaking) and non-verbal communication (tone, body language, etc.). Visual communication is believed to be the type that people rely on most, and it includes signs, graphic designs, films, typography, and countless other examples. All performing arts are an essential method of communication and learning, and are strongly linked to visual expression. We perceive the world through the senses, and the arts allows us to understand (observe), explore and experiment, and express ourselves: The performing arts provides another outlet for us to interact with others.
Keeping the above views the author explores the field of dance and puts strong ideas in support of the fact that dance is a non-verbal and visual communication.

**Keywords:** Dance, Communication, Non-Verbal Communication, Visual Communication.

***

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ప్రతిభక్ష్య తమిళం - మిన్నత్కనన్న సాధనం

***

మా కులదు ప్రతిభేనుంది

విధంగా సంపాదించి

అతనని ప్రతిభేనుంది,

వాతంగా నిమిషాంశం.
PAPER PRESENTATIONS
POST-COLONIAL INTERPRETATION IN THE WORKS OF V S NAIPaul

ISHA SEEGAR

Abstract: Based on the study of Naipaul's works which portrays the postcolonial issues faced by the society. Increasingly diverse fragmented societies in the postcolonial world struggle for identity, rootlessness and displacement of an individual. In the postmodern world self-identity is a highly controversial topic. Identity is now seen as vibrant, plural, changing and complex process, which earlier seen as self-sufficient thing. Floating identity is represented through the study of postcolonial writings. Literature is a means to convey the course of human society which focuses on exile whether forced or intended. The exile people leave their homeland which was familiar to them and it resulted in the break of identity. Stable and fixed identity is displaced when it experience distrust and vagueness in crisis. In the age of identity crises some people are displaced and want to find their true identity. Special attention to Naipaul is given due to his biographical history. Lifelong career of Naipaul can be consider as a journey in the world seeking his identity. Decolonization and globalization resulted in the emergence of new kind of individual identity. A person’s identity differs at different time and place.

Keywords: fragmented, identity, exile, floating identity, displaced.

***
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A STRUGGLE BETWEEN
THE MIND AND THE SOUL OF ACQUITTED RUSTIC LIFE

DR. TUMMALA. SAI MAMATA

Abstract: Is human life beautiful or miserable? How is one’s life assessed as successful or failure? Though the questions seem to be easy, the answer varies from one person to another. No two people are unique, nor their destinies are one and the same. As the fingers of our hands are not same, the fortunes differ from an individual to individual. But the common vision of every specific character who comes to the earth is to have a free and secured life. It’s a pipe dream for many and an easy attainment for the rest. Whatever is it, one need to accept life as it is, otherwise every second of life would be a battle rather than being a bed of roses. Happiness may not have fixed definition. For one wealth would be the main index to measure contentment and for some others leading a peaceful life amidst muddled disorders would be a pleasure. Whether it is to be enjoyed or deprived, it depends on the person’s attitude otherwise many people in this world would end their life in misery. Feminists not only focus on the problems faced by women, but they also concentrate on many issues which make people suffer. Kamala Markandaya’s Nectar in a Sieve is one saga which focuses on the life of innocent rural people, who are used to darkness and never had a chance to see the light of the day. The present paper is going to focus on the rural problems and how a housewife, who is neither much educated nor rich, efficiently copes up with circumstances.

Keywords: Farmers, Innocence, Depriving Rainfall, Superstitions and So On.
SEVERANCE FROM UNREAL TO REAL WORLD

DR.LANKE.SUBHA

Abstract: Women are under surveillance; and they are well aware of it. From the time she is born, she is being focused by many, tamed by many, restricted by many and gradually she is entangled in the web knitted by her beloved one's in the name of tradition, culture and so on. She has started to be cautious enough about herself and decided to follow the unwritten rules of her men. Like a statue she stands for dedication, diligence and devotion towards her family. She may be a daughter, mother, grandmother or great grandmother, her assistance towards the members of the family never changes off. She loves to work, share and help others but at the same time she expects others also to do the same for her. But we find the people who receives love from her never cares to return the same, as they feel that it is her duty. A duty that never ever been rewarded. So, there arises the crisis of identity among the women folk especially in the patriarchal society. Anita Desai, a feminist writer, depicts her women emotionally and psychologically disturbed because of the loss of identity. Though they are educated modern Indian women still they face the discrepancies especially when it comes to gender issues, discrimination which fog among the people in the society. In the present article I have made an attempt to analyse the novel 'Fire on the Mountain' written by Anita Desai published in the year 1977 to indicate the traumatic condition of educated women folk in the society.

Keywords: Seclusion, Psychological Disturbance, Male Chauvinism, Gender Discrimination.

***

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A POLEMICAL VIEW OF “SELF ACTUALISATION” IN THE MULTIRACIAL AND THE MULTICULTURAL LONDON IN ZADIE SMITH’S NOVEL WHITE TEETH

DR. S. FARHAD

Abstract: Zadie Smith is placed successfully as a member of an exciting and elite group of black young writers giving voice to the new multi-ethnic, multicultural Great Britain. As a promising voice of post-colonial Britain she represents the minority groups and multicultural persona. Her novel White Teeth has been rightly described as a milestone novel for multicultural Britain and as a generic mix that reflects the transcultural state of present-day Britain. In the novel, Smith depicts the visuals of a totally multicultural arrangement of Britain. The trials and tribulations of multi-ethnic and multicultural London are clearly dealt in the White Teeth, portraying the conflicts of immigrant or multi-ethnic families and their second generation children. There are absolutely hybrid children of multi-ethnic families who create a problematic situation in the first place. Through her characters it is true that whiteness nowhere features as an open condition of being British, but is clearly understood that Englishness is therefore an extension of Britishness and is racially veiled.

Keywords: Consciousness, Double Identity, Displacement, Racial.

***

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THE THEME OF DIASPORA IN ANITHA RAU BADAMI'S NOVEL THE HERO'S WALK

PROF. V. SRINIVAS, S. KAVITHA

Abstract: People are lured to travel overseas for better life, materialistic achievements, education, money etc. Their migration has paved way for the emergence of Diaspora literature. Their writings depict the problems of immigrants; struggle for re-establishing themselves, quest for identity and cultural conflicts. The strong urge in them to express their uprootedness and isolation has been the reason for the flourishing of expatriate literature. Anita Rau Badami is a prominent writer of south Asian Diaspora. She is born in Rourkela, Orissa but migrated and living in Canada. She has carved a niche for herself as an Indo Canadian Diaspora writer. She has written four novels. She writes about the frustrations of immigrants. Her second novel The Hero’s Walk, published in 2001, has won the prestigious Marian Angel Award for excellent fiction. It has won her international acclaim as an expatriate writer. The novel deals with the repercussions of immigration of a middle class Indian migrating from Toturpuram to America. The complexities of traditional middle class Indian family and the consequences of migration are depicted in the novel skillfully. The paper deals with the theme of diaspora in the novel The Hero’s Walk. It focuses on the insecure lives of immigrants leading to cultural conflicts, emotional tensions causing turbulent ripples in the house hold of the protagonist, Sripathy back home in India. The unexpected fatal accident of Maya and her husband abroad crumbles the family abandoning their young granddaughter as an orphan in the new land. The trauma, loss and grief of immigrants are highlighted in the paper.

Keywords: Cultural Conflict, Insecurity, Grief, Quest for Identity.

***

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FEMINISM RIGHTS IN INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE

SHAIK Fareeda, DR. M. LATHA

Abstract: For a considerable length of time human encounters have been synonymous with the manly encounters, which made the aggregate picture of humankind uneven and fragmented. Women has not been characterized as a subject in her own right, however simply as a substance that worries man either in his reality or in his dream life. This circumstance has kept on continuing as before. What have moulded the female point of view uniquely in contrast to the concerned or parallel improvements in the Western culture and in the Indian Continent are contrasts in dress, in states of mind, in social conduct and family structures. Notwithstanding this the feminist activist development in its underlying stages was submerged in the flexibility battle. What’s more, the opportunity battle freed women from traditional social requirements and gave them Constitutional Rights.

Keywords: Feminism, Rights, Activist, Family, Liberation, Ancient.

***

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UTILIZATION OF ICT IN TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

VADAPALLI.LAKSHMI

Abstract: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has occupied prominent role in establishing a fresh and upgraded version of Teaching and Learning in the present education system. A good number of observations have been accompanied to scrutinize the benefits of adding ICT into the language education in general and specially, English as a Second Language (ESL). Conversely, there is a need to have more focus on disadvantages of integrating ICT in teaching and learning process of English as a Second Language. This paper aims at providing the knowledge of identifying advantages and disadvantages of integrating and utilizing ICT in the process of teaching and learning English as a Second Language in particular with reading and writing aspects. To achieve the goal of this paper various faculty who are working as a language lecturers for a reputed undergraduate college were interviewed. This is a qualitative research in nature, so one to one interview was used to examine the teachers’ views on advantages and disadvantages of using ICT in teaching ESL in the areas of reading and writing. Finally, the study has bought more accurate picture of advantages and disadvantages of using ICT in teaching and learning English as a Second Language.

Keywords: ICT (Information and Communication Technology), ESL (English as a Second Language), Teaching, Learning, Advantages and Disadvantages.

***

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TEACHING LANGUAGE THROUGH AN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER CLIPPING

SUDHAKAR PRABHAKARGARI

Abstract: Students learn four basic skills, LSRW, with a poster presentation of a newspaper clipping. Teacher encourages students to find four elements of Language, Words, Phrases, Clauses, Sentences, from the clipping. Students learn study skills like skimming and scanning. They understand the importance of extensive and intensive reading. They learn vocabulary through activities and exercises.

"Vocabulary and success go hand–in-hand”
“I hear, I forget;
I read, I remember;
I do, I learn.”

They learn framing questions and different structures of sentences. They learn transformation of sentences. They improve their fluency and accuracy by practicing and parsing. They analyze and synthesize ideas. They improve summarizing and organizing ideas. They practise creative writing. They learn briefing and explaining. They learn words with a purpose not by rote but with heart. They appreciate the beauty and essence of the language. They improve reference skills and develop presentation skills. They overcome their stage fear by role-playing a news-reporter and mind their body language and mend their ways. They participate actively in group discussions and learn soft skills. They learn note-taking and note-making. They become active listeners and effective speakers. With apt phrases in their mind, they improve oratorical skills.
In this process of learning a language a teacher has to be resourceful and students have to be mindful of what they learn.

Keywords: Clipping, Language, Newspaper, Teaching.

***

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REVISITING BEOWULF IN WORLD LITERATURE THROUGH TRANSLATOTOLOGY

DR. D.R.PRATIMA ROY

Abstract: World literature in today’s terms are the kind of works which are being translated, circulated and managed to travel across national boundaries. These are the ones that are capable of making it big in the literary world, bridging the same. Beowulf is one of the prominent poems, included in the canon of World Literature. It is the oldest epic in Old English, also called Anglo-Saxon or Englisc. Beowulf is a legendary dragon slayer and the model for many heroic figures that followed.

While translating the poem, the meaning proposed by the Source writer is transferred by the Translator to the Target audience. While the Source text and the Target text are framed in different social contexts, the translator is influenced by his own social conditioning during the task of Translation. In this linguistic approach, equivalence of words is considered from a micro textual level to a macro-textual level.

As Old English is completely different from the English that is used now, an understanding of this great epic calls for an imminent need of translation. This paper examines the aspects of translatology applied by two renowned translators - Tolkein and Seamus Heaney - in rendering with the conventions of Old English poetry in modern English translation. The final part of the paper mentions the scope of Translation Studies where the world classics are either translated or interpreted or transcreated from their respective languages to the target audience.

Keywords: Beowulf, Interpretation, Transcreation, Translation, World Literature.

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RAMIFICATIONS OF HISTORICAL AND SOCIETAL FORCES IN THE RIVER OF SMOKE AND FLOOD OF FIRE BY AMITAV GHOSH

DR. N.THYAGA RAJU

Abstract: Amitav Ghosh is one of the significant contemporary writers who deal with different topics which are relevant to our times in a variety of ways. He is a novelist, essayist, travel writer, anthropologist, sociologist and teacher. He is a major social and cultural figure who has a number of works to his credit and having global reputation. His writings which began to appear in the 1980s are closely related to society. As a writer he is admired and appreciated by various categories of readers, ranging from children who go through his works as texts for study to researchers who find them to be important documents of contemporary issues. Ghosh's innovative experiments with language and form do not take away the clarity of his novels and that is the reason behind his popularity with the common reading public. His novels are not confined to the landscape of India alone; his portrayals cover the whole world and present various cultural milieus in fictional frames.

Keywords: Anthropology, Ethnography, Society, Sociology, Exploitation, Marginalisation, Binary Oppositions Etc.

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RETRIEVING THE LOST IDENTITY THROUGH KIM SCOTT’S FICTIONAL WRITINGS

D. RAJYA LAKSHMI

Abstract: Australia is one of the most multicultural countries in the world. Postcolonial theorist Diana Brydon (1987) identifies Australia as one of the settler colonies where the English language and literature were transported whether by settlers, convicts or slave masters to a foreign territory. And from there it was much more difficult to eradicate an internalised Englishness that militated against developing an indigenous identity. It creates the backdrop for possibilities of postcolonial sociolinguistic and socio-cultural resourcefulness and creativity. There is no point in denying that Australian literary traditions have its genesis in Anglo-European colonialism. Australia is the home for immigrants from more countries than the United States. The problem of assimilation and its counter openness continue to be fore-grounded in literary works of the Aboriginal Australian canon. Creative writing by Australian Aboriginals came to be recognised only in the second half of the 20th century. The growth of aboriginal literature is directed connected to the rise of Aboriginal political power. The issues of Aboriginal people and their ramifications become questionable points in the works of Aboriginal writers.

Keywords: Lost Identity, Stolen Generations, Assimilative Policies Etc.

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ILLUMINATING MULTIPLE OPPRESSIONS IN
THE PLAY OF MOTHER OF 1084 BY MAHASWETA DEVI.

SHAHINI BEGUM, DR. M. V. RAMANA MOORTHY

Abstract: Mahasweta Devi’s play Mother of 1084 (1973) tried to expose the exploitation of an essentially unorganised people whose lives are deep-rooted in history and to offer a vivid portrayal of the rural underclass along with their suffering. Her work analyses subaltern politics and their unending struggle to bring to light their exploitation. Mahasweta Devi, the champion of the downtrodden, was continuously occupied with the diverse struggles and was a part of several organisations despite the travails of her advancing age. She took up these diversified roles throughout her life and the zeal in her was alive until her last breath.

Keywords: Exploitation, Marginalisation, Binary Oppositions, Subjugation, Sublernity Etc.
Abstract: Mahasweta Devi’s handling of the irony in Water is effective. She uses it as a literary device to make her themes poignant and draw them into a sharper critical focus. It is typical of the playwright to bring legends, mythical figures, and issues into the current scenario and make an ironic use of those. Maghai Dome is a progeny of the legendary Bhagirath who, with his austerities, induced Shiva to allow the sacred river to descend to the mortal world for the purpose of restoring his ancestors to life, but he is condemned to pour sand on the burning pyre of his child for he “had no water to wash it down” (119).

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DALIT AND AFRO-AMERICAN LITERATURE: A PROPORTIONAL REVIEW

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Abstract: Ample of research work has done on the Dalit and Black (African-American literature, but the critical endeavour is not adequate. As far Dalit Literature is concerned, research scholars have focused on the socio cultural protest with the help of their research work. Some researchers explored space or power of the Dalits in their research. Thus, people also have done their research in regard of Exclusion and marginalization of Dalit men and women in Indian Society with the help of their research. People have interpreted African American's Quest for Identity with all its phases, aspects, implications and nuances as reflected in the African American Fiction. Some of have examined the complex problem of identity of the African American in terms of their research. Some scholars have explored the Fictional Canon of Paule Marshall and emphasized Marshall’s commitment to the African American women. They researched on race, gender and identity and also explored the African American feminist fiction from Harriet Wilson to Paule Marshall.

Keywords: Race, Discrimination, Marginalization, Dalit Issues and so on.

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RESOURCES OF TEACHERS
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Abstract: In modern technology invaded world, teachers’ job is not just to inform but to impart appropriate information. Information is just a click away for the modern learners. Teachers have to go through dual struggle- to sieve out the appropriate information and to inspire students to learn. Regular update and upskilling strengthens teachers to overcome such issues. Workshop, seminars, conferences, symposium, talks, webinars are resources for teachers to get updated. Ironically, if we honestly evaluate teachers’ participations in the academic events, it turns out ceremonious participation to escalate numbers in academic performance index. Thousands of conferences are conducted every year to improve quality of education with feedback, suggestions, talks and discussions but end result is cypher. There are teachers by choice and teachers by chance. Both of them encounter problems in lack of clarity various academic customs. Teachers by choice go through well academic training and make effort to update their professional skills time to time but sometimes, they find it difficult to pace up with rapid changing educational technology. Teachers by chance are always in search of authentic source of information to update their professional skills so that they can assimilate academic customs and make their place in this profession.

This paper reviews resources for teachers under three process- writing papers, presenting papers in various academic events and publishing papers in journals. This paper discusses difference among various types of academic papers, academic events and journals.

Keywords: Seminar, Conference, Workshops, Research Paper, Peer-Reviewed.

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NARRATIVE TECHNIQUE IN INDIAN ENGLISH FICTION

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Abstract: Narrative is a story and it can be conveyed through pictures, poetry, fiction, songs, non-fiction and speech as well. Literary devices are the strategies that authors use to tell their stories. At the point when in the composition mode, its telling is relegated to a unique person; it turns into a procedure utilized by that person. This individual who is transferred the obligation of portrayal is the narrator and his point of view fills in as a crystal through which thoughts are transmitted to the readers. A narrator confines the past, holds the present and readies the reader for the future. With the emergence of Joseph Conard and Henry James on the literary scene, the novel has turned into an aesthetic enterprise. Prior, until the mid-twentieth century, the moral and mimetic functions were viewed as generally essential. In the mid-twenties, the great emphasis was laid on the system part of the novel as it helped the writer an awesome arrangement in introducing his theme and subject-matter effectively and convincingly. Underlining the significance of procedure in present day fiction, Mark Schorer comments, “When we speak of technique, then we speak of nearly everything. For technique id the means by which the writer’s experience which is his subject-matter, compels him to attend to it; technique is the only means he has of discovering, exploring, developing his subject, of conveying its meaning, and finally, of evaluating it.” (Schorer 67). Thus, it basically infers the utilization of the right procedure by the writer in introducing his theme completely. The value of literary device in fiction has been perceived by authors and critics. It is thought to be a critical instrument in introduction, understanding and assessment of the novel. Researchers have said various methods for portrayal or methods of portrayal running from two to hyperbolic figure a million. Henry James communicates the outrageous view on the quantity of methods of portrayal as million. “The house of fiction has not one window, but a million. There are in fact five million ways to tell a story, each of the justified if it provides a center for the work.” (James 22)

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NEW WOMAN IN CHETAN BHAGAT'S ONE NIGHT @ THE CALL CENTER AND FIVE POINT SOMEONE

CH. ARUNA

Abstract: The female characters of Bhagat's fictions are indicated more dissident and progressive in different fictions. They can't without much of a stretch acknowledge the unfavorable circumstances in their lives. They are free-at will kind of characters. They promptly respond on any injustice or abuse of any sort by others. But Aarti and Riya who are demonstrated slighter weaker in their state of mind and conduct and casualties of conditions, Neha, Priyanka, Vidya and Ananya appear rebel and progressive in their activities and responses. Women Characters in Chetan Bhagat's Works Chetan Bhagat is considered more to be a young icon than only a writer. Bhagat also composes opened segments for leading daily papers, concentrating on youth and national advancement. His characters are social dissidents and his female heroines help us to remember the female characters of G. B. Shaw for their vitality viz. Normal female sense. The place of action of his books is set in the hurrying around of Metropolitan Indian urban communities. With the developing urbanization and globalization, various opportunities have opened up all around. Men and women are no more observed through the old scene which marks men as superior and women as inferior. In this worldwide environment, so far put down women are given their due place and regard. With their own abilities and intellect, they are believed to be working shoulder to bear with men.

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INTERROGATING DEEP INSIGHTS LEO TOLSTOY'S RESURRECTION

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Abstract: Leo Tolstoy’s Resurrection has the dual honour of being both its author’s last full novel and also the final Russian realist novel of the nineteenth century. The historical associations of its date of publication have shaped and divided critical receptions of the novel. The date 1899 corresponds to a period when Tolstoy’s worldview was entrenched in post-conversion theology, as well as to an age of social tumult in Russian society—a time when discontent with the tsarist regime rose as underground revolutionary activity intensified. These social and philosophical factors had their effects on the makeup of Resurrection, but they have also, and perhaps primarily, influenced criticism. The novel is often seen as either purely a container for the rhetoric of Tolstoy the religious thinker, or as a reflection of sociopolitical struggles in tsarist Russia.

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BENEFITS OF BILINGUALISM IN TEACHING LANGUAGE

SRINIVASA KUMAR KANIGALPULA

Abstract: What is Bilingualism?

Bilingualism is commonly defined as the use of at least two languages by an individual. True bilingualism can’t be taught, it must be experienced. Successful true bilingualism requires that both languages themselves be the medium of instruction, not just the subject of instruction. Balanced bilinguals are those who have reached a fluent state of performance in both languages.

A bilingual education can strengthen the executive function of the brain. In fact, Research shows that because bilingual students are able to use two languages at the same time, switching consistently, it develops skills for functions such as inhibition, switching attention, and working memory.

Why Bilingual Education is Good for Students?

Parents often worry that bringing up their children bilingual will lead them to fall behind in their first language. But Pam Bremer, director of Obersee Bilingual School in Switzerland explains that bilingualism is not only makes students better linguists—it sharpens their brains in other ways too.

Bilingual Education: Brain Insurance.

In fact, there is ample research to show that bilingualism gives students, social, linguist and cognitive advantages over their peers. Bilingual students out-perform their monolingual peers in study after study. Research has also shown that the advantages last well into old age – elderly bilinguals perform as well as younger monolinguals. In other words, bilingualism is a kind of brain insurance, keeping the mind sharp well into old age. Extensive studies have shown that the bilinguals are more highly skilled in visual solving and analytical tests.

Social Advantages:Bilingual students also gain huge social advantages over the monolingual peers. These advantages are variously cultural, communication and personal. Balanced bilinguals are more comfortable in multi cultural environment and are more tolerant and open – minded towards people, cultures and languages.

Bilingualism is a fluctuating system in children and adults where by use of and proficiency in two languages may change depending on the opportunities to use the languages.

Keywords:Bilingualism, Monolinguals, Linguist, Cognitive, Brain Insurance.

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A CRITICAL STUDY OF MARATHI DALIT AUTOBIOGRAPHY UPARA TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

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Abstract: Many Marathi Dalit autobiographies have been translated into English. Laxman Mane’s UPARA has been translated into English as AN OUTSIDER by Prof. A.K. Kamat. The language of Dalit autobiographies is regional. The colloquial language is used naturally and simply. Dalit autobiographies have enriched the vocabulary of Marathi language. In UPARA Laxman Mane has employed words in the colloquial language, some English and other words to depict the plight and protest of his Kaikadi community. Language acts as an index of culture and the rural Dalit language in the first part of the autobiography paves way for the refined, polished language in the third part of the autobiography. This change in the mannerisms and language of the protagonist on acquiring education and due to urbanisation and acculturation is mirrored in UPARA. This self-narrative contains idiomatic expressions and heteroglossia. Inspite of the use of the devices of code mixing, code switching or borrowing, English translation of this Marathi autobiography has failed to provide exact equivalents to vernacular words and idioms. English language is alien to Indian culture and ethos and hence falls insufficient and inadequate. This paper is a humble study of the translation of this Indian regional work into English.

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COMPARE AND CONTRAST OF PADMINI AND RANI FROM HAYAVADANA AND NAGAMANDALA BY GIRISH KARNAD

RAMA DEVI AMARA

Abstract: India, a country known for its rich culture and heritage and this lies in the subsequence of women. Women have become a major part in this glorious convention apart from their ill treatment. Surely it’s a male dominated society. Hence they hold every opportunity to prove themselves as sensible and influential. Girish Karnad is one of the best playwrights of contemporary Indian English drama well known for feministic exploration in his plays. He portrays women as idealistic, innocent, ignorant, dominating and even revolting sometimes. Girish Karnad presents his female protagonists relevance to modern context to show weakness of male-dominated Indian social system. In this respect, observations on women characters Padmini from Hayavadana and Rani from Nagamandala are discussed in detail.

Keywords: Playwrights, Portray, Girish Karnad, Male Dominated.

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DEPICTION OF CULTURE & HUMAN VALUES IN LITERATURE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SELECTED SHORT STORIES OF RABRINDRANATH TAGORE

DR. MD. SAHIDUL ISLAM

Abstract: The literary standing of Tagore is excessively inclined by hold for his verse; however, his contribution in the field of short stories, novels, essays, travelogues, dramas, and a large number of songs are also evident. If we begin with Tagore’s prose, the writer’s short stories are possibly most exceedingly considered. In fact, Tagore is recognized with beginning the ‘Bengali-language’ edition of the kind. His literary writings are often distinguished for their optimistic, rhythmic, and lyrical character. Though, the subject matter of most of his short stories is simple, it depicts the lives of common people. In Musalmanir Golpo, Tagore observes Hindu-Muslim anxieties, which in several ways represents the spirit of the author’s ‘humanism’. Another story, Darpaahan shows the ‘self-consciousness’ of the writer, portraying a young guy having literary aspirations. Despite the fact that the protagonist of the story loves his wife, he desires to suppress her literary career, consider it as not feminine venture. Hence, the main argument of this research paper will highlight the culture & human values in literature with special reference to the selected short stories of Rabindranath Tagore.

Keywords: Literary, Verse, Short Stories, Rhythmic, Lyrical, Feminine.

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ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST:
A THEME IN THE SELECTED INDIAN NOVELS IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: This paper observes the clash between the East and the West with reference to the selected Indian novels in English. In the novel *Interpreter of Maladies*, Jhumpa Lahiri has depicted the cultural elements of the East and the West, leading to the clash between the two different cultures. Kamala Markandaya portrayed the conflict between tradition and modernity in her novel, *Some Inner Fury*. East-West encounter is also evident in her another novel *Nectar in a Sieve*. These writers of contemporary Indian English fiction have stated their anxiety for the loss of established human because of the influences of Western culture. Therefore, the main argument of this research paper will highlight the theme of East-West encounter in the Selected Indian Novels in English

Keywords: Clash, East-West Encounter, Modernity, Contemporary, Culture.

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CULTURE UPSHOT WITH LITERATURE & HUMAN VALUES WITH THE PERSPECTIVE OF R.K.NARAYAN’S THE GUIDE

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Abstract: Definition of Literature: As everybody knows that literature is nothing but written works of famous writers whose passion is analyzing the society in various angles, and put their ideas and experiences they got through analysis and experiences on paper. Hence, the literature expresses the authors’ thoughts and feelings based on the societal aspects.

Definition of Culture: Customs, ideas, social behavior of particular people or society of a particular region of a specific time is called culture.

Definition of Human Values: All human beings should inculcate some values and act accordingly with our fellow beings they are the virtues that guide us to take into account human element when one interacts with another human being. These human values give the effect of bonding, comforting and reassuring. Hence this paper throws light on how all the above three that is literature, culture and human values reflect in the work of R.K.Narayan’s The Guide. The paper limits to certain aspects such as cultural and human values which stand as literature.

Keywords: Literature, Culture and Human Values.

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THE THEME OF GURAJADA APPARAO’S KANYASULKAM.

CH ANANTHA SAI LAKSHMI, K PERACHARY

Abstract: Kanyasulkam is often hailed as the first ‘modern’ text in Telugu, but it is also one of the earliest to have critiqued the colonial models of modernity. Appa Rao, who was himself a part of the movement for reform in the nineteenth century, not only saw the ambivalences and inconsistencies in the ideologies of reform of his own time but also exposed them with critical discernment in Kanyasulkam. The play first published in 1897 and later revised and expanded in 1909, deals not only with the evil practice of bride-price, but also with several inter-related social issues of the time like child marriage, widow remarriage etc. The playwright’s intent is serious, but his essential dramatic mode is comedy. Through humour and levity Appa Rao fore grounded an encounter between tradition and modernity that has not lost its relevance even today.

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ALLEGORICAL TELLING OF A TEACHER
– A STUDY OF GITHA HARIHARAN’S THE GHOSTS OF VASU MASTER

RANVEER, DR NARESH KUMAR VATS

Abstract: This paper critically traces the final fruition of a teacher’s true potential. Vasu Master remains constrained and limited in his influence owing to his forty years of teaching career in a private school run by vested interests. Only after his retirement he comes to his own and experiments freely while teaching a difficult child Mani. Allegorical underpinnings of the story signify the unyielding resolve of Vasu Master, despite being repeatedly challenged by his family, friends and the system. The allegorical elements of the parallel running story of Grey Mouse and Blue Bottle broadens the scope and significance of an autonomous teaching enterprise. The paper unravels the allegorical yarn of the narrative to reveal the ultimate realization of a true teaching self, who, fed up with the formal system of mechanical teaching, digs down to his own sources. Successful outcome of his enterprise further opens up avenues for future researchers to formulate useful principles if an ever-evolving process of teaching and learning.

Keywords: Allegorical, Education, Learner, Storytelling, Teacher.

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PRESENCE OF WOMEN VOICES IN INDIAN WOMEN'S FICTION

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**Abstract:** Over the past few decades women have contributed significantly to life and literature by interrogating and exploring their own lives and that of other women. Today Indian women’s fiction is dealing with multiple issues concerning self and society. Women had denied for a long time access to education, equal rights, right to work and the freedom to choose. And much of women’s writing is primarily a critique of social justice and equality in a patriarchal society. Increasing numbers of women are today looking for literature which allows a certain degree of respect and dignity to the woman who fights and survives. Today it is not fashionable to talk of a character who suffered endlessly and could do little to alleviate her lot. Nor does one get carried away with the upper middle class sexual fantasies. Although much is being written and published in the form of books what one is looking for is convincing themes and inspiring subjects. A book that provides one with energy and lingers long after it has been put aside is always welcome.

**Keywords:** Contributed, Exploring, Historical, Ideology, Literature, Significantly.

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A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE ON SUBALTERNITY/MARGINALITY:
DALITS VS ABORIGINALS

D PRAVEEN

Abstract: The semiotic system by which the indigenous peoples of Australia and India (categorizing Aborigines of Australia and Dalits of India as being off springs of ‘indigene’ group) have been represented looks – as Terry Goldie writes in an article entitled “The Representation of the Indigene” – something like a chessboard in which the semiotic pawn signifying the indigenous person can only be moved in very circumscribed ways. Terry Goldie is of the view that the shape of the signifying process as it applies to indigenous peoples is formed by a certain semiotic field, a field that provides the boundaries within which the images of the indigene function. The existence of such semiotic field constitutes an important aspect of the ‘subjugated knowledges’ to which Foucault refers in Power/Knowledge. The indigene is a semiotic pawn on a chess board under the control of the White signmaker (in the case of Aboriginals in Australia) and the caste Hindus signmaker (in the case of Dalits in India). And yet the individual signmaker, the individual player, the individual writer, can move these pawns only within certain prescribed areas. The signmaking is all happening within two fields of discourse: one is that of British imperialism and the other is that of caste oppression by the caste Hindus. Dalit writing in India and Aboriginal writing in Australia have begun to emerge discursively as powerful visible forms of protest against a chequered history of exploitation both in socio-politically materialist and discursive realities. These subaltern discourses have thus become sites for the contestation and negotiation of identities at several levels and in several ways. However, there is no denying the fact that there are many divergences and convergences between these two writings. I seek to touch upon some of the areas/platforms whereby these are happening and examine some of the problematics involved therein. It is true that the construction of ‘Dalit’ in India and ‘Aboriginal’ in Australia as identity categories evoking a sense of homogenized collective communities has evinced a problematic relationship within the social, historical, political and discursive frameworks of conceptualizing national identity. This is mainly because the socio-political and discursive marginality historically assigned to them have been concomitant with the epistemological otherization of these subaltern identities within the national framework.

Keywords: Subalternity, Identity, Aboriginality, Socio-Political Issues and So On.

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TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

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Abstract: Over the past few decades, major changes have taken place in the English language teaching methods in India especially when taught as a foreign language. This paper aims at analyzing the importance of usage of newspaper and magazines in the classroom and finding the ways and means on how to make use of it for the benefit of the students. The classroom provides a multidimensional environment for the enthusiastic learners. It is essential for the teachers to make the students able to use the newspaper and at the same time deal with other activities such as researching for information from books and magazines. The variety of subjects and topics makes newspapers interesting and motivating for the students to work with. Newspapers report real life events, and this arouses students’ curiosity. Newspaper based activities Once the students understand the importance of language and how easy it is to communicate and write effectively in English, they forget their inhibitions and fear of English language. They get motivated and they feel confident to deal with day to day life, as the newspapers connect their lives with their surroundings. in the classroom may engage students in enjoyable activities and encourage their further reading.

Keywords: LSRW Skills, Newspapers and Magazines, Material Collection, Confidence, Life Skills.

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AMELIORATING AND GAUGING SPEAKING COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS THROUGH NEWS PAPER AND MAGAZINE READING

SAI LALITHA

Abstract: Among four communication skills, speaking skill is the active and instant skill that is appreciated as well as assessed immediately. But, present students especially engineering students find it very challenging to manifest their speaking competence in public speaking. This main setback finds reason in many things like anthrop-phobia and fear of failure. This paper focuses on the improving speaking skills of engineering students of VFSTR University through news paper reading and it also talks about the limits in the experiment that I have carried out with second year students of BTech.

Keywords: Speaking Skills, News Paper Reading, Communication Skills of Engineering Students.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF EXTENSIVE AND INTENSIVE READING ENGLISH BEFORE UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

DR. SABITHA KUMARI FRANCIS, DR. D. SRAVANA JYOTHI

Abstract: Teachers generally like silent classrooms, seeing the quiet as indicative of actual learning taking place. This is true in many cases, but there are certain drawbacks to these quiet reading classes: they are not cooperative, not focusing on the given task, and it is a really difficult task to assess whether the learning taking place or not in the classroom. Finally, these quiet non-interactive classes are merely lackluster, and boredom should not be the motivating factor for the students to stop learning. So this paper presents different methods to be adopted to inculcate successful reading at the undergraduate level. Moreover, this paper stresses knowing the students’ level of understanding is the focal point for the selection of material.

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“OVERCOMING NOSTALGIA THROUGH COMPASSION AND RECONCILIATION” IN IMTIAZ DHARKER’S “LASCAR JOHNNIE 1930”

DR. A.V.V.V.MALLESWARAMMA, P. RAJASEKHAR

Abstract: ‘Diaspora’ means scatter between or across the world and diasporic consciousness is awareness of being scattered. Stephane Dufoix in his book *Diasporas* (2008) defines the term ‘a sense of displacement’. In contemporary discourse, exile and Diaspora are taken to consign to diverse national, cultural, religious, and political groups and peoples. Commonly, the term denotes any type of migration, immigration, exile or returning from exile, legal or illegal border crossing territorialisation. These diasporic feelings are expressed effectively by most of the Indian English writers in their works. The poet we have opted is Imtiaz Dharker. She is a Pak-Indo-Brit poet. She is a versatile artist, poet, social worker and also film maker. She expresses her diasporic consciousness in most of her poems as her lifetime is divided between three countries. She also travels a lot so her sense of belonging is not limited to one nation or a place. She expresses her sense of nostalgia through her poems. Often she becomes the speaker-narrator rather than only a narrator while expressing the diasporic consciousness of the speaker of the poem. She becomes the mouth piece of the protagonists of her poems.

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SOCIO-POLITICAL, ECONOMICAL AND HISTORICAL DETERMINANTS IN VIKRAM SETH’S FICTION: A POSTCOLONIAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: One of the long term and lasting effects of Colonialism is a combination of several cultures leading to displacement of values, beliefs and practices that provide an identity and individuality to the members of society. In the contemporary world there is no culture immune from the influence and the impact of other cultures leading to multiple identities of the same individuals. Earlier this problem was not pursued as individuals were born in a particular culture paradigm and often spent the entire life in it, without individual and social identities. Due to this juxtaposition and often the conflict of identities an average member of a society is forced to live in and to be in touch with several cultures leading to fragmentation and splintering of personality.

As Ashish Nandi points out no educate Indian lives in Indian culture alone but often there is an inherent split in personality due to divided loyalties and assimilation of different values and practices. It not only weakens a personality and often confuses as to which values one should give priority when they come into conflict. Whether it is in the case of India or America or Europe or China, in the globalized scenario people have to come into contact with many cultures and values which influence the shaping of their personality. So there is a continuous attempt to reconcile and harmonized multiple values resulting in inner stability. But often the attempt is partial success and the individual learns to live with the problems rather than to resolve them.

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RE-VISITING THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN AFRO-AMERICAN LITERATURE:
A RANDOM LOOK

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Abstract: Black women’s literary tradition can be traced back to Phillis Weately in the eighteenth century down to the boom period. The Seventies and the Eighties with its remarkable talented writers like Paule Marshall, Alice Walker and Gloria Naylor, encompassing the pioneering work of Zora Neale Hurston in the Forties. Barbara Christian calls it the “development of a tradition” which means that it has been a continuously evolving process. It has evolved the role of black-woman its infantile stage of invisibility to its present stage of self-definition and self-assertion. A survey of black women writers’ tradition reveals that women writers could discover the positive self in women and give a true picture of womanhood in all its density and complexity. Women writers took it up as their bounden duty to discover the black woman’s self entrapped in the white society. The urge to discover one’s self and its relation to the outside world have become the important thrust of these novelists.

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EXAMINATION REFORMS FOR ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

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Abstract: Talking about reforms in higher education has always been in the air for a long time. However, it has been a very slow process in the particular area of examinations. Having been trained mostly in the school of ‘Chalk Talk’, our educationists have been very slow to accept the fascinating novelties in the school of ‘Mouse Click’! While experts in other fields like medicine, entertainment, transport, etc., have adeptly switched to the latest technologies in their respective fields, the educationists are rather reluctant to adopt the latest educational technologies and, in a special way, to those pertaining to the area of examination reforms. In this paper, the author endeavours to bring out the different possibilities in the field of examination reforms for academic excellence. He hopes that such renovations will be gradually accepted in future.

Keywords: Technology-Oriented Assessment, Periodical And Continual Evaluation, Internal Assessment, Systematisation, Overall Grades, Reversible Results, Question Bank, Testing of Non-Academic Areas, Social Climate Against Mal-Practice, Effective Covering of Syllabus, Objecting Scoring, On-Line Testing.

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Abstract: This paper aims at a comparative study of two works, “The Well of the People” by Bharati Sarabhai, the first Indian English Woman playwright, and “The Village Well” written by the Telugu writer Prof. Kolakaluri Enoch is a translation. The former is a verse drama and the latter is a short story. It is not just the title that suggests a similarity between the two works that were written with a gap of a quartercentury. One can draw parallels from the values held in common in both the works. Belonging to two entirely different genres, places and periods, the play and the story – one a pre-independent and the other a post-independent writing, surprisingly echo the idealism of Gandhiji, and in both works the protagonist is a woman. The two works address the cause of social welfare. Bharati Sarabhai’s “The Well of the People” was written in 1943 in English as well as in Gujarati. Prof Enoch’s “The Village Well” (1968) is translated by Prof. Alladi Uma and Prof. M. Sridhar and published by the Sahitya Academy in 2004. The translation itself is an excellent work of art which contains the sap and essence of the original work. It brings into the mind’s eye the real happenings as if one is watching it live. The two works reflect a concern for the subaltern groups living on the periphery of Indian society. They highlight the role of women in redesigning the social order and redefining their own position in it. The two literary works are committed to change whichushers in social justice.

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“నిత్యం నిల్వ - దాని నాటికిల్ల”

నా బాహిరే చూపించినందుకు స్పష్టత్వం వెలుగులో మహానుమానం కర్కడులు నింపింది. ప్రతి సాధనం
(ప్రతిపత్తి) కోట్లు కట్టడు మరియు అది కరాకతం నింపింది.

వారి ప్రతి రాత్రి త్రిశంఖని కర్కడులు
తప్పడాలి. 70 కంటే అంతరికం త్రిశంఖనీ వెలుగులో మహానుమానం,
వారి విశేషాలు సేట్ చూపింది కర్కడులు నింపింది. నేను మెదబ్బం
నేను కొనసాగాలని సండగాడా అందింది, నేను, నేను, నేను
తప్పడాలి. 70 కంటే అంతరికం త్రిశంఖనీ వెలుగులో మహానుమానం,
నేను మెదబ్బం నేను కొనసాగాలని సండగాడా అందింది. నేను మెదబ్బం
నేను కొనసాగాలని సండగాడా అందింది.

ప్రతి రాత్రి త్రిశంఖని కర్కడులు నింపింది.

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శాసన దినపత్రికой దినపత్రికం
సాధనానికి పాటు
ప్రతి గిర్రింటి నింపింది.


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“సంఖ్యలో కాలము – సారిశుభా మారయ్యేసము”
సంపాదిత (మహత్తి, మాహో, శ్రీకర్)
రాయం సంపాదితం

సంఖ్యలో కాలము నిర్నయయేందుకు ప్రతిసంభావని. యాది కంటే ప్రతినిధించాయని కాలము ప్రపంచము కోసం స్మరణయేందుకు ఎంత సామర్థ్యం ఉంది. సంఖ్యలో కాలము వాడుక అది, కాలము “టోట్” ను ప్రతిభ్యులు, సాధనాలు
అనేకందిలో నిర్మాణం చేసే మన కాలము. ఈ మనం జీవితం చేయాలను అంశం చేయడం కారణం. అవి మనుగంటని కోసం కాలము ఎంత సామర్థ్యం ఉంది?

అలాగే మన జీవితంలో “సంఖ్యలో కాలము” ప్రభావితం, మనం జీవితం గ్రహ్నసమయం ప్రభావితం కారణం. మనం “డిలిఫిక్యూట్,” సాధనాలు
నిర్మాణానికి సామర్థ్యం ఉండేది.

సంఖ్యలో కాలము - 1926 కండికి 16 సంఖ్యలు తెగాకుండా,
సమయంలో అందరికి చెప్పాలను, నిలసిటీ ప్రతిభాబడి నిర్మాణం. అంశాలను సూచించేందుకు ప్రతిభాబడి నిర్మాణం. అధికారియాలు
కండికి 1974 లో అందరికి ప్రతిభాబడి కండికి కండికి “సంఖ్యలో కాలము” సామర్థ్యం ప్రతిభాబడి కండికి కండికి నిర్మాణం. అధికారియాలు
కండికి కండికి కండికి సామర్థ్యం ప్రతిభాబడి నిర్మాణం. అధికారియాలు
కండికి కండికి కండికి నిర్మాణం.

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పరిచయం మహత్తి శ్రీకర్
పరిచయం శ్రీకర్
0.8. మహత్తి శ్రీకర్ ఉ.ల. మహత్తి అంచనా
పండితము, మహత్తి, శ్రీకర్.
“మార్మిక సాంకేతిక తరఫు తోడించారు”

చిత్రీకరణం

అవసరానికి, మనం రామకృష్ణం చిత్రలో దాని రామకృష్ణం రామకృష్ణం రామకృష్ణం రామకృష్ణం

“చిత్ర విడిక” ఎందుకు “చిత్ర” ఎందుకు తోడించారు కంటే కంటే కంటే కంటే

అవసరానికి విడిక చిత్రలో దాని రామకృష్ణం రామకృష్ణం రామకృష్ణం రామకృష్ణం

“మార్మిక చిత్ర రామకృష్ణం” ఎందుకు విడిక ఎందుకు విడిక ఎందుకు విడిక ఎందుకు

అవసరానికి విడిక చిత్రలో దాని రామకృష్ణం రామకృష్ణం రామకృష్ణం రామకృష్ణం

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వాగించి సమ్మతం

ప్యా.పా. మాయియుషా

ఇంటికి నిర్ణయం,

వాగించి మీరు మీరు మీరు మీరు

“సిద్ధాంత సంప్రదాయత్వం సంసిద్ధి నుండి”

సిద్ధాంతాన్ని తెలియజేసి, పరిస్థితి కాలంగా సంప్రదాయం ఆహరణి చేయడానికి తయారు చేసిన పరిస్థితి ప్రస్తుతి కాదు. ఈ పరిస్థితి సంప్రదాయానికి పికిందెన రెండు రెండు సంప్రదాయం పరిస్థితి కాదు. సిద్ధాంతాన్ని తెలియజేసి, పరిస్థితి కాలంగా సంప్రదాయం ఆహరణి చేయడానికి తయారు చేసిన పరిస్థితి ప్రస్తుతి కాదు. ఈ పరిస్థితి సంప్రదాయానికి పికిందెన రెండు రెండు సంప్రదాయం పరిస్థితి కాదు. సిద్ధాంతాన్ని తెలియజేసి, పరిస్థితి కాలంగా సంప్రదాయం ఆహరణి చేయడానికి తయారు చేసిన పరిస్థితి ప్రస్తుతి కాదు. ఈ పరిస్థితి సంప్రదాయానికి పికిందెన రెండు రెండు సంప్రదాయం పరిస్థితి కాదు. సిద్ధాంతాన్ని తెలియజేసి, పరిస్థితి కాలంగా సంప్రదాయం ఆహరణి చేయడానికి తయారు చేసిన పరిస్థితి ప్రస్తుతి కాదు. ఈ పరిస్థితి సంప్రదాయానికి పికిందెన రెండు రెండు సంప్రదాయం పరిస్థితి కాదు।

పరిస్తితి సంప్రదాయం పరిస్తితిలో పరిస్తితిలో పరిస్తితి లేదు. పరిస్తితి సంప్రదాయం పరిస్తితిలో పరిస్తితిలో పరిస్తితి లేదు. పరిస్తితి సంప్రదాయం పరిస్తితిలో పరిస్తితిలో పరిస్తితి లేదు. పరిస్తితి సంప్రదాయం పరిస్తితిలో పరిస్తితిలో పరిస్తితి లేదు. పరిస్తితి సంప్రదాయం పరిస్తితిలో పరిస్తితిలో పరిస్తితి లేదు. పరిస్తితి సంప్రదాయం పరిస్తితిలో పరిస్తితిలో పరిస్తితి లేదు.

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సుమారు సంస్థలు ప్రపంచం

సుమారు సంస్థలు ప్రపంచం

సుమారు సంస్థలు ప్రపంచం
తెలుగు ఉపనాషకులు,

అక్కినేతు నాగేవవర రహఴు కహాళహల,

గుడిలహడ కృష్ణ జిలల ఆంధ్ర పరదేశ్

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భర్తీ ప్రైవే

మేన ఎంపత్తుండడాం సంఖ్యా వర్గం త్వనాద

ఉమ్రి కొచ్చ, బాగా నాది
ఆచారాక్ొలకలూరి ఇనాక్ కథలు - సహమలజిక లహషతవికత

స.శ్రీ శివరి

ఆచారాక్ొలకలూరి ఇనాక్ కథలు, మాహోదయం, మాహారాష్ట్ర సమాధానం, మాహారాష్ట్ర సింహాసనం లోని అన్ని మాహోదయాల వ్యవస్థాపకుడు, ఆచారాక్ొలకలూరి ఇనాక్ కథలు రచయిత, ప్రచురించిన సహమలజిక లహషతవికత నివృత్తి చేసిన సాధారణ ప్రశ్నల సమాధానాన్ని సముదాయానికి సమర్పించాడు. మాహోదయం మాహోదయంలో అనేక సమాధానాలను సంపాదించింది, మాహోదయంలో సమాధానాలను సంపాదించాడు. మాహోదయంలో అనేక ప్రశ్నలను సంపాదించాడు. మాహోదయంలో అనేక ప్రశ్నలను సంపాదించాడు.

మాహోదయం మాహోదయంలో అనేక సమాధానాలను సంపాదించాడు. మాహోదయంలో అనేక ప్రశ్నలను సంపాదించాడు. మాహోదయంలో అనేక ప్రశ్నలను సంపాదించాడు. మాహోదయంలో అనేక ప్రశ్నలను సంపాదించాడు. మాహోదయంలో అనేక ప్రశ్నలను సంపాదించాడు. మాహోదయంలో అనేక ప్రశ్నలను సంపాదించాడు. మాహోదయంలో అనేక ప్రశ్నలను సంపాదించాడు.

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స.శ్రీ శివరి

మాహోదయం, ఆచారాక్ొలకలూరి ఇనాక్ కథలు రచయిత, ప్రచురించిన సహమలజిక లహషతవికత

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साहित्य और समाज

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मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। इस का तत्त्व यह है कि मनुष्य को अपना अस्तित्व बनाए रखने के लिए अन्य मनुष्यों के साथ रहने का प्रथम आवश्यकता है। इस के लिए उसे अपने आसपास के मनुष्यों के साथ सामाजिक संबंध स्थापित करना ही पड़ता है। व्यक्तियों के इसी पारस्परिक संबंधों के ज्ञान को ‘समाज’ कहते हैं। सामाजिक संबंधों का आचार मनुष्य के जीवन का मुख्य आवश्यकता है, जिन के कारण नाना प्रकार के स्वार्थ मनुष्य को कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं। मनुष्यों का जीवन इतनी स्वार्थों की दिशाओं के अनुसार बदलता रहता है। प्रसिद्ध समाजशास्त्री मैकाइर तथा पेज अनुसार “समाज चलनी और कार्य - विकित्रियों, प्रमुख और पारस्परिक सहयोग, उनके समूहों, मानव व्यवहार के नियमों और स्वच्छ दलों की एक व्यक्ति है।” वह समूह में ही रह सकता है। 

समूहों का समुच्चय रूप ही समाज है। एफ. एच. मिडिंस ने अनुसार “समाज स्वयं एक संघ है, एक संगठन है, औपचारिक संबंधों का समान भाँति है।” समाज में हर व्यक्ति एक जैसा नहीं रह सकता। अच्छे, बुरे, नम, उल्ल, स्वार्थ तथा परीक्षा आदि भविष्य प्रकाश, भविष्य प्रकृतियों और भविष्य प्रकृतियों के लोग रहते हैं। इन सब को एक सुत्र में बाँधने के लिए, व्यक्तित्व रूप देने के लिए और दंग से जीने के लिए विकित्रिय विधान, आचार और सहित प्रकाश में आए। विधि के समक्ष सब बड़ा है। जो इस का अतिक्रमण करता है, वह दंडीय है, आम आदमी से लेकर हासिल आदमी तक की इस का अवश्य नहीं हो सकता।

मानव एक सामाजिक प्राणी ही नहीं, राजनैतिक प्राणी भी है। वह स्वयंस्विक्षित जीवन - बाज़न चाहता है। वह दिन - ब - दिन, पी दिन - दर - पी दिन बेहतरीन जीवन जीना चाहता है। समस्याओं से मुक्त और मुक्तिलोक से जुड़े स्वयं स्वार्थ जीवन के लिए स्वयं सरकार का बनाता है। इसी क्रम में सरकार का शैक्षणिक रूप लोकतंत्र की स्थापना करता है और उसी को प्रावधानित करता है।

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काकिनाड़
LISTENING: A SKILL AS THE NEED OF THE HOUR OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS

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Abstract: Although, people consider themselves as effective listeners, a very few individuals have the realization of the absence of listening skills in them. It is not because it is very difficult, but it is because they never tried to develop or practice certain techniques that would make them as effective listeners. Cognition is generally recognized as the study of how people acquire knowledge. Therefore, reflective listening is a type of cognitive skill because it has to do with human interaction as well as interface with the human thought process. (Haslett & Samter, 1997). Better listening has many benefits. For instance, at the outset, whether it is a student or any other person in any kind of situation will be able to comprehend ideas and concepts very well through keen listening. Indeed, one can obtain more information from people by listening carefully; secondly, one can acquire more trust of others by giving them proper ear. Moreover, conflicts are abridged among people since empathetic nature increases by an accurate comprehension from end to end listening. All in all, the ability of motivating and inspiring others intensifies to a higher level that leads one to creating positive atmosphere in both personal and professional life.

The author of this paper, observed inadequate listening skills as the chief reason for lacking any other skills, including language skills in most of the engineering students. Thus, the researcher cum reviewer prefers to give an insight upon this particular skill in this paper, and intends to appeal with a few techniques and ideas she reviewed from various sources, which would increase listening skills in students of engineering education and benefit them in all types of settings. This paper also talks about the role of Audio Visual aids in developing this skill in students.

Keywords: Listening Skills, Cognitive Skill, Comprehend, Empathetic Nature, Chief Reason, Listening Techniques, Engineering Education Audio Visual Aids.

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ANCIENT EDUCATION SYSTEM: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL

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Abstract: The education system of ancient period has unique characteristic and qualities which were not found in the ancient education system of any other country in the world. Gurukul (ashram) was a type of school in ancient India, residential in nature, with pupils living in proximity to the teacher. A gurukula or gurukulam (Sanskrit: गुरुकुल, romanized: gurukula) was a type of education system in ancient India with shishya (‘students’ or ‘disciples’) living near or with the guru, in the same house. In a gurukula, the students living together are considered as equals, irrespective of their social standing. It focuses on all round development of a student like science, physical, mental growth. The interaction between student and teachers is more compared to present day system. The respect of student to his/her teacher is more. The class rooms situations will be inside forests, which helps students to keep towards nature, which keeps them healthy and practical sciences were taught. Then, there was no pressure over students, which helps them to concentrate on concepts clearly and no craving for ranks. Vedic literature used to be common in ancient Gurukul System which helps students learn values and ethics. Ancient Gurukul System is much towards practicality rather than theoretical where students learn things by doing practically rather than mugging up which happens in present generation schools. In ancient mode of education, Guru is the centre of education. It is highly impossible to acquire knowledge without Guru. "గురుబరసమ, గురువిశత ా, గురుదేలోమశేవవరస, గురుసహక్షాత్, పరబరసమతవ ైమశ్రరగురలేనమః" The guru is the creator, the guru is the preserver, and the guru is the destroyer. The guru is the absolute. I bow before you. The light, wisdom will be kindled by Guru alone. All great saints, Mahatmas have Gurus. But the role of Guru and perspectives of education in Modern are changing a lot leaving adverse effects on learners, individuals, families and to the society by and large. My paper aims at drawing proportional parallels between Ancient and Modern Education line of thinking holding psychological implications, historical significance and Social relevance.

Keywords: Ancient Education, Modern Education, Skill Based, Knowledge Based Etc.

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DATA VISUALIZATION:
THE VISUAL COMMUNICATION FUTURE OF JOURNALISM

ADVAITA CHANDRAPATI

Abstract: The latest Mobile Internet Report of the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) and the Ericsson Mobility Report (EMR), if interpolated on to the first Reuters Institute India Digital News Report, 2018; can be inferred that the future of journalism is going to be Data Journalism and Visual Communication. The social media is dominating the media landscape and it is not just youth, the fastest growing demographic on many of the social media platforms are the 55-64 year olds and the rural mobile internet penetration is equally fast growing. Even the newspapers and television are shifting on to the mobile internet and consumption of news itself is changing dramatically. Hence the way to source and present news for a journalist is going to be dramatically different too, especially after a 5G roll out in the near future. However, the duties and responsibilities of a journalist remain the same, that is, to bear witness and / or provide verified news. In this scenario - How are the journalists going to reach their target audiences, or rather make the audience source their news stories? How are they going to make their news stories attractive to gain attention and promote sharing? With massive amount of data and high speed traffic on the mobile internet, how are the journalists going to source, interpret and present data? Are they equipped to creatively visualize data, design and variously analyze an infographic? When delivering news means debunking fake news/videos, how do journalists accomplish that? Are the students of Journalism being equipped with necessary knowledge and skills to undertake their job? The author, as a budding teacher of journalism studies, while reviewing the present syllabus to be taught for undergraduate students of journalism; reviews the Reuters Report too and raised the above questions? To answer these, a literature review was undertaken on the latest in the fields of social media, journalism, metadata and visual communication. It concludes that the present students of journalism are ill equipped to operate in the present and near future media ecosystem and suggests the various knowledge modules and skills training that needs to be incorporated into the syllabi for undergraduates of journalism.

Keywords: Mobile Internet, Social Media, Journalism, Metadata, Data Journalism, Visual Communication, Infographics, Fake News/Videos.

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IMPACT OF THE VISUAL COMMUNICATION IN LEARNING AND TEACHING

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Abstract: In the 21st century, the Visual Communication Process is basically described as a communication through the use of visual aids, for reading, learning and for maturation. Visual communication relies heavily on aspects of vision and it is representing through diagrams i.e. two dimensional graphs and charts. There are variety of two dimensional images represented by visual communications: viz. i) drawings, ii) pie charts, iii) industrial design, iv) animation illustration, v) animation color and electronic sources. In the modern age of ICT, there are certain tools, which aid the process of Visual Communication Literacy(VCL), for people that are far different from each other. Nowadays, the Visual Communications Systems(VCS) are around us, in all our activities. It is now recognized as an important survival skill, hence we need not visit any Art Gallery, to read an art/design book to experience the Visual Communication(VC). The Visual Communication Literacy(VCL), and the ability to understand digitalized visual and audio media is a form which creates the psychological human emotional perception is a basic component of reading and writing skills. The Visual Communication(VC), is an important ingredient in the textual literacy presentations. The study concentrated on two areas, i.e. First one: Educators are interested in transitioning text to a visual format as it decreases the learner’s cognitive load by providing clarity to complex concepts and modify meaning. Second one: The article describes the content of visual literacy, types of visual assessment, challenges of visual literacy, towards learning and teaching in educational practice.

Keywords: Visual Communication, Visual Communication Literacy, Visual Literacy, Visual Communication Applications, Different Types of VCs.

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IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVATION OF MATERIALS IN LIBRARIES: A STUDY

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Abstract: Library is a repository of great thinkers of past and the present. It is a temple disseminating knowledge to all the people without any discrimination. It is a heritage of mankind and the holy grail of evidence of the development of the mankind. Its preservation is important as it guides the future generations through righteous path. This paper was written after thorough research and study of the importance of preservation and the role played by it through the past century in the libraries. Efforts for the preservation of the books and the historic documents have gained momentum throughout the whole world in the past century. It can be dated back to 20th century.

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SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES

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Abstract: Institutional repository is the most powerful online archive tool to provide the efficient service among the community of institutions. Institutional Repositories (IR) are digital collection that captures, collect, manage disseminates and preserves the intellectual output of an institution. IR is a very powerful idea that can serve as an engine for institutions of higher education, and more broadly for the scholarly enterprises that supports academic and research activities. The repositories also serve as a comprehensive publications database of the parent organization, which in turn facilitate better management of research knowledge, better visibility and wider access, rapid communication of research, long-term preservation. Institutional repositories are a practical, cost effective & statistic means for academic institutions for built partnership with their faculty to advance scholarly communications. Institutional repository provides tools that help faculty, students and researchers disseminate their work to audience outside the institution. This paper discusses about the concepts of institutional repositories, their benefits, scholarly communications and open access softwares.

Keywords: Institutional Repositories, Open Access Softwares, Scholarly Communications.

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IMPORTANCE OF DATA IN EMPOWERING LIBRARIES

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Abstract: The technologically advanced world is portrayed by access to data instead of holding the data. The idea of library data enrichment, need and significance of preservation in the present e-data world are examined. This paper identified data development, enrichment and evaluation in e-environment. Additionally manages the basic and essential viewpoints, for example, expanding client desires, static and sinking plan, reasonable utilization of accessible e-data. The need of expanding the data access in electronic structure, to meet the abundant client requests likewise expressed.

Keywords: e-data, User Expectations, Empower, Budgets and Subscriptions, e-learning.

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CATALOGING OF NON-BOOK MATERIALS IN NEWSPAPER LIBRARY

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Abstract: Information is a newspaper man's life and his need for information as vital as the need for blood transfusion is to the sinking patient. Newspaper libraries are of a special type in so far as they are reference libraries. It is not easy to give a precise definition of reference work. Newspaper Libraries defines it, is to act as a depository of all information required by the editorial and management department of a newspaper. The more important aspect is so organise the collection, that any information can be retrieved as quickly as possible. Clippers procedure is to mark as many clippings under topical and biological heads. This paper cover various aspects as physical preservation, digital preservation of both traditional as well as born digital, digitization, online newspapers, newspaper as digital resources and 24X7 digital access to newspaper. In India serving the information with 792 channels, among them 392 are news channels and 13,519 are news papers genre are booming in the country in English and various Indian languages. The development has already taken place in media domain. The traditional closed access libraries are shifted towards automated e-library. India is known as folklorist's paradise for its folklore material and cultural varieties, those needs to be collected, documented and preserved in original form for use of future generations and research. Media libraries set up play a vital role in collection, preservation and archiving of audiovisual materials and hold the important documents, information and the cultural heritage of my country. The process of converting old newspaper which survives in analogue form into digital image forms for old newspapers are paper and microfilm. Also explored are various issues concerning cultural heritage archiving of newspaper and reading habits of users like Editors, Journalists, feature writers, freelancers and artists in the digital era.

Keywords: Newspaper, News Clipping Service, Digitisation Retrieval Identification and Reconstruction, Cataloguing.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN MARIS STELLA LIBRARY: PRESENT SCENARIO

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Abstract: This paper discusses the Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in Maris Stella College Library: Present Scenario. A Brief study has been done in the Maris Stella Library about the implementation of ICT, since there is tremendous development has been seen in Libraries due to the faster growth in the technology. Conclusion is stated below.

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EMERGING TRENDS IN SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION IN THE INFORMATION LITERATE SOCIETY OPEN ACCESS SYSTEM--OVERVIEW

M.ESTHER SOBHA

"Knowledge is non-rivalous, we can share it without dividing it and consume it without diminishing it.”

--- PeterSuber

Abstract: Scholarly communication is the process of academics, scholars and researchers sharing and publishing their research findings so that they are available to the wider academic community. The concept of ‘scholarly communication’ originated with the ancient Greeks although it was not known by that name, nor did clear distinctions between formal and informal means existed. However, the term ‘scholarly communications’ has been in common usage at least since the mid-1970. Scholarly communication is also defined as the creation, transformation, dissemination and preservation of knowledge related to teaching, research and scholarly endeavor in different areas. The dissemination is carried through various methods and channels like journals, books, book chapters, conference papers, Research papers presented in Seminars, workshops etc. Electronic media is also added to this list in later years. But the most common method is by writing up the findings of research into an article to be published in a scholarly journal. The present day trends indicate that the traditional system for disseminating scholarship in all areas has reached a state of crisis mainly on account of exorbitant cost involved in production and the complicated procedures involved in publication. There has been a quest for alternative methods which resulted in Open Access.

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ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN LIBRARY SCIENCES

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Abstract: Rising innovation distinguish, assess and execute the use of present and rising advances for use in the library the executives and administrations Challenges rising out of library administrations and in the board, mechanical progressions must be refreshed at normal occasions to contend the more quickly developing condition. This paper explains how mechanical developments have prompted the improved data the executives and library administrations. The general reason for existing is to share the assets utilizing new advances with the offices accessible that would give an assortment of highlights to spare time, advance network improvement and drive better administrations for the library clients. This paper fills a hole in the computerized library venture the executives writing by giving a review of the issues identified with actualizing and utilizing developing innovation and inventive practices inside libraries.

Keywords: ICT, Library, LIS, Technological Developments.

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USE OF ONLINE DATABASES AVAILABLE FROM DELNET, NEWDELHI: A STUDY

CH.N.BHAVANI

Abstract: Online database is a record of logically related information, recorded in computer files in a uniform form to facilitate easy and efficient retrieving of data by means of internet or communication networks. DELNET (Development Library Network) is one of major resource sharing network in India, offering a range of online databases and services to facilitate the exchange of information among academic libraries in the 21st century. At present Academic libraries are facing a lot of problems due to static budget and exponential price hike of library collection materials. A lot of troubles have been taken in past few years to overcome this problem of financial shortage by resource sharing through DELNET for all Academic Institutions. DELNET service is very economic and useful to all academic library users. This article gives an overview of the various online databases provided by DELNET and describing their salient features.

Keywords: Online Databases, Bibliographic Databases, DELNET, Academic Libraries.

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THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIAN MUSLIM SOCIETY A - STUDY

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Abstract: The issues facing the majority of Muslim women around the world today are those facing the majority of women everywhere: poverty, illiteracy, political repression, and patriarchy. At the same time, there are now and always have been elite Indian Muslim women, with wealth and clout, who have exercised power and autonomy within social and economic networks. No one can argue that these women all share a “status.” For this reason, stereotypes of Muslim women as uniquely oppressed bear little resemblance to reality. Yet the attempt to define “women’s status in Islam” persists.

Keywords: Issues of Poverty, Illiteracy, Divorced Women, Broken Relationship.

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