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Criteria-3

3.3.2 - (Additional Information)

Institution has created an ecosystem for innovations and has initiatives for creation and transfer of knowledge

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Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Title of paper	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number
Dr. A .Sri Lakshmi	**Computer Applications**	Comparative Performance Analysis of Fine Tuned Optimized Deep Transfer Learning Techniques for Fruit Quality Assessment	International Conference on Evolutionary Algorithms and Soft Computing Techniques (EASCT)	2023	979-8-3503-1341-3
		Blockchain integrated optimized e-commerce business process model	International Conference on Contemporary Challenges in Science, Engineering, and its Applications	2024	978-0-7354-4965-7
		Cloud Based Cognitive Disaster Response Supply Chain Framework for Effective Relief Operations Management using Fog and Context-aware IOT	International Conference on Evolutionary Algorithms and Soft Computing Techniques (EASCT)	2023	979-8-3503-1341-3
Dr.A.INDIRA PRIYADARSINI	**Botany**	Nanoparticle-Based Sensors for Monitoring Algal Biofuel Production	A INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE & APPLIED RESEARCH (IJAAR).	2023	2347-7075.
		Exploring the Medicinal Potential of Boswellia ovalifoliolata: A Comprehensive Review	Compliance Engineering Journal	2024	0898-3577
		Exploring Herbal Remedies for Urolithiasis: A Comprehensive Review	Mukt Shabd Journal,	2024	2347-3150
Dr.G.Tirumalavasudevarao	**History**	Transformation and Tracing the Historical Evolution of the Indian Education system..	International Journal of Enhanced Research in Educational Development-	Nov-Dec 2023	2320-8708

		The Impact of Social Media On Mental Health	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts	Nov-2023.	2320-2882
		Administration, Social Transformations under East India Company Rule in the Andhra Sarkar and Ceeded Region"	International Journal of Humanities & Social Science Studies (IJHSSS)	Nov-2023.	2349-6959
		Impact of Mercury on Health: A Comprehensive Review on its Consequences	International Journal of Environmental Sciences	Sep-2023.	2277-1948
		Establishment of administration and achievments during the Gupta period	International Journal of multidisciplinary research and growth evaluation	NOV-DEC,2023	2582-7138
		భారతదేశ స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటం: విప్లవోద్యమాల పాత్ర	AUCHITHYAM	Special Issue	2583-4797
		చైతన్య శిఖరం 'అయ్యం కాళీ'	AUCHITHYAM	Dec-2023.	2583-4797
		శాసనాలు: శ్రీశైలక్షేత్ర చారిత్రక ప్రస్తావనలు	AUCHITHYAM	Jan-2024.	2583-4797
		భారతీయమహిళాభ్యున్నతి: 'మారగరెట్ గ్రెట్టాఎలిజబెత్ గిల్లెస్పీ' మౌలికకృష	AUCHITHYAM	February 2024.	2583-4797
		తెలుగుప్ర తాలలోఆధునికవిద్య:వికాసా0 p.37-50	AUCHITHYAM	April 2024.	2583-4797
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Dr.G.Swathi	**Zoology**	Impact of mercury on health: A Compreensive review on its consequences	International journal of Environmental Sciences	SEPTEMBER-2023	2277-1948
		Transformation and tracing the historical evolution of the Indian education system	International journal of ER in Educational development	Nov-23	2320-8708
Dr.M.Pankaja	**English**	A Study on Improving Pronunciation Skills among the Undergraduate students in Andhra Pradesh B885 to b887h	International Journal for Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT), An International Open Access Peer Reviewed, Refereed Journal	JULY-2023	2320-2882
		The Concept of Multiple Intelligences: An Effective Tool for the Language Teachers of First Generation Learners A719 - a721	International Journal for Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT), An International Open Access Peer Reviewed, Refereed Journal	JUNE-2023	2320-2882

Publications

2023 International Conference on Evolutionary Algorithms and Soft Computing Techniques (EASCT)

Comparative Performance Analysis of Fine Tuned Optimized Deep Transfer Learning Techniques for Fruit Quality Assessment

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***Abstract*—Automatic and accurate detection of quality of fruits is critical need of the food industry to save manpower and time. The Transfer learning models are state-of-the-art deep learning techniques which offer high performance for classification chores. They make use of the knowledge from pre-training and require a smaller number of labelled training datasets. This reduces the learning time and cost of preparing large sized labelled dataset. The objective of the current research is to study, apply and evaluate the performance of various contemporary transfer learning models in classification of the quality of five different types of fruits into fresh unspoiled and rotten spoiled classes. Optimize the result using fine tuning and to investigate the most suitable model with highest accuracy, precision, and recall. The outcome of the research exhibited that MobileNet transfer learning model performed with highest classification of accuracy of 99.76%, with 99% precision and recall. The EfficientNet model achieved second highest accuracy of 99.73% and AlexNet exhibited third highest accuracy of 99.56%. The experiment is bench marked with the open-source dataset of fruits. The developed model is suitable for real time use.**

Keywords—transfer learning, deep learning, ImageNet, AlexNet, MobileNet

I. INTRODUCTION

Transfer learning takes advantage of the feature representations from a model that has already been trained rather than having to create a new model from the start. The preordained models are often developed using large size datasets, and the weights derived from these pre-trained models serve as a classic benchmark for computer vision models to reuse while they are performing. The knowledge acquired by trained Machine Learning (ML) model is used on different problem, but which falls in the same domain. We reuse the knowledge learnt in one task to enhance the generalization in another.

The weights are transferred from a trained network which has mastered task X to learn a new task Y. The actual principle of transfer learning is to use the knowledge of model which learnt task X using sufficient training data with labels to learn another task Y which has insufficient training data. The new learning for task Y can be started with the patterns learnt from previous learning for task X rather than again spending time to learn from scratch. Transfer learning is widely used in computer vision . It is a form of active learning.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Transfer learning is the new technique catching the interest of majority of researchers. It enables faster and efficient output where training data is small [1]. Transfer learning decreases the dependency on large, labelled dataset and hence reduces the cost. It reuses the knowledge acquired from previous training [2]. Transfer learning is used in medical field for diagnosis, detecting and classification problem solving of diseases. Transfer learning is recently applied in study of neuroimaging problem analysis of brain tumour, Alzheimer's disease etc and it shown that transfer learning has performed better [3]. Ensemble of three transfer learning models Inception v3, ResNet34 and DenseNet201 was applied to diagnose the screening of chest X ray among people affected by Covid 19 and obtained 97.77 percent accuracy [4]. Transfer learning is carried out on different small datasets by reusing already trained deep learning models and obtained very good computational performance. Transfer learning is applied to resolve the issues of small, labelled datasets in material science [5]. Transfer learning revolutionized machine learning research. It reduces the cost of acquiring heavy labelled data. Quick prototype of the model is built from the already trained model in the same domain which otherwise consumes costly GPU time [6]. Transfer learning can be applied to non-image data as well. In the recent years, the perspective of transfer learning has huge application and scope in medical science combined with interdisciplinary research [7]. Deep learning with transfer learning is applied in real world application for classification and pattern identification problem. Features are represented at higher levels to understand the concept of transfer learning and offer up-to-date solutions [8]. Medical image classification is conducted to prove the efficiency of transfer learning model called Inception and ResNet due to scarcity of available data. These models are used as feature selectors, and they proved efficient without compromising on predictive capability of the deep learning models. It also saved time and computing [9]. Transfer learning is applied to improve the classification performance by clubbing with deep learning. VGG19 transfer learning model is used along with other deep learning models and achieved 93.73% accuracy [10]. Transfer learning is highly beneficial due to its high-speed computing by increasing the learning time and improving space complexity of the model . Choosing best transfer learning model to meet the requirement is a challenging task. The efficiency is measured by time

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Blockchain integrated optimized e-commerce business process model

Ayathu Sri Lakshmi; Savitha Nadig Jayadevappa; Cheryl D'Souza; Sushil Lekhi; Nelahonne Mohan Jyothi; Avula Pavani

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Cloud Based Cognitive Disaster Response Supply Chain Framework for Effective Relief Operations Management using Fog and Context-aware IOT

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***Abstract*— Disasters are huge challenges to mankind. With the advent of modern and digital technologies most of the disasters can be predicted. But they cannot be a hundred percent prevented. However, the loss of life can be prevented or reduced by being disaster ready. The research work in this paper introduces a novel optimized framework of Disaster Response Supply Chain Management (DR-SCM) for effective management of relief operations by integrating AI, context based IOT, cloud and fog computing with remote sensed data. Framework proposes the collection of real time data obtained from remote sensing which is passed to the IOT framework. Fog computing connected to IOT framework reduces the burden on centralized cloud center by filtering the context-based data pertaining to the disaster area and builds the disaster dataset. Cloud centers run Artificial Intelligence (AI) models like Artificial Neural Network, Convolution Neural Network used to classify and predict disaster data for storing in knowledge base (KB). KB is used by DR-SCM for planning, allocation, and management of relief operations with optimized processes and logistics.**

Keywords—AI, context based IOT, Cloud center, Fog centers, Remote sense, Relief operations, disaster response, Supply chain management, Logistics

I. INTRODUCTION

Mass population in a region affected by catastrophic events will be in need of critical relief at the earliest. This requires coordinated process in the supply chain for effective and efficient conduction of relief operations. Supply chain takes care of the process of collection, management , routing and delivery of commodities for those who are stuck in the disaster sites. In this research paper, frame work for cloud based cognitive supply chain for disaster response is designed for management and delivery of effective relief operations to the disaster site using cloud technology with fog , artificial intelligence and context aware Internet of Things with remote sensing. These technologies together work in coordination with each other and makes the disaster response supply chain cognitive, effective and efficient.

A. Problem Statement

The existing frameworks for disaster response supply chain is mostly taken care by manual update of the information from disaster sites. Much of the research in this topic has happened using sensors through wireless network. But during disaster, or aftermath of the disaster sites rarely left with any infrastructure. It takes several days to set up the basic infrastructure like electricity, internet and installation of sensor networks and towers.

Hence, the actual acquisition of data is late and this may delay the supply of relief goods and conduction relief operations. It is relied on the information obtained through news channels or aerial surveys conducted . This may include unwanted information and does not give precise and accurate information. This method will not give the actual onsite real time information.

B. Need of the current framework

The proposed framework provides unmanned (no human intervention required) technology which is capable of delivering the actual and live information related to the required context of the disaster sites is required.

Since, during natural disasters like floods, landslide, hurricanes etc. and man-made disasters like wars, many parts of the country may get affected, there should be a single point of knowledge base which can help the governing body to take correct decisions with respect to allocation and supply of relief resources to the disaster affected sites in such a way that the relief goods are neither short supplied nor over supplied. It helps to take correct decision of relief commodities to the different sites of disaster. Also, the proper of allocation of number of relief teams required for the disaster can be done quickly and supplied to the disaster sites. Disaster supply chain with cognition can manage and supply the relief goods. This also helps in designing smart, efficient logistics for the supply of the relief goods and conducting efficient and effective relief operations.

C. The objectives of this research

1.To apply Cloud technology , Artificial Intelligence , Fog computing, Remote sensing, Context aware Internet of Things to enhance the various processes of disaster response supply chain for management of relief operations.

2.To develop a novel framework for disaster response supply chain combining all the above technologies.

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Nanoparticle-Based Sensors for Monitoring Algal Biofuel Production – A Review

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Abstract:
Green algae show promise for sustainable biofuel production, but challenges in optimization stem from dynamic cultivation influenced by factors like light, nutrients, pH, and temperature. Traditional monitoring lacks real-time capabilities, hindering prompt responses. This research explores nanoparticle-based sensors for real-time monitoring in algae cultivation, aiming to enhance biofuel production.

Keywords: Nanoparticle-based sensors, Algal biofuel production, Real-time monitoring, Integration into biorefineries, Responsible nanotechnology practices.

Introduction:

Green algae are promising candidates for sustainable biofuel production due to their high lipid content and adaptable growth in various environments. Their carbon dioxide sequestration during photosynthesis contributes to environmental sustainability. However, challenges in optimizing biofuel production arise from dynamic algal cultivation influenced by factors like light intensity, nutrient levels, pH, and temperature. Fluctuations in biomass productivity and biofuel precursor accumulation result from green algae's varied responses to environmental changes. Traditional monitoring methods lack real-time capabilities, impeding prompt responses and optimization. Nanoparticle-based sensors exploit unique nanoparticle properties, offering high sensitivity, specificity, and real-time data. Their integration into algal cultivation systems can revolutionize monitoring and optimization processes, addressing the drawbacks of conventional techniques. This research focuses on exploring nanoparticle-based sensors for real-time monitoring in green algae cultivation, aiming to enhance biofuel production efficiency and overcome challenges associated with traditional methods.

Background:

In the context of algal biofuel production, conventional monitoring methods, such as gravimetric or optical density measurements for biomass quantification and solvent extraction techniques for lipid content analysis, present significant limitations. These methods involve time-consuming procedures, invasive sampling, and lack the temporal resolution required for capturing rapid changes in algal growth and environmental parameters. Nanotechnology emerges as a promising solution, offering nanoparticle-based sensors that provide higher sensitivity, real-time monitoring, and the capability to simultaneously track multiple parameters. This technology enables seamless integration into algal bioreactors, facilitating continuous and non-invasive monitoring without disrupting the cultivation environment. By addressing the drawbacks of traditional techniques, nanoparticle-based sensors in algal biofuel production hold the potential to revolutionize monitoring processes and enhance overall efficiency.

Nanoscale Sensors in Algal Biofuel Production:

Principles of Nanoparticle-Based Sensors:

Nanoscale sensors play a pivotal role in advancing algal biofuel production by leveraging unique principles inherent in various nanoparticles. Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR), exhibited by metal nanoparticles like gold or silver, introduces a distinctive optical property causing changes in absorbance or scattering in the presence of analytes. This principle ensures enhanced sensitivity, enabling the detection of minute environmental changes critical for monitoring algal cultivation dynamics. Quantum Dot Fluorescence, based on

Exploring the Medicinal Potential of *Boswellia ovalifoliolata*: A Comprehensive Review

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Abstract:

Boswellia ovalifoliolata Bal & Henry, is an endemic plant, restricted to Seshachalam and Nallamala hill range of Eastern Ghats, India has gained significant attention for its potential therapeutic properties. This comprehensive review aims to delve into the medicinal potential of Boswellia ovalifoliata by exploring its traditional uses, phytochemical composition, pharmacological properties, safety profile, and current research. The botanical description and taxonomy serve as a foundation for understanding its characteristics. Traditional and ethnobotanical applications shed light on its historical importance in various traditional medicine systems. Analysis of its phytochemical composition reveals the presence of bioactive compounds like terpenoids and flavonoids, contributing to its potential medicinal effects. Its pharmacological properties encompass a range of activities, including anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antimicrobial, and anticancer effects. Safety considerations address potential adverse effects, toxicity, and drug interactions. Current research highlights recent scientific studies and ongoing investigations, underscoring the growing interest in *Boswellia ovalifoliolata*. This review emphasizes the need

Exploring Herbal Remedies for Urolithiasis: A Comprehensive Review

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants are highly esteemed all over the world as a rich source of therapeutic agents for the prevention of various ailments. Today large number of populations suffers from urolithiasis (UL). UL is a group of disorders including kidney stone, gall stone, urinary calculi etc. UL is a worldwide problem, sparing no geographical, cultural or racial groups. It is nothing but the development of stones in the urinary tract. It is considered as the third most common affliction of the urinary tract. Though most prevalent and widespread disease in the world, no guaranteed cure is found till date. None of the known and available treatments prevent the reoccurrence of kidney stone formation. Hence a dire need for herbal formulation appears to be the need of the hour. Ayurveda, an indigenous system of Indian medicine, offers vast scope for the successful treatment of UL. The administration of phyto-formulations prevented the formation of urinary stones, supporting folk information regarding antiurolithiatic activity of the plant part. The mechanism underlying this effect is still unknown, but is apparently related to diuresis and lowering of urinary concentrations of stone forming constituents. It was revealed that about 61 plant families have potential to cure renal diseases. This includes 143 species of ethnomedicinally important nephroprotective plants. It is either in form of paste, juice, powder or decoction. This review provides comprehensive account on nephroprotective indigenous plants.

Key Words: Urolithiasis, Antiurolithiatic activity, Nephroprotective plants

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Transformation and Tracing the Historical Evolution of the Indian Education System

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ABSTRACT

Education in India has a rich history dating back to ancient times. The traditional Indian education system focuses not only on academic subjects but also on moral, spiritual, and physical development in a holistic education. However, the invasion of foreign powers and subsequent socio-political changes led to a decline in these institutions. The British colonial rule in India, starting from the 18th century, brought about a substantial transformation in the education system. The British introduced a formal education system, primarily to produce clerks and civil servants to serve their administrative needs. After India gained independence in 1947, efforts were made to restructure the education system to meet the requirements of a newly independent nation. The government prioritized the establishment of a comprehensive educational infrastructure, including schools, colleges, and universities, to promote literacy and knowledge dissemination across the country. Several educational commissions were set up to formulate policies and implement reforms to address issues of access, equity, and quality in education.

Key words: Education system, Ancient India, Medieval period, UGC, NEP.

INTRODUCTION

The educational legacy in the Indian subcontinent originated with the teaching of traditional disciplines such as Indian religions, mathematics, and logic in early Hindu and Buddhist centers of learning, including the ancient Takshashila (located in present-day Pakistan) and Nalanda (in India). The influence of Islamic education became embedded with the rise of Islamic empires in the region during the middle Ages. Subsequently, the advent of European powers introduced Western-style education to colonial India. The era of British colonial rule in the 19th century witnessed the establishment of numerous Western-style universities. A series of initiatives carried out over the first half of the 20th century laid the groundwork for the educational systems of the Republic of India, Pakistan, and other regions within the Indian subcontinent.

Education unlocks a realm of opportunities for individuals, granting them empowerment through knowledge. It involves the nurturing of learning through diverse means. While attending a formal school and learning from educators is a prevalent method, education transcends these boundaries. At its core, education fosters exploration and creativity. Throughout our lives, we continuously absorb information, whether through conscious effort or subconscious assimilation. Education encompasses the broad spectrum of acquiring knowledge, values, skills, habits, and beliefs.

I. Ancient Indian Education System

Education in India has a rich history dating back to ancient times. In ancient times, two distinct education systems, Vedic and Buddhist, emerged [1]. The Vedic system utilized Sanskrit as its medium of instruction, while the Buddhist system employed Pali. Education primarily revolved around the teachings of Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads, and Dharmasutras [2]. The foundational aim was to foster not only physical development but also inner growth, emphasizing virtues like humility, honesty, discipline, self-reliance, and reverence for all living beings. Instruction took place in various settings, including ashrams, Residentials, temples, and homes, often beneath the open sky, fostering a sense of freshness and vitality. The Residential education system, a residential model, functioned within the Guru's household or "Acharya," serving as the educational hub. Discipline and hard work formed the core principles, with students expected to assimilate knowledge from their gurus and apply it in practical life. The student-teacher

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The Impact Of Social Media On Mental Health

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Abstract:

This article explores the effects of social media use on mental health. Social media platforms allow individuals to maintain connections with friends and family, regardless of geographical distances. This connectivity can provide emotional support and reduce feelings of isolation, benefiting mental health. With the widespread popularity and accessibility of social media platforms, it is crucial to examine how these digital environments affect individuals' psychological well-being.

Key words: social media, cyber bullying, mental health

Introduction:

Social media has woven itself into the fabric of our daily existence, fundamentally altering the way we connect, communicate, and disseminate information. With its pervasive use, concerns have arisen regarding its potential effects on mental health. Yet, social media has also played a pivotal role in destigmatizing and promoting awareness of mental health issues. It serves as a platform for individuals to share their personal narratives and access vital resources, empowering those grappling with mental health challenges. This article delves into the intricate relationship between social media and mental well-being, shedding light on both its positive and negative repercussions. On one hand, some scholars argue that the utilization of social media and smartphones can enhance work performance [1,2].

The evolution of social media has been nothing short of remarkable. It has not only reshaped how we communicate and interact but has also left an indelible mark on political discourse, consumer behavior, and how businesses and individuals engage with their audiences. From the early days of online forums to the contemporary dominance of platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, social media has profoundly altered the landscape of society. The history of social media traces its roots back to the nascent days of the internet, where online forums and bulletin boards provided the initial platforms for discussions on a myriad of subjects. These early digital arenas facilitated text-based conversations and the exchange of information, laying the foundation for the ever-evolving social media landscape we know today.

Several studies have uncovered a robust connection between extensive social media usage and an elevated susceptibility to depression, anxiety, feelings of isolation, self-harm, and even contemplation of suicide. Research indicates that taking a hiatus from social media for several days can result in substantial enhancements in overall well-being, reducing symptoms of depression and anxiety.

The prevalence of idealized self-presentation on social media platforms often triggers more frequent and exaggerated upward social comparisons[3]. Users tend to meticulously construct and project idealized versions of themselves, conforming to societal ideals, and are inclined to share positive content over negative [4]. Experimental investigations have revealed that participants exposed to social media exhibit heightened levels of anxiety[5]and depression[6])compared to participants in control groups. However, certain longitudinal studies have failed to establish a definitive link between social media use and adverse mental health outcomes [7,8].

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"Administration, Social Transformations under East India Company Rule in the Andhra Sarkar and Ceeded Region"

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Abstract:

This research delves into the nuanced impact of East India Company rule on the Andhra and Rayalaseema regions (Ceeded), offering a comprehensive exploration of the intricate relationships between governance, societal dynamics, educational reforms, and religious influences. Drawing from historical records and scholarly analyses, the study uncovers the administrative structures implemented by the East India Company, highlighting the resulting socio-political changes and challenges. Furthermore, it investigates the transformative effects of Western education introduction on the social fabric, particularly in relation to caste dynamics and educational accessibility. Additionally, the study examines the evolving religious landscape, emphasizing the role of Christian missionary activities in societal progress and education. Through this comprehensive analysis, the study aims to provide insights into the complex historical developments and their enduring impact on the Andhra and Rayalaseema regions during the East India Company's rule.

Keywords: East India Company, Andhra, Administration, Society, Education, Religion.

Introduction: The Andhra region in India was a significant part of the Madras Presidency during the British colonial era. The British administration introduced various administrative and legal systems, leading to substantial transformations, such as the establishment of English education, the introduction of railways, and the development of stable administrative networks. This period marked the beginning of modern history in the Andhra region, initiating crucial changes in the socio-economic and political spheres, paving the way for modernization.

However, these changes also instigated social and economic disruptions, giving rise to resistance among the local population. Concurrently, the British brought in Western ideologies, culture, and education, providing opportunities for new cultural developments and social reforms. Colonial rule in the Andhra region left an enduring imprint on its evolution, culminating in its integration into modern India.

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Review Paper

Impact of Mercury on Health: A Comprehensive Review on its Consequences

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ABSTRACT

Mercury pollution is an ancient problem that has evolved into a global environmental concern. This comprehensive review examines the impact of mercury on health and explores the various consequences of its exposure. The review covers both historical and modern perspectives, encompassing the origins of mercury pollution, its role in industrial processes, and its widespread distribution in the environment. The review highlights the studies in Minamata tragedy, which brought global attention to the neurological and developmental effects of mercury poisoning. Regarding human health, the review covers a wide range of consequences, including neurological disorders, liver damage, cardiovascular effects, and reproductive issues. In conclusion, this comprehensive review highlights the urgent need for continued research, international collaboration, and stringent regulatory measures to mitigate the health consequences of mercury pollution. Understanding the health impacts of mercury pollution is crucial for implementing effective strategies to protect both humans and the environment from this hazardous metal.

Introduction

Mercury is a naturally occurring element that is released into the environment through both natural processes and human activities. However, human activities, particularly industrial processes, have significantly increased the amount of mercury in the environment, leading to widespread pollution. Mercury pollution has a long history that spans several centuries. Mercury has been used in various applications throughout history due to its unique properties. Some common uses include the production of thermometers, barometers, electrical switches, fluorescent lamps, dental amalgams, and certain batteries. It has also been used in industrial processes, such as gold and silver mining, and as a catalyst in chemical reactions (IARC, 1993).

Mercury is extremely toxic to all living organisms in the environment. Its vapors can be inhaled and absorbed through the lungs, while ingesting mercury compounds or contaminated food can lead to poisoning. Mercury exposure can cause severe health effects, particularly on the nervous system, kidneys, and cardiovascular system. Developing fetuses and young children are particularly vulnerable to the harmful effects of mercury. Mercury exists in various forms: elemental and inorganic (where people might be exposed through their occupation); and organic (e.g., methyl mercury) (Harda, 1978). These forms of mercury differ in their degree of toxicity and in their effects on all the nervous, digestive and immune systems, and on lungs, kidneys, skin and eyes (Bridges and Zalups, 2010). Mercury occurs naturally in the earth's crust. It is released into the environment through natural process like volcanic activity, weathering of rocks and also by the result of human activity. Human activity plays a main role in mercury release, as from coal-fired power stations, coal burning for heating and cooking, industrial processes, waste incinerators and as a result of mining for mercury, gold and other metals.

Mercury is a persistent pollutant that can accumulate in the environment and the food chain. It can be released into the air, water, and soil through natural processes, but human activities, such as coal combustion, industrial emissions, and improper disposal of mercury-containing products, are significant contributors to environmental mercury pollution. Once released, mercury can be transformed into methyl mercury, a highly toxic and bioaccumulative form that can concentrate in fish and other organisms. Due to the significant

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Establishment of administration and achievements during the Gupta period

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Abstract
This study delves into the administrative complexities and socio-economic advancements of the Gupta Empire, shedding light on governance, cultural norms, and economic progress during this epoch of Indian history. It scrutinizes the decentralized administrative structure, spotlighting the roles of regional governors and local assemblies in managing diverse territories. Additionally, it explores the thriving trade and commerce, both domestically and internationally, underscoring the resilient economy and the Gupta Empire's significant contributions to various sectors like metallurgy, agriculture, and infrastructure development. Moreover, the study touches upon the social fabric, cultural values, and ethical principles prevalent during the Gupta era, exhibiting the simplicity of life and the flourishing of art and architectural marvels. Utilizing historical texts and archaeological findings, this research aims to offer a comprehensive comprehension of the Gupta Empire's governance and societal panorama, underscoring its enduring impact on the trajectory of ancient Indian civilization.

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Keywords: Gupta Empire, Administrative Structure, Society, Trade and Commerce

1. Introduction

The period of the Gupta Empire, often hailed as India's golden age, extended from 300 to 600 CE, marking a significant epoch of remarkable advancements in fields including science, technology, engineering, art, and literature. Spanning regions across northern, central, and parts of southern India from 320 to 550 CE, the Gupta Empire exerted a profound influence on arts, architecture, sciences, religion, and philosophy during this era. The reign of Chandragupta I (320 – 335 CE) signaled an extraordinary expansion, signifying the end of 500 years of regional dominance and unrest following the decline of the Mauryas, and ushering in an era of prosperity and progress that endured for over two centuries, earning the designation of a "Golden Age" in India's historical records [1].

The Gupta dynasty, which held dominion over the Magadha region in present-day Bihar, India, governed a vast empire that extended across northern, central, and western India from the early 4th to the late 6th century CE. As Sheldon Pollock observed in 2006 [2], the Guptas aspired to a universal sovereignty, seeking dominion over all lands. While earlier accounts celebrated the Gupta period as the classical age of India, forming the bedrock of Indian literature, art, architecture, and philosophy, contemporary scholarship has begun to question some of these long-standing presumptions. A more holistic examination of Indian society and culture from the Mauryan to the Gupta era has prompted a reevaluation of these narratives. As Sailendra Nath Sen noted in 1999 [3], the society flourished harmoniously, fostering an environment of relative social inclusivity within the Gupta Empire.

While the Gupta era was traditionally acknowledged for its role in nurturing the development of the renowned Sanskrit epics and Indian art, recent studies have contributed to a more nuanced understanding of this period. The Gupta era also made significant contributions to the fields of astronomy, mathematics, and metallurgy, solidifying their legacy as patrons of a diverse range of intellectual and artistic pursuits.

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ఔచిత్యమ్

అంతర్జాల తెలుగు పరిశోధన మాసపత్రిక

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5. భారతదేశ స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటం: విప్లవోద్యమాల పాత్ర

డా. తి. తిరుమల వాసుదేవరావు
ఉపన్యాసకుడు మరియు చరిత్ర శాఖ అధ్యక్షుడు,
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భారత స్వాతంత్ర్యపోరాటం ప్రధానంగా శాంతియుతంగానే జరిగింది. ఇందులో ఒక వర్గం శాసనబద్ధమైన విజ్ఞప్తులు మీద ఆధారపడగా, మరొక వర్గం ప్రజా పోరాటాల మీద నమ్మకం కలిగి ఉండేది. శాసనబద్ధమైన విజ్ఞప్తుల మీద గాని, ప్రజా పోరాటాల మీద గాని నమ్మకం లేని మూడో వర్గం స్వాతంత్ర్యం సాధించాలనే లక్ష్యం కొరకు సాయుధపోరాటం మార్గం ఎన్నుకున్నారు. హింసాయుత మార్గాల ద్వారా దేశంలో బ్రిటిష్ వారి పాలనను అంతమొందించి సొంత పరిపాలన ప్రారంభించడం వారి లక్ష్యం. ఈ విప్లవకారులలో ఎక్కువమంది పట్టణ ప్రాంతాల్లో నివసించే మధ్యతరగతి కుటుంబ నేపథ్యం కలిగిన వారు మరియు విద్యాధికులు. రష్యాలోని నిహిలిస్టులు, ఇటలీలోని కార్బొనరీలు, ఐర్లాండ్ లోని సిన్ ఫెన్ ఉద్యమకారుల కార్యకలాపాలు వీరికి ప్రేరణ కలిగించాయి. ఈ ఉద్యమాలు స్వేచ్ఛ మరియు స్వాతంత్ర్య స్ఫూర్తిని నింపి, భారతీయ ప్రజలను ఉత్తేజపరిచాయి. భారతదేశ చరిత్రలో ఈ కీలక ఘట్టాలను సమగ్రంగా విశ్లేషించడం ద్వారా ఈ వ్యాసం భారతదేశ సార్వభౌమాధికారం కోసం పోరాడి తమ ప్రాణాలను త్యాగపూరితంగా అందించిన విప్లవ వీరుల పై అంతర్దృష్టిని చిత్రిస్తుంది.

Keywords: స్వాతంత్ర్యపోరాటం, బ్రిటిష్ వలసపాలన, [illegible] గాంగ్, కకోరి కుట్ర, వామపక్షభావజాలం

1. ఉపోద్ఘాతం:

1857 తిరుగుబాటు వైఫల్యం తరువాత దేశంలో విప్లవ కార్యకలాపాలు కొంతకాలం అజ్ఞాతంగా కొనసాగినా వేగంగా బలం పుంజుకుని భారత స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటంలో అంతర్భాగంగా తమ పాత్రను పోషించాయి. ఈ పోరాటాలకు పరాకాష్టగా ఆజాద్ హింద్ ఫౌజ్ కార్యకలాపాలను మనం గమనించవచ్చును. బెంగాల్ విభజన సందర్భంగా జరిగిన వందేమాతరం ఉద్యమం సందర్భంగా అతివాద నాయకుల దేశభక్తి, జాతీయవాదం ఈ విప్లవ వీరులకు సైద్ధాంతిక భావజాలం అందించాయి. ఈ విప్లవ కార్యకలాపాలు ప్రధానంగా మహారాష్ట్ర, బెంగాలు, పంజాబ్ ప్రాంతాలలో కేంద్రీకృతమయ్యాయి. మహారాష్ట్ర ప్రాంతానికి చెందిన వాసుదేవ్ బల్వంత్ ఫడ్కే విప్లవ వీరులలో ప్రారంభకుడిగా పిలుస్తారు[1]. 1857 తిరుగుబాటులో చురుకుగా పాల్గొన్న మహారాష్ట్ర ప్రాంత ప్రతినిధిగా ఫడ్కేను మనం గమనించగలం.బ్రిటిష్ వారికి వ్యతిరేకంగా విప్లవ కార్యకలాపాలు నిర్వహిస్తున్న ఇతడిని హైదరాబాదు నిజాము బ్రిటిష్ వారికి అప్పగించారు. బ్రిటిష్ వారు ఇతడిని ఆడెన్ జైలుకు తరలించగా ఫిబ్రవరి 17, 1883న అక్కడనే మరణించారు[2].

2. మిత్ర మేళ - అభినవ భారత్:

చాపేకర్ సోదరులు అని పిలవబడే బాలకృష్ణ చాపేకర్ మరియు దామోదర్ చాపేకర్ అనే సోదరులు 1893లో "హిందూ ధర్మ పరిరక్షణ సభ" అనే విప్లవ సంఘాన్ని పూనాలో స్థాపించారు [3,4,5]. 1897 లో పూనాలో ప్లేగు వ్యాధి వ్యాపించినప్పుడు. ప్లేగు కమీషనర్ గా పని చేస్తున్న ర్యాండ్ అనే బ్రిటిష్ అధికారి నిరంకుశత్వం గా వ్యవహరించి ప్రజల మత భావాలను దెబ్బతీయడంతో ఇతడిని ఈ సోదరులు హత్య చేశారు[6]. ఆంగ్ల ప్రభుత్వం వీరిని ఉరితీసింది. సావర్కర్ సోదరులు గణేష్ సావర్కర్ మరియు వినాయక్ దామోదర్ సావర్కర్ అనే సోదరులు[7], 1899 నందు నాసిక్ లో "మిత్ర మేళ" అనే విప్లవ సంఘాన్ని స్థాపించారు[8]. 1904 ఈ సంస్థ పేరును తరువాత "అభినవ భారత్" గా మార్చారు[9]. ఈ సోదరులను బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం అండమాన్ దీవులలో గల కాలాపాని జైల్లో నిర్బంధించి శిక్ష విధించింది. ఈ విప్లవ సంస్థలోని మరొక విప్లవకారుడు మదన్ లాల్ ధింగ్రా లండన్ లో కర్జన్ విల్లి అనే ఆంగ్ల అధికారిని జూలై 1, 1909 లో హత్య చేసి ఉరిశిక్షకు గురి అయ్యారు[10]. బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం పై భారతీయ యువకులలో పెరుగుతున్న వ్యతిరేకత, అసంతృప్తి ఈ సందర్భంగా వెల్లడి అవుతున్నది.

మహారాష్ట్ర, బెంగాల్ ప్రాంతాల్లో ప్రారంభమైన ప్రభుత్వ వ్యతిరేక హింస కార్యకలాపాలు దక్షిణ భారతదేశంలో కూడా ప్రతిధ్వనించాయి. తమిళనాడులో దేశభక్తి ఉత్తేజపరమైన వాళ్ళుగా భావించిన యువకుల సమూహం నీలకంఠ బ్రహ్మచారి, వాంచి అయ్యర్ మొదలుగువారు "భారతమాత అసోసియేషన్" అనే విప్లవ సంస్థను స్థాపించారు[11].

ప్రభుత్వ అణిచివేతకు వ్యతిరేకంగా వాంచి అయ్యర్ తిరునల్వేలి కలెక్టర్ ఆష్ ను హత్య చేసి, సంచలనం సృష్టించారు. నీలకంఠ బ్రహ్మచారి నిర్బంధానికి గురికాగా, వాంచి అయ్యర్ ఆత్మహత్య చేసుకున్నారు[6].

3. అనుశీలన సమితి:

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❋ ఆచార్యులకు, అధ్యాపకులకు, పరిశోధకులకు, తెలుగుభా

ఔచిత్యమ్
అంతర్జాల తెలుగు పరిశోధన మాసపత్రిక

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4. చైతన్య శిఖరం 'అయ్యం కాళీ'

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ఉపన్యాసకులు మరియు చరిత్ర శాఖ అధ్యక్షులు,
ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ మరియు పీజీ కళాశాల,
నగరి, చిత్తూరు, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్
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వ్యాససంగ్రహం:

సామాజిక అసమానతలు ఉన్న దేశం మేధోపరంగాను, ఆర్థికంగాను అభ్యున్నతి సాధించలేదు. దేశంలో నెలకొన్న ఈ సామాజిక అసమానతలను నిర్మూలించడానికి ప్రయత్నించడమే కాక, నిర్మాణాత్మకమైన కృషిచేసి ఆధునిక భారతదేశంలో నవ సమాజ స్థాపనకు బాటలు వేసిన భారతదేశపు మహోన్నత వ్యక్తి అయ్యం కాళీ. సామాజిక వివక్ష, అసమాన తీరుపై నిబద్ధతతో కూడిన అలుపెరుగని పోరాటం చేసిన అయ్యం కాళీ నిర్ణయాత్మకమైన ఫలితాలను సాధించారు. బహుముఖమైన ప్రతిభను కనబరుస్తూ ఒకవైపున తన వర్గానికి విముక్తి పోరాటంలో నాయకత్వం వహించి దిశా నిర్దేశం చేస్తూ మరొకవైపున చట్టసభల ద్వారా శాసనబద్ధమైన మార్పులకు కృషి చేయడమే కాక, ముందు చూపుతో విద్య యొక్క ప్రాధాన్యతను గ్రహించి తమ వర్గంలో విద్యాభివృద్ధి కొరకు నిరంతరం తపించడం అయ్యం కాళీ యొక్క దార్శనికతను తెలుపుతున్నది. తరతరాల సంప్రదాయ నిర్బంధాల నుండి బయటపడడానికి మహిళల పోరాటానికి ముందుండి నాయకత్వం వహించడం అయ్యం కాళీ మానవతావాదాన్ని ప్రతిబింబిస్తున్నది. అయ్యం కాళీ కార్యదక్షతకు దేశంలో అన్ని రంగాలలోనూ పులయర్ కులం వారి ప్రాతినిధ్యం గుర్తుగా నిలుస్తున్నది. అయ్యం కాళీ గురించి, అతని జీవిత కాలంలోని పరిస్థితుల గురించి వివిధ పరిశోధన వ్యాసాలలో వెల్లడి అయిన అంశాలను క్రోడీకరిస్తూ, ఆ కాలంనాటి సమాజ పరిస్థితులు మరియు అయ్యం కాళీ చేసిన సామాజిక అభ్యుదయ కృషి గురించి సమగ్ర చిత్రాన్ని అందించే ప్రయత్నం ఈ వ్యాసంలో చేస్తున్నాము

Keywords: కులవ్యవస్థ, పులయర్ కులం, సామాజికన్యాయం, కట్టుబానిసత్వం, మానవ హక్కులు

1. ఉపోద్ఘాతం:

కులవ్యవస్థ అసంఖ్యాకాలతో కూడిన అవ్యవస్థ. ఇందులోని అంతర్గతమైనది మరింత అన్యాయం. కుల దొంతరలలో అడుగున ఉన్న పంచమ కులాలపై అమానవీయ నిబంధనలు విధించి, వారి ఆర్థిక మూలాలను బలహీనపరచి, మానవ హక్కులు నిరాకరించి, వారిని అంతిమ్యుల స్థాయికి తీసుకువచ్చారు.

కులవ్యవస్థ కరుడుగట్టి కాఠిన్యాన్ని కనపరిచిన కేరళ ప్రాంతంలో ట్రావెన్ కోర్ సంస్థానం హిందూ సంప్రదాయాల ఆశ్రమంగా పేరు పొందింది[1]. కారు చీకటిలో కాంతి కిరణంగా ఒక దళిత నైతానాయకుడు అయ్యంకాళీ ఆవిర్భవించి, పక్షపాత ధర్మాన్ని, మానవ సమాజ ధర్మాలను మంటగలిపిన అగ్రకుల అధికారం పై నిరంతర పోరాటాన్ని చేస్తూ తన జాతిని జాగృతి పరిచారు [2].

అయ్యంకాళీ కేరళ ప్రాంతంలో పులయర్ అనే దళిత కులంలో మాల, అయ్యన్ దంపతులకు 28 ఆగష్టు 1863 లో జన్మించారు[3]. బాల్యంలో కాళీ అని పిలవబడిన వీరు తండ్రి పేరును కలుపుకొని అయ్యం కాళీ గా మారారు. ద్రావిడ మూలాలు గల పులయర్ కులం వారు కేరళ, తమిళనాడు, కర్ణాటక ప్రాంతాలలో విస్తరించి ఉన్నారు. తనకు, పరమ అప్పటికి [illegible] ఉన్న సందేశ్వర ఇద్దరిని (అవలోకనాథర్ ఆలయం,తిరువనంతపురం) [illegible] (పులయ పురాణం) నయనార్లలో ఒకరైన నందనార్ [4] ([illegible]) ఈ పులయర్ కులం వారే. పులయర్ లకు భూమి హక్కు [illegible] వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు బానిసలుగా జీవనం కొనసాగించేవారు. పులయర్ కులస్థులను వ్యవసాయానికి ఉపయోగపడే ఒక అంతువుగా చూసేవారు భూస్వాములు[5].

2. విద్యాసంకల్పయాత్ర:

ట్రావెన్ కోర్ రాజులు కుల సంప్రదాయాలకు సంరక్షకులుగా మారి చట్టాలను కట్టుబాట్లుగా అమలు పరుస్తూ సమాజాన్ని అణిచివేశారు [6]. ప్రభుత్వ రికార్డుల్లో పులయర్ కులం వారి ప్రవేశం నిరాకరించబడింది [7]. ఈ నిర్బంధాలపై కలత చెందిన అయ్యం కాళీ ఉన్నత కులం వారి వస్త్రధారణను అనుసరిస్తూ తెలుపాగ ధరించి అగ్రవర్ణాల వారికే పరిమితమైన ఎద్దు బండిపై ప్రయాణం చేస్తూ అగ్రవర్ణాల కుటుంబాలకు సవాలుగా నిలిచారు. నిరంతర చైతన్య జ్వాల అయిన అయ్యంకాళీ ఎద్దుల బండి పై 1893లో చేసిన ఈ ప్రయాణం "విల్లువండి యాత్ర", "స్వాతంత్ర్యం కొరకు యాత్రగా" చరిత్రలో ప్రసిద్ధిగాంచింది [8]. చరిత్ర గమనంలో అయ్యంకాళీ పోరాటం సమ సమాజ స్థాపన దిశగా ఒక మైలురాయిగా గుర్తించబడింది.

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9. శాసనాలు: శ్రీశైలక్షేత్ర చారిత్రక ప్రస్తావనలు

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[illegible]

Keywords: [illegible]

1. [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

[illegible]

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ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ, పీజీ కళాశాల,
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వ్యాససంగ్రహం:

చరిత్రరచనలో ఆధారాలు కీలకపాత్ర పోషిస్తాయి. ఈ ఆధారాలు లభించని చరిత్ర కథగా మిగిలిపోతుంది. ఈ చారిత్రక ఆధారాలను పరిరక్షించడంలో భారతీయులు చూపిన నిర్లక్ష్యం అపారమైన దేశ చరిత్ర కాలగర్భంలో కలిసిపోయేటట్లు విధంగా చేసింది. ప్రాచీనదేవాలయాలు చరిత్ర, సంస్కృతి పరిశోధకులకు తరగని గనులు లాంటివి. వీటిపై అనేక పరిశోధనల ద్వారా అప్పటి కాల పరిస్థితులపై సమగ్రమైన విశ్లేషణ చేయవచ్చును. చరిత్ర రచనలో శాసనాధారాలు అతి కీలకమైనవి. ఈ వ్యాస రచన విషయ సేకరణ కొరకు ప్రాథమిక ఆధారాలుగా ఎపిగ్రాఫియా ఇండికా, సౌత్ ఇండియన్ ఇన్స్క్రిప్షన్స్ వాల్యూములు, ద్వితీయ ఆధారాలుగా వివిధ ప్రామాణిక చరిత్ర గ్రంథాలు, మరియు పరిశోధన పత్రాలు ఉపయోగించడమైనది. చరిత్ర రచనలో శాసనాధారాలు అతి కీలకమైనవి. ఈ వ్యాసంలో శ్రీశైలదేవాలయం గురించి ప్రస్తావించిన కొన్ని శాసనాలలోని సమాచారాన్ని క్రోడీకరిస్తూ, విశ్లేషించడం జరిగింది. వివిధ శతాబ్దాలలో విస్తరించి ఉన్న ఈ శాసనాలు ఈ దేవాలయం ప్రాముఖ్యతను పునరుద్ఘాటిస్తాయి.

Keywords: ద్వాదశ జ్యోతిర్లింగక్షేత్ర, శివ-శక్తి పీఠాలు, మల్లికార్జున స్వామి, శాసనాలు, అనవేమ రెడ్డి, కృష్ణదేవరాయలు.

1. ఉపోద్ఘాతం:

దక్షిణ భారతదేశంలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రంలోని కర్నూలు జిల్లా లో తూర్పు కనుమలు వద్ద శ్రీశైల ప్రాంతంలో దట్టమైన నల్లమల కొండలలో వెలసిన ప్రముఖ శైవక్షేత్రం శ్రీశైలం. ఈ పుణ్యక్షేత్రం శ్రీ పర్వతం, శ్రీగిరి మొదలైన పేర్లతో పిలువబడుతూ, దక్షిణ కైలాసంగా ప్రసిద్ధి చెందింది. ఈ పుణ్యక్షేత్రంలో పార్వతీదేవి భ్రమరాంబ గాను, ఈశ్వరుడు మల్లికార్జునుడు గాను భక్తుల చేత పూజలు అందుకుంటున్నారు.

శ్రీ శైల క్షేత్రాన్ని శివపురాణ చెందిన జ్యోతిర్లింగాలలో ఒకటిగా భావిస్తారు అదే విధంగా ఇక్కడ వెలసిన భ్రమరాంబ దేవత స్థానాన్ని శక్తిపీఠంగా భావిస్తారు. శ్రీశైలం ద్వాదశ జ్యోతిర్లింగ మరియు అష్టాదశ శక్తి పీఠం గాను విలసిల్లుతున్నది. భారతదేశంలో ఈ విధమైన శివ-శక్తి పీఠాలు మూడు ఉన్నాయి. అవి వారణాసి, ఉజ్జయిని మరియు శ్రీశైలం.

2. ఆధ్యాత్మిక ప్రాముఖ్యత:

ఈ పవిత్ర క్షేత్ర ప్రాంతం ఉత్తర 16° -12 అక్షాంశాలు, 78°s తూర్పు రేఖాంశాల మధ్య నెలకొని 384 కి.మీ పొడవు, 384 కి.మీ వెడల్పుల తో నాలుగు ప్రధాన ద్వారాలు గా శైవ దేవాలయాలను కలిగి విస్తృత వైశాల్యంతో విస్తరించి ఉంది. శ్రీశైల శిఖరము భూమట్టానికి ఎత్తు 472.8 మీ[1]. ఈ ప్రాంతాన్ని భూమండల నాభి ప్రాంతంగా పరిగణిస్తూ వేదకాలంనుండి, పూజల సందర్భంగా భౌగోళిక గుర్తింపుకు ఈ ప్రాంతాన్ని ప్రామాణికంగా తీసుకుంటూ ఉంటారు. (**జంబూ ద్వీపే, భరతవర్షే-, భరతఖండే, మేరో దక్షిణదిగ్భాగే, శ్రీశైలస్య నైరుతి ప్రాంతం, కృష్ణాగోదావర్యోర్మధ్యప్రదేశే, స్వగృహే**......)

బౌద్ధ మతం తో ఈ ప్రాంతానికి ప్రత్యేక అనుబంధం ఉంది. ఇక్కడ క్రీ.శ మొదటి శతాబ్ది నాటికి బౌద్ధ మతం వ్యాపించినట్లు భావిస్తున్నారు. చైనా బౌద్ధ యాత్రికులు ఫాహియాన్, హుయాన్ సాంగ్ నాగార్జున కొండ లోయలో గల శ్రీ పర్వతాన్ని ప్రస్తావించారు. ప్రఖ్యాత బౌద్ధ గురువు ఆచార్య నాగార్జునుడు ఈ ప్రాంతం వాడని భావిస్తున్నారు.

శ్రీ శైల క్షేత్రం జంగమూల ప్రధాన స్థావరం గా విలసిల్లినది.. మరియు వీర శైవుల పంచ ప్రధాన మఠాలలో ఒకటి [2][3]. స్థానిక ప్రజల నమ్మకం ప్రకారం ఈ తూర్పు కనుమల కొండల వరుసలను మహాసర్పంతో పోలుస్తారు. పాము తోక భాగంలో శ్రీశైలం, వీపుపై అహోబిలం, పడగ పై తిరుమల మరియు నోటి వద్ద శ్రీకాళహస్తి దేవాలయాలు నెలకొని ఉన్నాయని భావిస్తారు[4]. శ్రీశైల శిఖరం దృష్ట్వా పునర్జన్మ న విద్యతే శ్రీశైలం దర్శనం మాత్రం చేత మానవులు జనన-మరణ వృత్తం నుంచి బయటపడి, అమరత్వం సాధిస్తారని భక్తుల నమ్మకం.

శివలింగాలను పంచభూతాత్మకంగా పృథ్వి లింగాలు, జల లింగాలు, తేజో లింగాలు, వాయు లింగాలు మరియు ఆకాశలింగాలుగా వర్గీకరిస్తారు. శ్రీశైలంలోని శివలింగం తేజో లింగాల వర్గానికి చెందింది. ఈ పంచభూత లింగాలకు ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహిస్తూ తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలలో కృష్ణా జిల్లా లోని కొలంకాలోని నడుమూరులోని పృథ్వి లింగం - అక్కడికి సమీపంలోని ఘంటసాల లో గల జలధీశ్వర లింగం - శ్రీశైలంలో తేజోలింగం - శ్రీకాళహస్తిలో వాయు లింగం - పాలకొల్లు

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ఔచిత్యమ్
అంతర్జాల తెలుగు పరిశోధన మాసపత్రిక

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6. తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలలో ఆధునిక విద్య: వికాసం

డా. జి. తిరుమల వాసుదేవరావు
ఉపన్యాసకుడు & చరిత్రశాఖ అధ్యక్షుడు
ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల (A),
నగరి, చిత్తూరుజిల్లా, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్.
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వ్యాససంగ్రహం:

సమాజాన్ని ప్రభావితం చేసే అంశాలలో విద్యావ్యవస్థను కీలక స్థానంగా గుర్తిస్తారు. ఆధునిక విద్యావ్యవస్థ తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలలో వివిధ రంగాలపై బలమైన ప్రభావాన్ని చూపింది. ఈ ఆధునిక విద్య తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలలో విస్తృతమైన సామాజిక మార్పులకు కారణంగా నిలిచింది. ఈ ప్రభావాల గురించి విస్తృతమైన చర్చలు, రచనలు జరిగాయి. తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలలో ఆధునిక విద్య వ్యాప్తి యూరోపియన్ రాకతో ప్రారంభమైనది. ఈ కృషిలో ఈస్ట్ ఇండియా కంపెనీ అధికారులు, క్రైస్తవ మిషనరీలు మరియు స్థానిక రాజులు కీలక పాత్ర పోషించారు. ఈ ఆధునిక విద్య వ్యాప్తిలో కొన్ని పరిమితులు ఉన్న, విస్తృతమైన సుగుణాలు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ పరిశోధన వ్యాసం కొరకు వివిధ ప్రామాణిక గ్రంథాలను మరియు పరిశోధన వ్యాసాలలో ని కీలక విషయాలను, అంశాలను క్రోడీకరించి రేఖామాత్రంగా స్పృశించటం జరిగింది.

Keywords: ఆధునిక విద్య , విలియమ్ షర్మ్, సర్ థామస్ మన్రో, చార్లెస్ వుడ్, ఫ్రాన్సిస్ వ్యాలెంటిన్ స్మిత్, మహారాజా విజయ రామ గజపతి, సామినేని ముద్దు నరసింహనాయుడు.

1. ఉపోద్ఘాతం:

మానవ సమాజాలలో ఒక తరం వారు తెలుసుకొని, సముపార్జించుకున్న విషయ పరిజ్ఞానాన్ని మరియు నైపుణ్యాలను భావితరాలకు అందించడానికి రూపొందించుకున్న శక్తివంతమైన సాధనమే విద్యావ్యవస్థ. ఈ విద్యా వ్యవస్థ ద్వారా మనిషి తన చుట్టూ ఉన్న ప్రపంచం పై మనస్ఫూర్తిగా అర్థంచేసుకున్న ఈ విషయ జ్ఞానం మరియు నైపుణ్యాల ద్వారా ఉద్యోగ అవకాశాల్ని సంపాదించుకున్నారు.

అయితే వివిధ సమాజాల మధ్య ఈ విద్యలోని ప్రాధాన్యతా అంశాలు మారుతూ ఉంటాయి. ప్రాచీన, మధ్యయుగాలలో మతనమ్మకాలకు అనుగుణంగా విద్యా లక్ష్యాలను రూపొందించుకునే వాళ్ళు. ఆధునిక యుగ ఆరంభంలో పాశ్చాత్య దేశాలలోని విద్యా విధానం శాస్త్రీయతను సంతరించుకుని ప్రామాణికంగా రూపొందింది. భారతదేశంలో వర్తకం కొరకు ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రవేశించిన ఇంగ్లీషు వారు పాలకులు తమ ఆధునిక విద్యా విధానాన్ని తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలకు పరిచయం చేశారు.

2. విద్యావ్యవస్థ – నేపథ్యం:

యూరప్ లో ఆధునిక యుగ ప్రారంభంలో మేధావుల వర్గంలో హేతుబద్ధమైన విజ్ఞాన చర్చ శాస్త్రీయ ఆలోచనా ధోరణి వ్యాపించింది[1]. దీనితో క్రైస్తవ మత ఆచార వ్యవహారాలపై విమర్శ బయలుదేరి మత సంస్కరణోద్యమం ప్రారంభమైనది. క్రైస్తవ మతం వివిధ శాఖలుగా చీలి బలహీన పడటంతో, ఈ శాఖలు తమ సిద్ధాంతాలను ప్రచారం చేయడానికి పోటీపడి ప్రయత్నించాయి. దీని ఫలితంగా ఆసియా, ఆఫ్రికా ఖండాలలో క్రైస్తవ మత ప్రచారం ప్రారంభమైనది. వివిధ యూరోపియన్ దేశాలకు మరియు అమెరికా దేశానికి చెందిన క్రైస్తవ మిషనరీలు ఈ కృషిలో భాగస్వాములయ్యారు[2]. సాహసవంతులైన యువకులు మతపరమైన భావాలతో ప్రేరేపించబడి సుదూర ప్రాంతాలు ప్రయాణించి ఎన్నో ఇబ్బందులు అధిగమించి తమ మత ప్రచార కార్యకలాపాలు నిర్వహించారు.

ఈ కృషిలో భాగంగా వారు స్థానిక భాషలను అధ్యయనం చేయడం, ముద్రణ కొరకు లిపి సిద్ధపరచడం, బోధన సంస్థలను, వైద్యాలయాలను నిర్వహించడం తో పాటుగా స్థానిక భాషలలోని సాహిత్యాన్ని అధ్యయనం చేయడం లాంటి అభ్యుదయ కార్యకలాపాలను కూడా వీరు తమ మత ప్రచారంతో పాటుగా నిర్వహించారు.

కల్నల్ కోలిన్ మెకంజీ, అలెగ్జాండర్ డంకన్ కాంప్‌బెల్, చార్లెస్ ఫిలిప్ బ్రౌన్ మొదలగు ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులు మరియు మత ప్రచారకులు విలియమ్ షర్మ్, ఎడ్వర్డ్ ప్రిట్చెట్, జాన్ గార్డెన్ మొదలగువారు తెలుగు భాషాభివృద్ధికి చేసిన సేవలను తెలుగు ప్రజలు కృతజ్ఞతా పూర్వకంగా స్మరించుకొని వారి పనుల నుండి నిరంతరం స్ఫూర్తి పొందుతూ ఉంటారు[3].

ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతంలో ఈస్ట్ ఇండియా కంపెనీ పరిపాలన ప్రారంభించక ముందు ఈ ప్రాంతంలో స్థానిక సంప్రదాయ విద్యా విధానం అమలులో ఉండేది. ఈ సంప్రదాయ భారతీయ విద్యా విధానంలో మత పరమైన సాహిత్యంతో పాటుగా చదవడం, రాయడం మరియు ప్రాథమిక గణితం బోధించేవాళ్ళు[4]. బ్రాహ్మణులకు, వైశ్యులకు పరిమితమైన ఈ విద్య ఐదు సంవత్సరాలు కంటే ఎక్కువ కాలం కొనసాగేది. బ్రాహ్మణ బాలురకు మాత్రమే ఉన్నత విద్య అవకాశం లభించేది. కుల ప్రాతిపదికన

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Original Article

Entropy generation minimization in the Carreau nanofluid flow over a convectively heated inclined plate with quadratic thermal radiation and chemical reaction: A Stefan blowing application

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Abstract

Entropy analysis can help to identify the sources of entropy generation in a heat transfer process more accurately than other methods, such as energy efficiency analysis. This is because entropy analysis takes into account the quality of energy as well as its quantity. Nanofluids have already been shown to have superior heat transfer characteristics compared to conventional fluids. Stefan blowing can further enhance the heat transfer capabilities of nanofluids by increasing the mass flux and turbulence at the surface. This can be beneficial in a wide range of applications, such as heat exchangers, electronic cooling, and solar energy devices. The convective boundary condition accounts for heat transfer effects, influencing temperature distribution and the thermal boundary layer. Depending on the direction of heat transfer, the convective boundary condition can induce cooling or heating effects on the inclined plate. This has practical implications for

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Ethnomedicinal importance of *Oroxylum indicum* by the tribal of Eastern ghats of North Coastal Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract: The paper deals with the ethnomedicinal importance of *Oroxylum indicum* (Linn.) Vent. belongs to the family Bignoniaceae by the tribal people of Eastern ghats of North Coastal Andhra Pradesh. The plant used to cure a variety of ailments such as abdomen pains, Asthma, Cough, Cuts, Diarrhea, Galactagogue, jaundice, Leg pains, Leucorrhoea, Lungs pains, menorrhagia, Oedema, Piles, Post-partum problems, Respiratory problems, Rheumatism, rib pains, Snake bite, swellings, wounds. Eight practices were found to be new.

Keywords: Ethnomedicine, *Oroxylum indicum*, Eastern ghats, North coastal Andhra.

In Andhra Pradesh, 10 communities *viz.*, *Bodo Gadaba, Chenchu, Dongria Khond, Bondo Porja, Gutob Gadaba, Khond Porja, Konda Reddi, Konda Savara, Kutia Khond* and *Parengi Porja* are recognized as PVTGs and except *Chenchu* and *Konda Reddi* the rest are present in the study area. It falls in between 81° 51' and 84° 46' of Eastern longitude and 17° 45' and 19° 40' Northern latitude with a total area of 10,860 sq. km. covering 23 mandals of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts with 4002 scheduled villages with a total population of 42,88,113 of which the tribes are 6,18,500 (14.42%) and the Primitive and Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) constitutes 1,76,324 (4.11%) as per 2011 census. Though there are publications on ethnomedicine (Naidu et al. 2008, Rao et al. 2014, Rao et al. 2013, Rao and Kumari 202, Rao et al. 2006)

Materials and Methods

Interviews were conducted with PVTGs at their dwellings during 2008-2011. During oral interviews specific questions were asked and the information supplied by the informants was noted. The data were verified in different villages among the interviewers showing the same plant sample and even with the same informants on different occasions. The knowledgeable informants were taken to the field and along with the collection of plants for the voucher specimens, the use of plants as given by the tribal informants was noted. The field trips were meant for gathering information on medicinal plants used by them, the method and time of collection, ingredients used, mode of application, dosage and duration were recorded. In 95 pockets of the study area, 139 *vaidhyas* and practitioners were consulted. Each medicinal practice was cross checked with at least 3-4 informants. Voucher specimens were collected and deposited in the Herbarium of the Department of Botany, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam (AUV). Plant identifications were made with the help of Flora of the Presidency of Madras (Gamble and Fischer 1916-1935), Flora of Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (Rao and Kumari, 2002).

Original Research Paper

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Accountancy

AWARENESS ON MOBILE COMMERCE: A CASE STUDY AT NAGARI MANDAL OF CHITTOOR DISTRICT IN ANDHRAPRADESH

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ABSTRACT Mobile commerce also known as E-commerce involves using wireless handheld devices like cell phones and tablets to conduct commercial transactions online, including the purchase and sale of goods and services bills, banking services through online. Mobile Commerce is mixture of information and communication technology, mobile technology and internet. The main objective of this paper focus on mobile commerce and e commerce status like that mobile operations, internet usages in india, and Geographical profile of various levels of the respondents, awareness and utilization of different services in Nagari mandalam of chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh.

KEYWORDS : M-Commerce, Geographical profiles and utilization of mobile network services

INTRODUCTION:

Mobile commerce is refers to the buying and selling of goods and services through wireless handhelds devices such as smart phones and tablets. M-Commerce is a form of E-Commerce that enables users to access online shopping platforms without the use of desktop computer. Over time, contents delivery through wireless devices had become faster, more secure. As a result mobile commerce had grown rapidly use specific industries includes the financial and telecommunications, service and retail in information services. Mobile commerce adopted today are hotel booking and reservation, purchasing airline tickets, purchasing movie tickets and restaurant booking and reservation, online shopping through Amazon, Flipkart, Big basket and the list goes on. Booking of the cab through Ola and Uber is prevalent and well appreciated by all in India.

Mobile Commerce

Mobile commerce is a large subset of electronic commerce, a model where firms or individuals conduct business over the internet. As of 2023, nearly 97 percent of the Americans own a cell phone, and 85 percent of the them owned a Smartphone. This is up from 35percent in 2011. Now a day many product and services can transacted via m-commerce, including banking, investing and purchasing books, plane tickets and digital music etc. the rapid growth of mobile commerce has been driven by several factors including increased wireless handheld devices computing power, a proliferation on m-commerce applications, and resolution of security issues.

Mobile commerce adopted today are hotel booking and reservation, purchasing airline tickets, purchasing movie tickets and restaurant booking and reservation, online shopping through Amazon, Flipkart, Big basket and the list goes on. Booking of the cab through Ola and Uber is prevalent and well appreciated by all in India.

Need for the Study

The mobile cellular market is the fastest growing market regarding subscriber numbers and popularity in India. The substantial increase of the mobile users is linked with greater adoption for mobile commerce in India. As the Internet started to proliferate in many parts of the world, the mobile phone penetration also grew rapidly. With the development of wireless and mobile technologies, Mobile Commerce is expected to make a substantial impact on the business. Mobile commerce is quite popular in the developed countries, but in India, it is in a growing stage and yet to take off. At present, Indian users indulge in mobile purchases for high-value transactions such as entertainment services, games, and music downloads. The convergence of the two fastest growing industries- the internet and the mobile communication- has led to the creation of an emerging market for mobile commerce.

Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To study the socio-economic and demographic variables among mobile commerce service users in Nagari mandal.
- To identify the level of awareness of mobile commerce service users.
- To examine the use of mobile commerce services.

Research Methodology of the Study

This study is on both the primary data is collected through a well structured questionnaire to address the research questions. The relevant secondary data was collected from various journals, magazines, news papers, published information and details on websites for the study.

Limitations of the Study

- This study is constrained to Nagari Mandal of chittoor District only.
- The behavior of the people belonging to rest of Nagari.
- This study cannot be generalized, due to quick changes in technology, Customer preferences.

Status Of M- Commerce & E-commerce In India:

Now a day's mobile commerce has touched in every field of human life. People use internet for various purpose which includes emails, academic, financial and non financial information like that music video games on internet, chatting on online job searching, online banking etc,. India has day by day increasing in the number of internet and mobile commerce users in india.

Table No.1 Mobile Operators in India: Key Statistics

Telecom Operator	Total Subscriber
Airtel	22,92,67,770
VI	13,67,25,060
Reliance Communications	42,87,78,364
BSNL	2,70,66,371

Source: Internet

From the above table No.1 shows that with the growing momentum of wireless revolution and Mobile commerce explosion, it is evident that mobile devices are becoming a critical component of the new digital economy.

Table No.2 Internet penetration: India Vs World

Country	Percentage
America	96.6%
USA	98%
Japan	94%
Brazil	81.3%
China	71.3%

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CUSTOMERS SATISFACTION LEVAL OF INTERNET BANKING SERVICES: A CASE STUDY ON PAKALA MANDAL OF CHITTOOR (Dt.) IN ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT:

Now a day's technology has play a key role in modern society. Each and every task in the banking sector is digitalized. From the account opening to money transfer through online mode, eliminating the need for customers to visit banks and wait in long queues. This operation is very easy to customers and banking institutions. Online banking also encourages competition among banks to offer their customers better services and draw in a growing number of customers. To check the level of customer satisfaction among the 60 numbers randomly chosen. Online bill pay, money transfer, any time and any where use, update information, deliver services and save time and energy are directly related to customer satisfaction words internet banking in Pakala mandalam of chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh.

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Review Paper

Impact of Mercury on Health: A Comprehensive Review on its Consequences

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Mercury, Health, Consequences, Toxicity, Pollution

ABSTRACT

Mercury pollution is an ancient problem that has evolved into a global environmental concern. This comprehensive review examines the impact of mercury on health and explores the various consequences of its exposure. The review covers both historical and modern perspectives, encompassing the origins of mercury pollution, its role in industrial processes, and its widespread distribution in the environment. The review highlights the studies in Minamata tragedy, which brought global attention to the neurological and developmental effects of mercury poisoning. Regarding human health, the review covers a wide range of consequences, including neurological disorders, liver damage, cardiovascular effects, and reproductive issues. In conclusion, this comprehensive review highlights the urgent need for continued research, international collaboration, and stringent regulatory measures to mitigate the health consequences of mercury pollution. Understanding the health impacts of mercury pollution is crucial for implementing effective strategies to protect both humans and the environment from this hazardous metal.

Introduction

Mercury is a naturally occurring element that is released into the environment through both natural processes and human activities. However, human activities, particularly industrial processes, have significantly increased the amount of mercury in the environment, leading to widespread pollution. Mercury pollution has a long history that spans several centuries. Mercury has been used in various applications throughout history due to its unique properties. Some common uses include the production of thermometers, barometers, electrical switches, fluorescent lamps, dental amalgams, and certain batteries. It has also been used in industrial processes, such as gold and silver mining, and as a catalyst in chemical reactions (IARC, 1993).

Mercury is extremely toxic to all living organisms in the environment. Its vapors can be inhaled and absorbed through the lungs, while ingesting mercury compounds or contaminated food can lead to poisoning. Mercury exposure can cause severe health effects, particularly on the nervous system, kidneys, and cardiovascular system. Developing fetuses and young children are particularly vulnerable to the harmful effects of mercury. Mercury exists in various forms: elemental and inorganic (where people might be exposed through their occupation); and organic (e.g., methyl mercury) (Harda, 1978). These forms of mercury differ in their degree of toxicity and in their effects on all the nervous, digestive and immune systems, and on lungs, kidneys, skin and eyes (Bridges and Zalups, 2010). Mercury occurs naturally in the earth's crust. It is released into the environment through natural process like volcanic activity, weathering of rocks and also by the result of human activity. Human activity plays a main role in mercury release, as from coal-fired power stations, coal burning for heating and cooking, industrial processes, waste incinerators and as a result of mining for mercury, gold and other metals.

Mercury is a persistent pollutant that can accumulate in the environment and the food chain. It can be released into the air, water, and soil through natural processes, but human activities, such as coal combustion, industrial emissions, and improper disposal of mercury-containing products, are significant contributors to environmental mercury pollution. Once released, mercury can be transformed into methyl mercury, a highly toxic and bioaccumulative form that can concentrate in fish and other organisms. Due to the significant

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Transformation and Tracing the Historical Evolution of the Indian Education System

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ABSTRACT

Education in India has a rich history dating back to ancient times. The traditional Indian education system focuses not only on academic subjects but also on moral, spiritual, and physical development in a holistic education. However, the invasion of foreign powers and subsequent socio-political changes led to a decline in these institutions. The British colonial rule in India, starting from the 18th century, brought about a substantial transformation in the education system. The British introduced a formal education system, primarily to produce clerks and civil servants to serve their administrative needs. After India gained independence in 1947, efforts were made to restructure the education system to meet the requirements of a newly independent nation. The government prioritized the establishment of a comprehensive educational infrastructure, including schools, colleges, and universities, to promote literacy and knowledge dissemination across the country. Several educational commissions were set up to formulate policies and implement reforms to address issues of access, equity, and quality in education.

Key words: Education system, Ancient India, Medieval period, UGC, NEP.

INTRODUCTION

The educational legacy in the Indian subcontinent originated with the teaching of traditional disciplines such as Indian religions, mathematics, and logic in early Hindu and Buddhist centers of learning, including the ancient Takshashila (located in present-day Pakistan) and Nalanda (in India). The influence of Islamic education became embedded with the rise of Islamic empires in the region during the middle Ages. Subsequently, the advent of European powers introduced Western-style education to colonial India. The era of British colonial rule in the 19th century witnessed the establishment of numerous Western-style universities. A series of initiatives carried out over the first half of the 20th century laid the groundwork for the educational systems of the Republic of India, Pakistan, and other regions within the Indian subcontinent.

Education unlocks a realm of opportunities for individuals, granting them empowerment through knowledge. It involves the nurturing of learning through diverse means. While attending a formal school and learning from educators is a prevalent method, education transcends these boundaries. At its core, education fosters exploration and creativity. Throughout our lives, we continuously absorb information, whether through conscious effort or subconscious assimilation. Education encompasses the broad spectrum of acquiring knowledge, values, skills, habits, and beliefs.

I. Ancient Indian Education System

Education in India has a rich history dating back to ancient times. In ancient times, two distinct education systems, Vedic and Buddhist, emerged [1]. The Vedic system utilized Sanskrit as its medium of instruction, while the Buddhist system employed Pali. Education primarily revolved around the teachings of Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads, and Dharmasutras [2]. The foundational aim was to foster not only physical development but also inner growth, emphasizing virtues like humility, honesty, discipline, self-reliance, and reverence for all living beings. Instruction took place in various settings, including ashrams, Residentials, temples, and homes, often beneath the open sky, fostering a sense of freshness and vitality. The Residential education system, a residential model, functioned within the Guru's household or "Acharya," serving as the educational hub. Discipline and hard work formed the core principles, with students expected to assimilate knowledge from their gurus and apply it in practical life. The student-teacher

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