C 8 STUDENT CENTRIC METHODS:

SKR DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN is committed to the mission of ensuring maximum access to students from diverse socio-economic backgrounds and varied learning abilities. Teachers always adopt student-centric methods. For effective curriculum implementation, the College promotes blended mode interactive teaching. The use of various ICT tools by the teachers and its acceptance by the students has enhanced the teaching-learning experiences and rendered teaching-learning conceivable even during the pandemic.

Participative Learning:

Student Seminars:

Students actively participate in seminar presentations and develop presentation and communication skills.

Academic competitions:

They are frequently engaged in academic competitions like Quiz, Group Discussion, Essay Writing, Debate, Reciting poetry.

Team work:

Teamwork is encouraged among students in all NSS and Swach Bharat activities with a view to building social responsibility among them.

Practicals in Labs:

Students are motivated to take up various science experiments that enhance their participative learning.

Lab Courses:

All Science, Computer Science and Computer Applications courses have laboratory hours to complete lab courses with two credits each with external evaluation.

Projects:

Students are involved in major projects as a part of their elective paper. They are involved in minor projects as a part of Continuous Internal Assessment.

Participation in Events:

Students are involved in organizing all days of national and international importance and sports and cultural events.

Participation in Administration:

Students represented on various committees and clubs learn decision making and develop leadership qualities and organization skills.

Problem-Solving Methodology:

Study Projects:

Student Study Projects, Curriculum Project Works, and Community Service Projects are research-based and engage students in problem-solving methodologies.

Theory Courses:

Present Curriculum integrates problem-solving techniques and strategies, especially in the content of Science, Commerce, Economics and Social Work Courses.

Laboratory Courses:

All experiments as a part of laboratory courses are conducted in a problem-solving approach.

Discussions & Debates:

In the present competitive world, there is an utmost need to focus on communication skills. Most of the companies conduct a Group Discussion round as a part of the interview process for giving employment. Considering the need of the hour, we in our department train the student by conducting Group Discussions on any relevant topic for them to get acquainted with rules and regulations.

Group Discussions and Debates on various social and environmental issues are conducted with a problem-solving approach.

Peer learning and teaching:

As the pedagogy plays an important role in the teaching learning process and hence we, our opted them towards peer learning. Peer teaching is all about teaching peers and learning from their peers, which involves learners and teachers of the same or different, age groups or levels of intelligence. This assisted teaching helps the students to enhance their teaching skills. In addition to this, they get a platform to perform what they know which will pave them to drive away from the stage fear within themselves. Our college motivated the students towards peer learning which motivates the other peer with their experiences. It also useful to the others and also leads to problem Solving.

S.K.R. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE(WOMEN)
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM(Est.1968)

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT (2022-2023)

PROJECT TITLE:-POST HARVESTING TECHNIQUES

SIGNATURE OF THE LECTURER:-S.DIVYA SRI, CH.PRIYANKA

S.NO	ROLL NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT
1	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]
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S.K.R. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE(WOMEN)
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM(Estd.1968)
(Re-Accredited at B+Grade by NAAC, Affiliated to Adikavi Nannayya University)

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Project work on Post Harvesting Techniques

(2022-2023)

INTRODUCTION

A Study field trip was organised by the Department of Zoology, SKR College for Women, Rajamahendravaram with III B.Sc.CBZ (T.M, E.M) & M.Sc 70 students of this college to visit Kakinada Harbour on 03-02-2023 to collect fish, prawn and crabs and also observed the different Aquatic organisms and Post Harvesting techniques.

HANDLING OF FRESH FISH

Definition:

- Fish processing can be sub divided in to fish handling which is the preliminary processing of raw fish and the manufacture of fish products.
- In these days, fish processing is undertaken artisan fishermen on broad fishing or fish processing vessels and at fish processing plants.
- Fresh seafood profit potential is substantial because of relatively large margins and increased consumer concern for the nutritional quality of meat.
- Fish begin losing quality with moment they leave the water.
- So the most we can accomplish is to slow the rate of deterioration.
- It is not enough to buy or produce high quality fresh fish.
- The product must also have a reserve of quality to carry it to the consumers table.
- Consumers are critical judges who ultimately dictate a company sales, profits, growth potential.

Review of fish spoilage:

Bacteria:

• Bacteria are considered to be a primary cause of spoilage in fresh fish.

• The exist as a normal condition in the intestinal tract, slime and gills of fish and contribute the sour and putrid odors, characteristics of spoiled fish.

• Bacterial growth and its effects on quality are detailed.

Enzymes:

• Fish are poikilothermic animals. Their body temperature fluctuates with the surrounding water.

• Many species must tolerate a wide seasonal temperature range.
• In fish, chemically active proteins known as enzymes functioning at low temperature range.

• After death, the enzymes important for body building reactions may reserve and begin tobreak down muscle while other enzymes eat through the digestive tract into surrounding tissues.

• Perhaps even more significant enzymatic activity release simple protein building blocks (Amino acids and peptide chains) that are readily used as food by bacteria.

Chemical changes:

• Sea foods have a large proportion of soft, poly unsaturated fats and oils that are highly vulnerable to attack from O2 oxidation. That condition leads to rancidity.

• Although more commonly associated with frozen fish than fresh some fish may develop pronounced fishy flavors due to oxidation even when held fresh fish.

• The problem is aggravated by exposure to light and by some metals such as those found in cigarette ash and the iron present in red flesh.

OTHER FACTORS:

• Like other meat animals, fish enter rigor mortis (Stiffing due to muscular contraction) after death with a constant drop in PH.

• Fish have natural defenses against bacteria which continue to function at a reduced level until after they come out of rigor mortis.

• Rapid cooling to 32°F can greatly retard rigor mortis.

• Gain or loss of moisture occasionally affects the appearance and flavor of fresh fish.

Temperature:

• The importance of keeping sea food at low temperature cannot be overstated.

• The growth of bacteria and chemicals activity is directly related to temperature.

• Storage can be extended several days when temperature is decreased from 35°F to 32°F.

Sanitation and Quality Control

Sanitation in fish processing plants

- Sanitation refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and adequate treatment and disposal of excreta and sewage.
- Preventing human contact with feces is part of sanitation.
- This is generally done by hand washing with soap.
- Sanitation system aims to protect the fish products by providing a clean environment which will stop the transmission of diseases to humans especially through the oral route.
- For example diarrhea a main cause of food adulteration human beings, can be reduced through ecological and personal sanitations.

Purpose of sanitation:

- The overall purpose of sanitation is to provide a healthy living environment for everyone to protect the natural resources such as surface water, groundwater,
- soil and to provide safety, security.
- One of the main challenges is to provide sustainable sanitation in developing countries like India.
- Maintaining and sustaining sanitation involve technological, institutional and social aspects.
- Sanitation infrastructure has to be adapted to meet several specific contexts including consumer's expectations and local resources.
- In food processing plants, both technological and personal sanitation play an important role in providing safety and security to the health of public who consume these food products.

QUALITY CONTROL OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

- It is the totality of features and characteristics of a product or service that bear on its ability to safety stated or implied needs.
- The quality of fish and fish products relies principally on safe and hygienic early produced products.
- Good hygienic practices in the handling, manufacturing, refrigerating and transportation of fish and fish products and sufficient different

S.K.R. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE (WOMEN), RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

PROJECTS-LIST 2022-2023

S.NO	YEAR	SEMESTER	TOPIC	FACULTY GUIDE
1	I BSC	I	Calendar application	B. Bhuvaneswari
2		II	Sorting techniques in data structures	N. Mounica Mahad
3	II BSC	III	Student management system	N. Mounica Mahad
4		IV-4A	Calculator application	B. Bhuvaneswari
5		IV-4B	Batch processing	N. Mounica Mahad
6	III BSC	V-6A	Web page creation	B. Bhuvaneswari
7		V-7A	E-commerce	N. Mounica Mahad

Signature of In-charge

Signature of Principal

PRINCIPAL
S.K.R. Government Degree College (Women)
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM.
East Godavari Dist., Andhra Pradesh

S.K.R. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
(WOMEN), RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

PROJECT WORK PRESENTATION

2022-2023

Calculator Application

Submitted By

M.S.S Harshitha

II BSC MPCS

Introduction

The Java Calculator is a simple console-based calculator application developed in Java. It provides basic arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. This documentation will guide you through the installation process, explain the user interface, provide sample code for usage, and showcase example outputs.

Installation

To use the Java Calculator, follow these steps:

Requirements: Ensure you have Java Development Kit (JDK) installed on your computer.

Download Source Code: You can either download the source code from the repository or copy the provided sample code (see "Sample Code" section below).

Compile: Open your command prompt or terminal and navigate to the directory where you saved the Java Calculator source code.

Compile the Code: Use the following command to compile the code:

shellCopy code

```
javac Calculator.java
```

Run the Calculator: After successful compilation, run the calculator using the following command:

shellCopy code

```
java Calculator
```

User Interface

The Java Calculator has a simple command-line interface that allows users to perform basic arithmetic calculations. The interface includes the following options:

Addition (+): Enter + followed by two numbers to perform addition, e.g., + 5 3.

Subtraction (-): Enter - followed by two numbers to perform subtraction, e.g., - 7 2.

Multiplication (*): Enter * followed by two numbers to perform multiplication, e.g., * 4 6.

Division (/): Enter / followed by two numbers to perform division, e.g., / 8 2.

Quit (q): To exit the calculator, type q and press Enter.

Sample Code

Below is the sample Java code for the Calculator application:

javaCopy code

```
import java.util.Scanner; public class Calculator { public static void main(String[] args) { Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in); while (true) { System.out.print("Enter an operation (+, -, *, /) or 'q' to quit: "); String operation = scanner.next(); if (operation.equals("q")) { System.out.println("Calculator is exiting. Goodbye!"); break; } double num1 = scanner.nextDouble(); double num2 = scanner.nextDouble(); double result = 0; switch (operation) { case "+": result = num1 + num2; break; case "-": result = num1 - num2; break; case "*": result = num1 * num2; break; case "/": if (num2 != 0) { result = num1 / num2; } else { System.out.println("Error: Division by zero."); } break; default: System.out.println("Invalid operation."); } System.out.println("Result: " + result); } scanner.close(); } }
```

Output

Here are some example outputs of using the Java Calculator:

Addition:

cssCopy code

```
Enter an operation (+, -, *, /) or 'q' to quit: + 5 3 Result: 8.0
```

Subtraction:

cssCopy code

```
Enter an operation (+, -, *, /) or 'q' to quit: - 7 2 Result: 5.0
```

Multiplication:

cssCopy code

```
Enter an operation (+, -, *, /) or 'q' to quit: * 4 6 Result: 24.0
```

Division:

cssCopy code

```
Enter an operation (+, -, *, /) or 'q' to quit: / 8 2 Result: 4.0
```

Division by Zero:

javascriptCopy code

```
Enter an operation (+, -, *, /) or 'q' to quit: / 5 0 Error: Division by zero.
```

Quitting the Calculator:

cssCopy code

```
Enter an operation (+, -, *, /) or 'q' to quit: q Calculator is exiting. Goodbye!
```

Feel free to use and modify the Java Calculator as needed for your purposes.

S.K.R. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE(WOMEN)
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM(Estd.1968)
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Department of Botany
Projects List 2022 -2023

S.No	Class	Title of the Project	Name of the Student
1	II B.Sc BZC	Cultivation of Marigold	Y.P.S.Amrutha
2	II B.Sc BZC	Vegetative Propagation Techniques	MD.Soha Alia
3	II B.Sc BZC	Roof Gardening	P.G.Roopa Sri
4	II B.Sc BZC	Cultivation of Organic Vegetables	K.Lakshmi Mrudula
5	I B.Sc BZC	Vegetative Propagation Techniques	M.Bhavyasri M.Geethika M.Lakshmi Durga Sk.Heena Taslima S.Uma Bhargavi V.Rebecca
6	I B.Sc BZC	Organic Vegetable cultivation	U.Akhila N.Varshini P.Lavanya
7	I B.Sc BZC	Marigold Cultivation	M.Mary Swarupini K.Jhansi J.Varshini B.Sudha Kiranmai L.Sharmila
8	I B.Sc BZC	Roof Gardening	S.Reetu Hasini K.Chandini D.Ramya P.Keerthana Reddy B.Sadha Sri T.Namratha

Signature of the HOD
Head of the Department
BOTANY
S.K.R. Government Degree College (W)
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM.

ROOFTOP GARDENING, a big step to the future.

Introduction:

The continuous growth of the human population on earth is creating a lot of social, economic and ecological pressures on the environment. The Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was convened in June 1996. Urban agriculture was one of the items on the conference agenda. It shows the vital role this can play in the development of sustainable human communities.

There is no exclusive need to construct a garden at the ground level. Roof gardens can be splendid substitutes for natural looking, landscaped areas at the ground level. With some imagination and fantasy, a flat roof can easily be turned into a green roof garden. Numerous rooftops of a city can be transformed from a barren landscape into a living network of gardens. A green roof is a contained ecological oasis for nature on top of human-made structures and it constitutes an environment that is very different from a garden rooted in natural soil at ground level.

Rooftop gardening is a special type of urban agriculture or urban horticulture. Standing on one of the higher floors of a building, one sees immediately how extremely large the total surface of the roofs in the city is. These roof spaces are generally unused. They often have good exposure to sunlight and rain, and they are always available, even in the densest urban areas. Whether in the rain or the sun, a roof garden always has a lot of character, changing with the season and

the time of day, so it will be visited regularly.

One of the most important reasons to create roof gardens is the esthetic view of a green area in the city, which is contributing to the quality of life of the citizens. Green roofs absorb storm water, reducing runoff by at least 50 % and filter polluted runoff water before it enters in drains, rivers and lakes. Pollution is sucked out of the air by plants in the garden, thus reducing air pollution and dust. Roof gardens are one of the most innovative and cost-effective ways cities can use to improve the degrading urban environment.

Roof gardens have been proven to reduce the effects of the urban heat, the result of sunlight reflected off concrete and other reflective materials, which can make summer air in dense cities up to 10 degrees hotter than in rural areas. More energy has to be used to cool buildings and more air pollution is created in the form of smog. Rooftop gardens keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Air conditioning costs are cut down and roof gardens can cool the whole city by several degrees in summer.

Green roofs are attractive and ecologically beneficial. They offer several practical advantages to an uncovered roof:

- The reduction of runoff water (no peaks of rain water to be evacuated through drains).
- The protection of the roof construction against mechanic and thermic effects (isolation for U.V. rays of the sunlight and temperature changes .
- Buffering against heating in summer and cooling in winter.

The creation of new ecological sites for settlement of local flora and fauna in the city, since a lot of species are brought in by wind and birds.

It can also be interesting to explore the economic potential of cultivating food crops in these urban spaces. Roof gardens can easily be integrated in the design of sustainable systems for green areas or food production within human settlements. They are small-scale alternatives to gardening, reforestation, and landscaping or even modern industrial food production systems.

Since the 1980's, they are very popular in Europe, e.g. Germany, Switzerland, The Netherlands and Belgium and they have now started to make their way in North America and Canada, as people begin to realize and take advantage of the widespread benefits that green roof infrastructure offers to cities. In Europe, there are also bylaws: governments put taxes on runoff water. Therefore, many people green their roofs to avoid these taxes. In New York

City, the authorities are nowadays looking at comprehensive green roofing for all of lower Manhattan. One can have visions of covering a city's vacant roofs with vegetation. It should be known by municipal authorities that rooftop gardening is having a lot of benefits. It has the

The roof heating

[illegible]

[illegible]

The water supply

[illegible]

[illegible]

Finding possibilities to harvest and store rainwater should always be a priority for anyone developing an urban garden. It is incredible how quick the soil of a roof garden is drying out and plants will wilt very often if regular watering, early in the morning or late in the evening, is forgotten. During summertime, watering should never be done in the middle of the day.As low annual rainfall is affecting directly plant growth in a roof garden, it can be necessary to have access to the municipal water supply, e.g. for drip irrigation.

Collecting rainwater for ulterior irrigation can pose a problem, as there is generally no suitable room to store a large vessel. To provide adequate pressure in the drip irrigation system to be envisaged, a gravity-fed hose will need a supply tank installed much higher than the hose outlets. Another problem would be pumping tap water into this supply tank if it were situated on the same roof. The weight of the tank would have to be distributed evenly over a considerable area to reach the live-load limit of the rooftop. These factors can make the irrigation system and water collection impractical. The trouble can also come at the other end of the spectrum, i.e. there could almost be too much water.

Therefore, one should preferably look for an adequate system to enhance the water retention capacity of the substrate in order to stock continuously sufficient volumes of water to avoid drought stress. The possible surplus of water during storms should be easily drained. The quantity of water retained in the substrate, must be readily available to the plant roots to avoid wilting of the plants over a longer dry period.

ideal place to install a bench or chairs for visitors. A shade providing roof can be produced with climbing plant species, even with grape producing vines.

On a roof garden, wind is always a bigger problem at the edges than in the center. Therefore, tree saplings should be attached to supporting poles. We would like to recommend growing trees and shrubs in containers, in order to avoid damaging effects of the roots to the anti-rooting membrane. Application of TC soil conditioner to enhance water retention and fertility will lead to numerous success stories.

Accessibility of a roof garden:

Access to the roof garden area should be easy. Open outer edges should be provided with a railing, especially for children. Sometimes, window-like screens are used to keep a maximal clear view at the horizon. Higher plants and containers should be placed along the outer edges of the roof garden, because the walls of the building have a higher carrying capacity.

Planning and designing a roof garden:

Before planning of a roof garden, all engineering consultations on the strength of the roof should be completed.

Although the same principles as for a normal garden should be followed, special attention should be paid to the orientation of the roof garden: sun, wind, windows, doors and available space are essential factors.

Drainage of the roof garden:

Drainage can easily be installed with a stony layer, preferably uniform in colour. White stones reflect sunlight too strongly. Yellow or brown stones are more in harmony with the vegetation cover. Instead of little stones, polyurethane chips or foam chips can also be used.

soil or substrate to be used:

This essential part of a roof garden has some very special, almost contradictory requirements: the soil should be extra light, but still have sufficient water retention capacity. It can be composed of two parts of potting soil and one part of peat, with compost, perlite or vermiculite and some fertilizer. Soil used for constructing a roof garden should be tested for contamination before any cultivation is planned. It should be taken into account that substrates with TC are automatically lighter because of its water retention capacity.

In many cases, soil is not spread directly over the surface of the roof, where it can be washed away, but it is preferably kept in some form of container. Almost any container can serve: buckets, baskets and big flowerpots are commonly used, but even old bathtubs and garbage bags performing the duty. Wooden containers should be avoided. It is preferable to use containers in light weighted concrete blocks, which are easy to manipulate. The containers have to be placed on a low support, e.g. used pieces of plywood to distribute the wet-container weight over enough area. Every container has to be perforated at the bottom to allow drainage.

SKR GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, RAJAHMAHENDRAVARAM
DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT

PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2022-2023

All Groups: B.A, B.Com, B.Sc – Degree (ODD SEM)

1st Sem			
SNO	Class/Group	Topic/Activity	Name of the Student
1	B.Sc (M.P.C.S)	Aarya Padukabhishekam (Ramayana)	B. Yamini Sai Prasanna
2	M.S.C.S	Veera Vara Kadha (Hithopadesha)	M. Rupavalli
3	C.B.Z	Yaksha Prasnaha (Mahabharata)	G. Rema Nissi
4	B.Com (CA)	Mevaada Rajya Stapanam	R. Devi
5	B.A	Swamy Vivekananda	Dimple Prasad

3rd Sem			
SNO	Class/Group	Topic/Activity	Name of the Student
1	M.P.C	Srimadhbhagavath Geetha	K. Sandhya
2	M.P.C.S	Sankalpa Balam	B. Lavanya
3	M.S.C.S	Srimadhbhagavath Geetha	K. Priyanka
4	C.B.Z	Guru Sishya Sambandha Sishyanu sasanam	K. Naga Lakshmi
5	B.Com (V)	Srimadhbhagavath Geetha	T. Naga Lakshmi
6	B.Com (G)	Madyama Vyayoga	A. Vaishnavi
7	B.A	Madyama Vyayoga	E. Madhu Bala

All Groups: B.A, B.Com, B.Sc – Degree (EVEN SEM)

2nd Sem			
SNO	Class/Group	Topic/Activity	Name of the Student
1	M.S.C.S	Indumathi Swayamvaram	M. Roopa Valli
2	M.P.C.S	Yaksha Prasna (Mahabharata)	B. Y. Sai Prasanna
3	C.B.Z	Sishyabhyo Deeksha Pradanam	D. Meghana Hemanjali
4	B. Com	Gangavataranam	Y. Suma
5	B.A	Vande Kasmeera Bharatam	V. Navya Sri Lakshmi

गङ्गावतरणम्

శ్రీరాముడు విశ్వామిత్రుని జన్మవృత్తాంత కథను విని ఈ రీతి గడిపెను. దీపిన పూవులగుత్తివలె మనోహరమైన సంధ్యారాగపు ఎరుపు కాంతులతో సూర్యుడు కుడి ఎడమలలో ఈ సమయంలో శ్రీరాముడు శోణ నదిలో ఉదయ కాలమునందు చేయవలసిన పనులను ఆచరించాడు. తరువాత విశ్వామిత్ర-మునితో కలసి గంగానదిని అనుసరించి మార్గమునందు చేరుకొనెను. పవిత్రమైన నీరుగాలి, ధర్మ కార్యములకు కారణమైన వేదరుతి పెత్తనమైన గోవువలె ఉన్న గంగానదిని చేరెను. తరువాత గంగానది కథను వినాలని కోరుచున్న రామునితో విశ్వామిత్రుడు ఇలా పలికెను

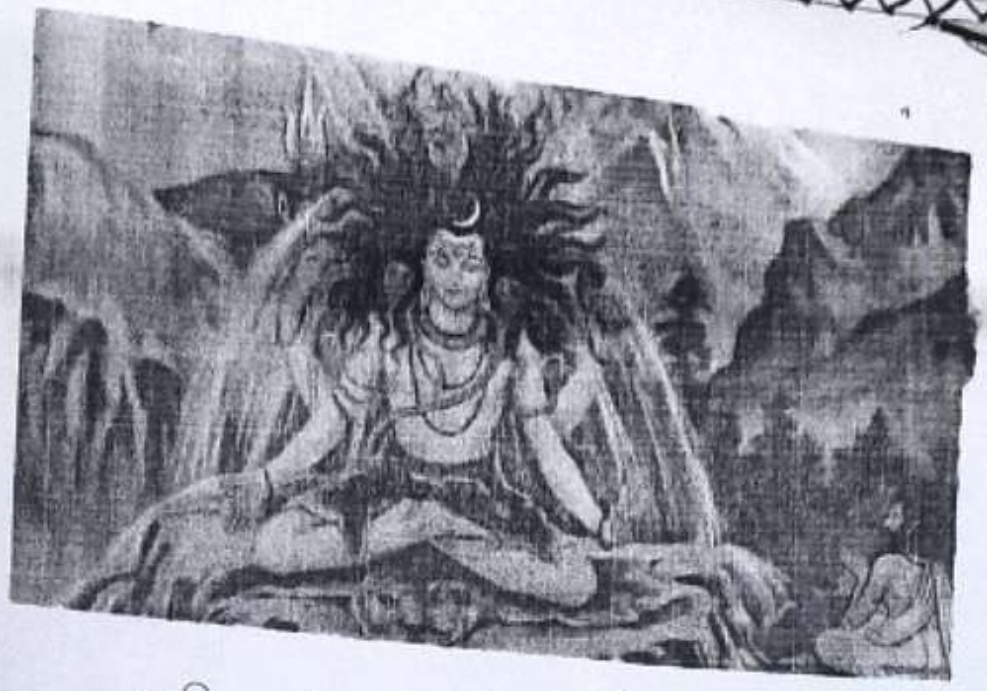
పూర్వము మేరు పర్వతానికి మనోరమ అనే కుమార్తె ఉన్నది. ఆమెను పర్వతములకు రాజు హిమవంతుడు వివాహమాడెను. ఈ హిమవంతునకు ఇరువురు కుమార్తెలు. వారిలో మందాకిని. ఒకతె మరియొకరు సాక్షాత్తూ పరమశివుని భార్య దేవతల ఈ మందాకినీ నదిని స్వర్గానికి తీసుకొని వెళ్ళగా హిమవంతుడు పార్వతిని పరమశివునికి ఇచ్చి వివాహం జరిపెను

సంతానం కోసం ఆ సగరుడు భార్యలతో సహా
వంద సంవత్సరాలు తపస్సును చేసెను. భృగుమహర్షి
ఆ సగరుని తపస్సుకు సంతోషించి సంతాన భాగ్యాన్ని అనుగ్రహించాడు
వారిరువురిలో విదర్భ రాజపుత్రికయైన కేశిని అసమంజుడనే
కుమారుడు జన్మించాడు. చిన్న భార్యయైన సుమతికి
అరవై వేల కుమారులు జన్మించారు. చెడు నడువడిక గలిగిన
అంశుమంతుని రాజ్యం నుండి బహిష్కరించి, సగరుడు అశ్వమేధ
యాగానికై వదిలి పెట్టబడిన గుర్రాన్ని రాక్షస రూపంలో వచ్చిన
ఇంద్రుడు అపహరించాడు. దానిని వెదకడానికి సుమతి
కుమారులైన అరవై వేలమంది బయలుదేరారు. సగర
కుమారులందరూ పర్వతాలతో కూడిన భూమిని
తవ్వుతూ పాతాళానికి చేరుకున్నారు. తమ

గోళ్ళకొండలలో ఆ నాలుగు లోకనికండలకూ చొక్కాను నాశనం చేసి వెలుగును నింపారు. ఆ వీరు లందరూ తపస్సులో ప్రకాశిస్తున్న, కపిల మహర్షి కోపాగ్నిలో, అగ్నిలో పడిన మిడతలవలె నశించిపోనారు. అప్పుడు సగరుడు తన మనుమడైన, అసమంజసి కుమారుడైన అంశుమంతునితో "నీవు గుర్రాన్ని తీసుకొని వచ్చి యాగాన్ని పూర్తిచేయుము" అని పలికెను. ఆ అంశుమంతుడు కూడా పాతాళానికి వెళ్ళి అక్కడ మిడిసి పడుచూ పడియున్న పితరులను చూసి కన్నీటిపర్యంతమైనాడు. తరువాత వారికి తర్పణాలను వదులాలని నీటికోసం వెదుకుతూండగా అక్కడ యాగాశ్వం కనిపించింది. ఆ సమయంలో వారి మేనమామ అక్కడకు వచ్చి అంశుమంతునితో "నీ తండ్రిగారు గంగానదిని ఆ పాతాళమునకు తీసుకుని రమ్ము. అప్పుడే వారికి ఉత్తమ లోకములు ప్రాప్తిస్తాయి. ఇదియే సరియైన మార్గము" అని పలికెను. తరువాత గుర్రాన్ని తిరిగి పొందిన సగరుడు యాగాన్ని పూర్తిచేసి, కుమారుల మరణాలకు దుఃఖించి తాను కూడా మరణించెను. తరువాత అంశుమంతుడు చాలాకాలము రాజ్యాన్ని పాలించి, రాజ్యభారాన్ని తన కుమారుడైన దిలీపునకు అప్పగించి తపస్సుకై వెళ్ళెను.

దిలీపుడు మరణించిన తరువాత అతని కుమారుడైన భగీరథుడు జరిగిన వృత్తాంతము విని, దేవనదియైన గంగను భూలోకానికి తీసుకొని రావాలని నిశ్చయించుకున్నాడు. భగీరథుడు గోకర్ణ క్షేత్రమును చేరి తపస్సు చేయుచుండగా దయానిధియైన పరమేశ్వరుడు ఆకాశం నుండి పడే దేవతల నదియైన గంగానదిని మోయుటకు అంగీకరించెను.

గంగానది తన కెరటాల సమూహంతో గొలంబగనొడ్డు ముంచివేసింది చంద్రుడు, నక్షత్రములు ఆ నదికి మంచి నక్షత్రాలైనాయి. తన కెరటాలతో సూర్యుని గుర్రాలను తడి మళ్ళించగా, సూర్యుని రథసారథియైన అరుణుడి వాటిని సన్నటి రీతిలో పట్టడానికి అయాసపడుతున్నాడు. ఏరుగులతో బిరదుని వేసినట్లైన రీతిలో పట్టడానికి అయాసపడుతున్నాడు



గొప్ప గర్భించిన దేవతల నదియైన గంగానది, పార్వతీదేవియైన పరమశివుని దత్తమైన జటాజూటాలలో చక్కటికి పోలు బయటకు వచ్చే మార్గంలో గంగానది. గడ్డిపరక చివరన మన్న మంచుబిందువులా ప్రకాశిస్తున్నది. శివుని జటాజూటంలో ఆ గంగానది కనిపించక పోవటంతో, భగీరథుడు విధేయుడై వ్యథితుడై నిరాశచెంది పరమేశ్వరుని ప్రార్థించాడు. భగీరథుని ప్రార్థనతో పరమశివుడు గంగానదిని వదిలిపెట్టాడు

తరువాత శ్రీరాముడు గంగానది పుట్టుకలు మరణాన్ని విని, ఆ ప్రవాహం దాటి ఒక విశాలమైన నగరానికి చేరుకొని అది ఏ నగరమని విశ్వామిత్రుని ప్రశ్నించెను

S.K.R. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM DEPARTMENT OF HINDI LIST OF PROJECT WORKS
FOR EVEN & ODD SEMESTER - 2022-23

S.No	CLASS & SEM	TOPIC	STUDENT NAME
1	II Degree, III Sem	[illegible]	[illegible] Sridevi, B.S.K.Mahalakshmi
2	II Degree, III Sem	Mahadevi Varma	G.S.P.N.K.Sabeeka
3	II Degree, III Sem	Premsagar Sakha	J.Mamata, B.Anuradha
4	II Degree, III Sem	Sundar	N.Sweta Gajanan, Sk. Sufiya
5	II Degree, III Sem	Premchand	Ch.Swarna Noble, K.Nandini
6	II Degree, III Sem	Bakari Samasya	K.Lakshmi Bhargavi
7	II Degree, III Sem	Jnanaraj Sakha	P.Lakshmi Priya

S.No	CLASS &SEM	TOPIC	STUDENT NAME
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2	I Degree, I Sem	Ramachandra Sukla	G.Bhuvaneswari
3	I Degree, I Sem	Upanyas Samrat Premchand	Sk.Aliya Tabassum Ch.Keerthika
4	I Degree, I Sem	Premchand	K. Rubasri
5	I Degree, I Sem	Vaitharthvadi Sahityakar Premchand	V.Rebecca, Sk.Tasleema U.Ambandeswari

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1	I Degree, IISem	Hindi Kahani ka Udbhav - Vikas	V Rajasree
2	I Degree, IISem	Rashtriya Kavi Ramdhari Singh Dinakar	P Dhanu Sri Moulika Ch Anitha, Sk. Sadiya
3	I Degree, IISem	Munshi Premchand Jeevan Parichay	T Swathi
4	I Degree, IISem	Bharat Ek Hai	K Rupa Venkata Sri
5	I Degree, IISem	Mahadevi Verma Vyaktitva aevam Krutitva	Ch Aswithika, Sk Atiya Tabassum
6	I Degree, IISem	Mahadevi Verma	G Bhuvaneswari
7	I Degree, IISem	Gadya Vidha: Rekhachitra	U Hemlatadevi
8	I Degree, IISem	Jayashankar Prasad	Sk Taslima

K. Neeraja
In-charge of the Dept.

PRINCIPAL

जयशंकर प्रसाद का व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व

प्रस्तावना -

प्रत्येक साहित्यकार का कृतित्व उसके व्यक्तित्व से प्रभावित रहता है और उसका व्यक्तित्व अंश रूप में उसके द्वारा अभिव्यक्त होनेवाली क्रियाओं प्रतिक्रियाओं मे आभास पाता है। यद्यपि व्यक्तित्व का अधिकांश भाग अव्यक्त रहते हुए भी साहित्यकार को प्रेरित करता है। तथापि उसका अभिव्यक्त किया गया व्यक्तित्व उस रचनाकार की रचनाओं को समझने और उनका सर्वांगीण अध्ययन करने में सहायक होता है। वस्तुतः व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व का गहरा संबंध होता है। लेखक का व्यक्तित्व उसकी रचनाओं मे सर्वत्र व्याप्त रहता है।

व्यक्तित्व :-

लेखक का व्यक्तित्व उसके साहित्य में नजर आता है और व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण उसके सामाजिक, परिवारिक, राजनीतिक और धार्मिक परिवेश में ही होता है। जिसके बीच रहकर वह बडा हुआ है। जीवन में घटित घटनाएँ साहित्य सृजन लिए प्रेरक होती है।

इसके लिए जन्म, माता - पिता, परिवार, शिक्षा, विवाह, संतान, साहित्य सृजनारंभ, कृतित्व का परिचय आदि को विस्तार से जानना आवश्यक है। अंत: प्रसाद जी के समग्र व्यक्तित्व की जानकारी प्रस्तुत है।

जन्म :-

लेखक का व्यक्तित्व हिन्दी साहित्य के श्रेष्ठ साहित्यकार जयशंकर प्रसाद का जन्म माघ शुक्ल दशमी विक्रमीय संवत् १९४६ में काशी के माहेश्वर कुल में बहुप्रतिष्ठित एवं सुसंपन्न परिवार में हुआ था। प्रसाद जी के पिताजी का नाम शिव रतन साहु और माताजी का नाम देवी प्रसाद साहु था। उनके भ्राता का नाम श्री शंभुराम था।

जयशंकर प्रसाद का जीवन परिचय

- जन्म सन् ... 1890 ई.
- जन्म स्थान ... वाराणसी
- मृत्यु ... 1937 ई.
- भाषा ... संस्कृत प्रधान।
- शैली ... अलंकृत एवं चित्रो

परिवार :- प्रसाद जी सुंघनी साहु नाम से विख्यात समृद्ध परिवार में जन्मे थे। वह ऐश्वर्यवान पिता की प्रिय संतान होने के कारण परिवार में सब के आँखो के तारे थें। उनके पिताजी काशी के लब्ध प्रतिष्ठ नागरीक थे। पिताजी की उदारता और कलाप्रेम विख्यात था। प्रसादजी के पिता परम शैव भक्त थे। पुत्र प्राप्ति के लिए उन्होने शिवजी की कठोर आराधना की थी। शंकर के प्रसाद से कवि जयशंकर प्रसाद का जन्म हुआ था।

शिक्षा :- प्रसाद को बचपन से ही लेखनी से खेलना अच्छा लगता था। उनकी साहित्यिक अभिरुची में नजर आता है। प्रसाद का बचपन वैभव पूर्ण

वातावरण में व्यतीत हुआ। प्रसाद के पिता उदार-दानी का बचपन वैभव रमणीय धार्मिक स्थलों की यात्रा की, जिसका प्रभाव उनके काव्य में नजर आता है। प्रसाद नौ वर्ष की आयु मे समस्या पूर्ति करने लगे थे।

विवाह :-

प्रसाद जी का विवाह बीस वर्ष की आयु में होता है। दस वर्ष बाद इनकी पत्नी का देहांत हो जाता है। भाभी के अग्र के कारण प्रसाद को दूसरा विवाह करना पडता है। किन्तु किस्मत उनका साथ नही देता विवाह के एक वर्ष बाद उनकी दुसरी पत्नी दिवंगता हो जाती है। पुनः भाभी के आग्रह के कारण पाच वर्ष के बाद उनका तिसरा विवाह हो जाता है।

संतान :-

प्रसाद जी को उनकी तिसरी पत्नी से एक पुत्र की प्राप्ति हो जाती है। उनके पुत्र का नाम रत्नशंकर था। प्रसाद ने अपने पुत्र का नाम अग्रज की स्मृती मे उनके नाम को परिवार्तित कर रखा था।

साहित्यिक प्रेरणा :-

प्रसाद के पिता साहित्यिक रूची के व्यक्ति थे। उनके घर पर कवि-गोष्ठियों का आयोजन होता और प्रसाद बचपन से ही उनमें भाग लिया करते थें। भारत के अतीत का गहराई से अध्यपन किया था। भारतीय संस्कृति पर उन्हे गर्व था।

जयशंकर प्रसाद का कृतित्व :-

हिंदी साहित्य के प्रख्यात साहित्यकार जयशंकर प्रसाद जी का रचना संसार विस्तृत है। उन्होने काव्य, उपन्यास, कहानी, नाटक, आलोचना, निबंध, आदी विविध विधाओं मे लेखन कार्य किया है। उनका साहित्य सामाजिक और संस्कृत परिवेश से जुड़ा है।

"प्रसाद जन्मजात कवि थे। उसकी साहित्यिक जीवन-यात्रा का आरंभ ब्रजभाषा की समस्या-पूर्तियों से हुआ। उनके प्रारंभिक जीवन की कविताओं मे अतीत की दुःखद स्मृतिया, हलके विषाद का आवरण तथा श्रृंगार की अतृप्त भावनाओं का आभास मिलता है।

"बहुमुखी प्रतिभा से संपन्न जयशंकर प्रसाद ने साहित्य सर्जन की एक लंबी यात्रा तय की है और हिन्दी साहित्य को उत्कृष्ट कोटि की रचनाओं से गौरवन्वित किया है।

దశరథమహారాజు

సరయూనదీతీరంలో కోసల అనే సుప్రసిద్ధ దేశముంది. అందులోనే అయోధ్య అనే మహానగరం అయోధ్య అంటే యోధులకు జయించడానికి శక్యంకాని మనుచు దీన్ని నిర్మించాడు. కోసల దేశాన్ని దశరథమహారాజు పరిపాలిస్తున్నారు. అతడు సూర్యవంశంవాడు. మహావీరుడు. దేవతల పక్షాన రాక్షసులతో ఎన్నిమార్లు యుద్ధం చేసినవాడు. ధర్మపరాయణుడు ప్రజలను కన్నబిడ్డలలా చూసుకునేవాడు. వశిష్ఠ వామదేవులు అతని ప్రధానపురోహితులు. సుమంత్రుడు మొదలైగల ఎనిమిదిమంది మంత్రులు అతని పాలనలో కోసలదేశం భోగభాగ్యాలతో విలసిల్లింది. ప్రజలు ధర్మవర్తనులై సుఖసంతోషాలతో ఉన్నారు. యథారాజా తథా ప్రజాః' - రాజు ఎలా ఉంటే ప్రజలూ అలాగే ఉంటారు.

రామాయణాన్ని ఎందుకోసం చదవాలంటే...

మానవ జీవితాన్ని సంస్కరించగల మహాకావ్యం రామాయణం మానవ హృదయాలనుంచి ఎప్పటికీ చెరగని కథ. ప్రపంచ సాహిత్యంలోనే అది కావ్యం రామాయణం. వాల్మీకి మహర్షి దీన్ని రచించి అజరామరుడుగా కీర్తిపొందాడు రామాయణం, పౌలస్త్యవధ, సేతుబంధనం మూడు అనే మూడు పేర్లు దీనికున్నాయి. ఆరు కాండల విభాగంతో, ఇరవై నాలుగు వేల శ్లోకాలతో సంస్కృత భాషలో భావాలతో సాగిన రచన ఇది. అరువాత కాలంలో ఎన్నో రామాయణాలు వచ్చాయి. మన దేశంలోనే కాదు ప్రపంచంలోని పలుదేశాల్లో ఈ రామాయణ కథ మనకు కనిపిస్తుంది. వారి వారి ప్రతిభనుసరించి వాల్మీకి కథకు జోడింపులు చేసిన కవులూ ఉన్నారు. అదే విధం అన్నలుగా ప్రచారం పొందాయి కొన్ని సంఘటనలు.

వాల్మీకి రామాయణ కథను సంక్షిప్తంగా అందించే ప్రయత్నం ఇది. సమున్నత సమాజాన్ని నిర్మించడమే లక్ష్యంగా మంది తరాలవారికి స్ఫూర్తికోసం చేసిన రచన ఇది. అమ్మానాన్నల అనురాగం, పుత్రుల అభిమానం - అన్నదమ్ముల అనుబంధం భార్యాభర్తల సంబంధం - గురుభక్తి, శిష్యసంరక్షణ - స్నేహశీలం ధర్మబలం వినయంలో ఒదగడం వివేకంతో ఎదగడం - జీవకారుణ్యం భావన ప్రకృతిలోని ఇలా జీవిత పార్శ్వాలనెన్నింటినో పట్టి చూస్తూ చూపిస్తుంది రామాయణం రామాయణాన్ని చదవడమంటే జీవితాన్ని చదవడమే. రామాయణాన్ని పారాయణ గ్రంథం మాత్రమేకాదు, ఆచరణ ప్రధాన గ్రంథం. ఉత్తమ ధర్మాలను ఆచరిస్తే మనిషి మనిషిగా ఎలా ఎదగగలడో నేర్పుతుంది.

చిన్న చిన్న ప్రతీకల ద్వారా సమున్నత సందేశాన్నందిస్తుంది రామాయణం "ధర్మః సర్వధర్మ పరాయణః" అన్న మహోక్తిని మరొకసారి నొక్కి చెప్పి మహర్షి పలికించాడు. రాముడొక ఆదర్శమూర్తి. రామాయణం వంటి ఆదర్శకావ్యం నభూతో నభవిష్యతి! మనిషి ఉన్నంతవరకూ రామాయణం ఉంటుంది

దశరథుని సంబంధీకులు

దశరథుడు : కోసల దేశానికి రాజు
దశరథుని భార్యలు : కౌసల్య, సుమిత్ర, కైకేయి అను ముగ్గురు
శ్రీరాముడు : దశరథుడు కౌసల్యల కుమారుడు
లక్ష్మణుడు : దశరథుడు సుమిత్రల పెద్ద కుమారుడు
భరతుడు : దశరథుడు కైకేల కుమారుడు
శత్రుఘ్నుడు : దశరథుడు సుమిత్రల చిన్న కుమారుడు
సీత : జనకుని కూతురు, శ్రీరాముడి భార్య
ఊర్మిళ : లక్ష్మణుని భార్య
మాండవి : భరతుని భార్య
శ్రుతకీర్తి : శత్రుఘ్నుని భార్య
జనకమహారాజు : మిథిలా నగర ప్రభువు
కుశధ్వజుడు : జనకమహారాజు తమ్ముడు
మంథర : కైకేయి అరణ్మనుని, దుష్టస్వభావం కలది
సంపాతి : పక్షిరాజు, జటాయువుకి అన్న.
తాటక : యక్షిణి
హనుమంతుడు : వాయుదేవుని వరప్రభావంతో అంజనకు జన్మించిన వానర శ్రేష్ఠుడు. సుగ్రీవుని మంత్రి. సముద్రం లంఘించి సీత జాడ తెలుసుకొని, రామునికి విషయం చెప్పిన శ్రీరామభక్తుడు. లంకను కట్టి రామబలం రాక్షసులకు తెల్పాడు.
శబరి : శ్రీరాముని భక్తురాలు.

కైకేయి పాత్ర

కైకేయి దశరథునికి ఇష్టమైన భార్య మరియు భరతుని తల్లి. ఆమెకు యుద్ధంలో తన మరియు తూ. రమైన స్త్రీ యుద్ధానికి ప్రవర్తి-చమని ప్రోత్సహిస్తుంది మరియు రాముడికి బదులుగా భరత రాజుగా పట్టాభిషేకం చేయమని దశరథు డిని బ్లాక్‌మెయిల్ చేస్తుంది. కైకేయి పని చేయగలిగింది ఎందుకంటే ఆమె దశరథుడి జీవితాన్ని సంవత్స రాల క్రితం రక్షించింది మరియు అతను ఆమెకు కృతజ్ఞతగా ఒక వరం ఇచ్చాడు. ఆమె తరువాత తేదీలో రెడీమ్ చేయడానికి ఎంచుకుంది.

రాముడు అడ్డగింపుల నుండి తిరిగి వచ్చినప్పుడు కైకేయి అతన్ని సరైన రాజుగా అంగీకరిస్తుంది మరియు ఆమె మునుపటి చర్యలు తప్పును గ్రహించినట్లు కనిపి-స్తుంది కైకేయి దశరథుడు తనకు సంవత్సరాల క్రితం వాగ్దానం చేసిన వరాలను ప్రసాదిస్తానని ప్రయత్నం చేయమని అడుగుతుంది. దశరథుడు అనారోగ్యంతో కైకేయిని రాక్షసుడు అని పిలుస్తాడు అతను రాత్రంతా ఆమెతో ఉండి ఆమెతో మాట్లాడటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తాడు. భరతుడు కౌసల్య వద్దకు వెళ్ళి యుద్ధం ఏర్పడుతుంది కైకేయి భరతుడు పథకంలో తనకు సంబంధం లేదని కౌసల్యను ఒప్పించాడు మరియు భరతుడిని తోడుపత్తిరు కాబట్టి అతను దశరథుని అంత్యక్రియలను నిర్వహించగలడు. అయితే భరతుడు.

రావణుడు

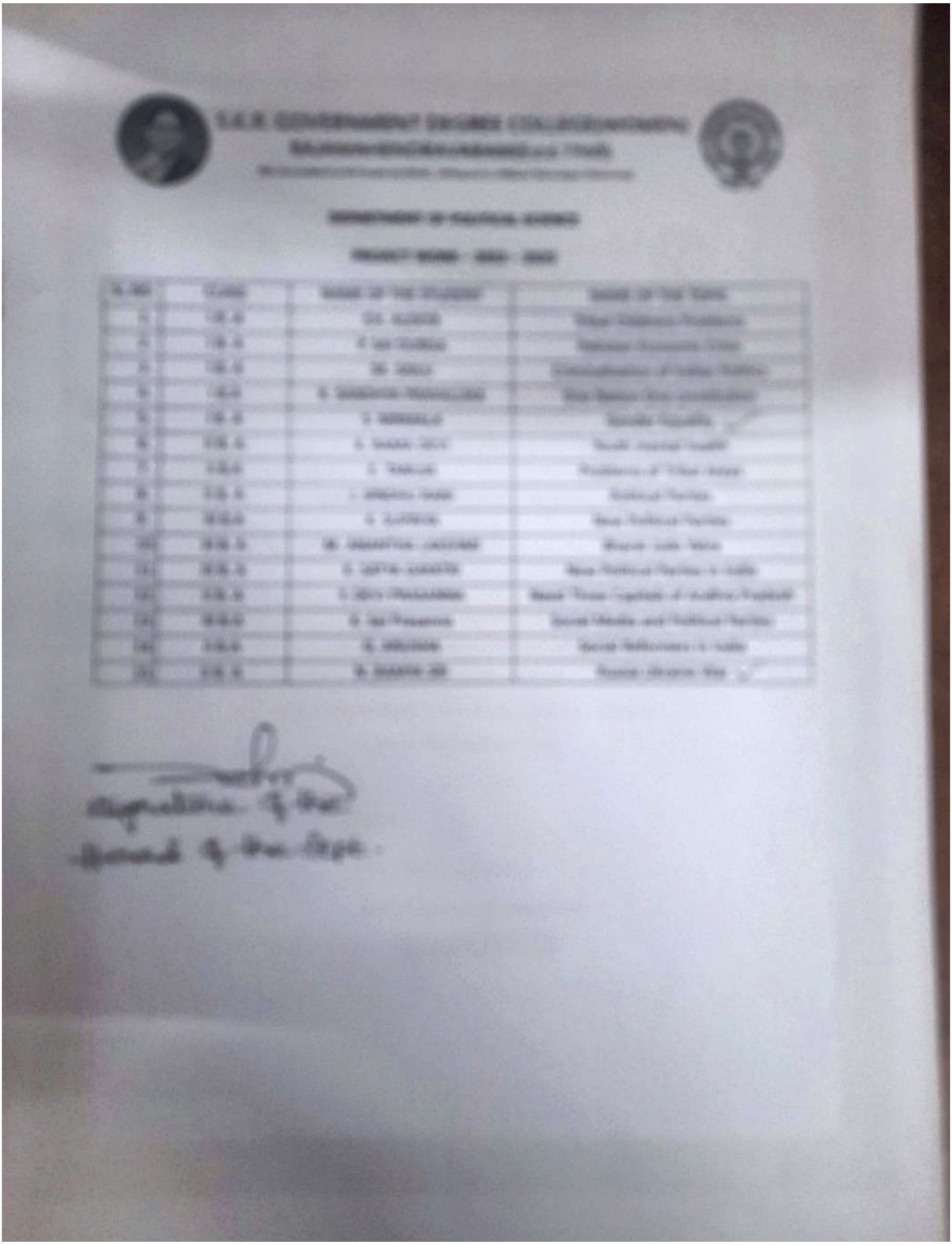
వైకసే విశ్రవసుల కుమారుడు. లంకా నగరానికి అధిపతి. వేదాధ్యయనం చేసినవాడు. శివభక్తుడు. అహంభావి కోపం ఎక్కువ. మంచి చెబితే వినడు. పరస్త్రీ కక్ష కడతాడు. సీతాపహరణ చేశాడు. స్త్రీపై బలప్రయోగం ఎక్కువ. శ్రీరాముని ఆగ్రహానికి గురి అయ్యాడు. తన యశస్సు నాశనానికి కారకుడయ్యాడు.

రావణుడు అనే రాక్షసుడు సన్యాసి వేషంలో వచ్చి పంచవటిలో పర్ణశాలలో ఒంటరిగా ఉన్న సీతను బలవంతంగా అపహరించి లంకకు తీసుకుపోయాడు. ఈ విధంగా సన్యాసి వేషంలో వచ్చిన రావణుడు రామలక్ష్మణులకు అపకారం చేశాడు.

రామలక్ష్మణులు సుగ్రీవుడితో స్నేహం చేయాలని సుగ్రీవుడు ఉన్న ఋష్యమూక పర్వతం దగ్గరకు వచ్చారు. రామలక్ష్మణులను చూసి వారు అన్న చంపడానికి అన్న వాలి పంపిన వీరులని సుగ్రీవుడు భయపడ్డాడు. శ్రీరాముడి ఆదేశం మేరకు లక్ష్మణుడు వెళ్ళి పుష్పమాలతో లంకారాజుగా పట్టాభిషిక్తుణ్ణి చేశాడు. సీతతో తన విజయవార్తను తెలుపమని హనుమంతుణ్ణి ఆదేశించాడు శ్రీరాముడు. హనుమంతుడు తిరిగి వెళ్ళి ఈ శుభవార్తను సీతమ్మకు చెప్పాడు.

తేను ఆనందానికి అవధులేవు. ఇంతకాలం చుట్టుచేరి బాధించిన రాక్షస స్త్రీలను చంపడానికి అనుమతినిచ్చాడు. హనుమ. అది తగినపని. వద్దని వారించింది సీత. తిక్షిప్తుడు పల్లకిలో సీతనేవిని రాముడి దగ్గరకు చేర్చాడు. సంతోషంతో భర్తను చేరింది. సీత. ఆమెను స్వీకరించడానికి రాముడు నిరాకరించాడు. నా వంశగౌరవ్య నిలుపు కోవడానికి యుద్ధ రాక్షసుని చెరనుండి నిన్ను విడిపించాను. ఇంతకాలం పరుల వంచన ఉన్నందువల్ల నీ ప్రవర్తన గురించి నాకు సందేహముంది

పుష్పక విమానంలో సంతోషముం చేరుకున్న సీతారామ లక్ష్మణులను భరతుడు, ప్రజలు ఘనంగా స్వాగతం పలికారు సీతారాములక్ష్మణులు కౌసల్య సుమిత్ర కైకేయి వశిష్ఠుల పాదాలకు ప్రణామాలు అర్పించారు భరతుడు శ్రీరాముని చరణాలకు పాదుకలను అర్పించాడు. భరతుణ్ణి ప్రేమతో అక్కున చేర్చుకున్నాడు శ్రీరాముడు అంగరంగవైభవంగా శ్రీరాముల్ట్ట పట్టాభిషేకమహోత్సవం జరిగింది. యువరాజుగా దండాన్నిధరించి శ్రీరాముడు లక్ష్మణుణ్ణి కౌగిలించుకొని అతడు యువరాజు కిరీటం ధరించలేదు. అప్పుడు భరతుణ్ణి ప్రజలను కన్నబిడ్డలా చూసుకుంటున్నాడు ఎలాంటి ఈతిబాధలూ లేవు. అందరూ ధర్మబద్ధంగా నడుచుకొంటున్నారు. ఇలా పదకొండువేల సంవత్సరాల కాలం ప్రజానురంజకంగా పరిపాలించాడు శ్రీరాముడు. అందుకే రామరాజ్యం అన్న నేటికీ ఆదర్శమై నిలిచింది.



S.K.R. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE(WOMEN)
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM(Estd.1968)
(Re Accredited at B+Grade by NAAC, Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University)

Project work

on

UKRAINE AND RUSSIA WAR

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

B.VIJAYA BHARATHI LAKSHMI

(DEPT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE)

SKR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM

Submitted by

Nandamuri. Ramya sri

210906227038

S.K.R. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE(WOMEN)
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM(est.1960)

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Certificate

This is it certify that Nandamuri. Ramya sri, student of II-BA(EEP) Regd No: 210906227038 submitted a project on Ukraine and Russia"or_____at SKR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN'S,oppoTTD kalyanmandapam. Rajamahendravaram under the guidance of B.vijay Bharathi Lakshmi head of the Department of political science & public administration

Acknowledgments

I take this opportunity to thank Mrs. Dr. Raghava kumari, the principal of the college and Mrs.B.Vijya Bharathi Lakshmi, head of the Department of politics and public administration for guiding me to carry out this project.

I would like to acknowledge the help of every one who supported and helped me in completing this project

Introduction

Russia invasion of Ukraine constitutes the biggest threat to peace and security in Europe since the End of the Gold war. on February 21, 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin gave a bizarre and at times unhinged speech laying out a long list of grievances as Justification for the "special military operation" announced the Following day. while these grievances as included the long-simmering dispute over the Expansion of the north Atlantic Treaty organization (NATO) and the shape of the post-cold war security architecture in Europe, the speech centered on a much more Fundamental issue: The legitimacy of Ukrainian identity and statehood themselves. It reflected a world view Putin had long Expressed

emphasizing the deep seated unity among the Eastern slav. Russians Ukrainians, and Belarusians, who all trace their origins to the medieval Kyivan Rus common wealth and suggesting that the modern states of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus should share a political destiny both today and in the future. The corollary to that view is the claim that distinct Ukrainian identity and statehood themselves. It reflected a world view Putin had long expressed emphasizing the deep seated unity among the Eastern slavs Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians, who all trace their origins to the medieval Kyivan Rus common wealth and suggesting that the modern states of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus should share a

to accept the agency of ordinary People seeking autonomy from tsarist or soviet domination. The historically minded putin often invokes the ideas of thinkers emphasizing the organic unity of the Russian Empire and its People especially its slavic, orthodox core. in a form of what the historian Timothy snyder calls the political of eternity", The belief in an orthodox core in a form of what the historian Timothy Snyder calls the politicis of eternity, the belief in an unchanging historical essence.

Putin's historical excursions tend to provoke bewilderment in the west when they are not dismissed as long pedigree outright disinformation. Yet his claim that Ukrainians and Russians (as well as Belarusians) are "one people" has a long pedigree in elite Russian circles. It continues to shape not only elite discourse but political practice as well. As Ukraine has become increasingly "Ukrainified" in recent years, Russian officials and analysts (few of whom has ever bothered to learn Ukrainian) were oblivious to the changes.

Conclusion

While the inhabitants of modern Ukraine have maintained political and linguistic identities distinct from Russia for centuries, Ukrainians nationalism the belief that Ukrainians constitute a distinct nation but that should have its own state emerged during the nineteenth century, when what is now Ukraine was partitioned between Russia and Austria Hungary which controlled the western Ukrainian regions of Galicia, Bukovina, and Transcarpathia. The compartively liberal Habsburga tolerate the Ukrainian forces who fought against Russia during world war I and helping Ukraine achieve a brief independence after the Russian Empire collapsed.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

LIST OF STUDY PROJECTS 2022-23

ODD SEM

Sl.No.	Class	Name of the Topic
1	III B.A.,	**Social Scientists**---Emile Durkhiem
2		M.N.Srinivas
3		Harriet Martineau
4.		L.F.Ward
5		MaxWeber
6.		Karlmarx
7		August Compte

EVEN SEM

Sl.No.	Class	Name of the Topic
1	II B.A.,	Probability Sampling
2		Scientific Social Research Process
3		Development of Social Research
4.		Primary and Secondary Data
5		Village Settlement Patterns
6.		Gram Swaraj
7		Caste, Class and Power

SOCIOLOGY PROJECT

On

Emile Durkhiem (1855-1917)

French Sociologist Who made Several Contributions to the development of Sociology

Submitted to:
K. Veera Lakshmi Mam
Dept of Sociology

Submitted by:
P. Uma Maheswari
III B.A (HPS)

3.EMILE DURKHIEM(1855-1917)

EMILE DURKHIEM

- EMile Durkheim was born on 15th April, 1858 , a Rabbi family in Efinala village at France He is a French sociologist who made several contributions to the development of sociology.

- He considers society as a unit with its own distinct features. Society is more than its parts i.e. the political system, religious system , family system etc .

- Sociology according to Durkheim , should study society , social institution and social processes rather than individual. Society exists on the basis of solidarity among its members. Its explains the nature of social bond and other derivatives like morality, law and religion.

EMILE DURKHIEM

- Durkheim has defined the method of sociological analysis thereby helping the study of social phenomena scientifically. He helped to raise the level of study of social phenomena to the level of other scientific disciplines. His contributions to the study of solidarity or note worthy.

- He distinguished between two kinds of solidarity i.e. Mechanical and Organic solidarity.
- Mechanical solidarity is based on common believes and sentiments.
- Organic solidarity is based on the division of labour and interlocking interest found in Industrial societies.

EMILE DURKHIEM

- when solidarity wants breakdown there is a social disorganization and chaos.
- In the opinion of Durkheim sociology should address itself to public action and reform; save society from disorganization and help in the maintenance of order.

His works that have significant impact are

- The Rules of Sociological Method (1895)
- Suicide (1897) (Egoistic, Altruistic, Anomic, Fatalistic suicides)
- The division of Labour (1893)
- The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (1912)

He was died on November 15, 1917, Paris

SKR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
DEPARTMENTOFENGLISH
LIST OF PROJECT WORKS: 2022-2023
ODD SEMESTER

S.NO	CLASS	NAMEOFTHETOPIC
1.	I DEGREE (B.A, B.COM, B.SC, BZC)	1. Listening Skills 2. Speaking Skills 3. Soft Skills 4. SWOC 5. Emotional Intelligence 6. Interpersonal Skills 7. Telephone Etiquette
2.	II DEGREE (B.A, B.COM, B.SC, BZC)	1. Tryst With Destiny 2. Yes,We Can 3. You've Got to Find What You Love 4. Nelson Mandela's Interview 5. A Leader Should Know How to Manage Failure 6. JRD Tata's Interview
3.	II DEGREE (B. ASpl.Eng)	1. The Restoration Age 2. Satire 3. Mock Epic 4. The Place of the Damned 5. The Way of the World
4.	III DEGREE (B. ASpl.Eng)	1. Purpose of Teaching English as a Second Language 2. Place of Grammar in Teaching English as a Second Language 3. Principles of Language Learning 4. Language Teaching Methods 5. Teaching Poetry
5.	III DEGREE (B. A Spl.Eng)	1. Strategies of Translation 2. Skills and Procedures of Translation 3. Types of Translation 4. Electronic Media 5. What is Translation?

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

LIST OF PROJECTS 2022-2023

S.NO	CLASS	NAME OF THE TOPIC
	I B.COM {GEN&CA}	1. Subsidiary books. 2. Cash Book and Passbook. 3. " Bills of Exchange" 4. Management. 5. Line and Staff organization 6. New Economic Policy of 1991. 7. Five years plan in India
	II B.COM {GEN&CA}	1. Marketing mix 2. Marketing environment 3 Correlation. 4 Measures of Dispersion. 5 Fishers Ideal Index Numbers Model. 6 Standard Costing 7. Marginal Costing.
	III B.COM {GEN&CA}	1. Advertising Functions. 2.Types of advertising 3.Dagmar approach 4.Creative thinking 5.Strengths and limitations of sales promotion 6.Steps in designing a sales promotion campaign 7.E-commerce Vs Traditional Commerce 8.Challenges and Limitations of E-Commerce 9.Multimedia and Hypermedia 10.Video Compression standard

B. Rajkumar
Incharge of the Department

S.K.R.GDC(W),RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

List Of Projects 2022-23

S.NO	ROOL NUMBER	NAMEOF THESTUDENT	TOPIC
1	200907101018	M ROJA RAMANI	Mathematics in nature
2	200907101023	SURLA PAVANI	Mathematics in fine arts
3	200907102037	MADDALA SUBHASHINI	Application of differential equations in physics
4	200907102038	MAJJI LATHA SRI	Application of Interpolation and extrapolation

Head in charge

S.K.R COLLEGE(W), RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS
SUBJECT - STATISTICS

LIST OF STUDENT PROJECTS -2022-2023

SL.NO.	CLASS	NAME OF THE TOPIC
1	III MSCs	Operation research
2	III MSCs	Transportation problem
3	III MSCs	Sequencing problem
4	III MSCs	Game theory
5	III MSCs	Inventory control
6	III MSCs	Network schedule
7	III MSCs	Census survey / sample survey
8	III MSCs	Simple random sampling
9	III MSCs	Construction of life table
10	II MSCs	Correlation
11	II MSCs	Small sample test
12	II MSCs	Large sample test
13	II MSCs	Mortality
14	II MSCs	Fertility
15	I MSCs	R.A Fisher
16	I MSCs	C.R Rao
17	I MSCs	Collection of data
18	I MSCs	Mahalanobis
19	I MSCs	Probability
20	I MSCs	Measures of central tendency

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

LIST OF PROJECTS 2022-23

S.NO	CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENT	TOPIC
1.	III BA	S RICHITHA SAI	INSURANCE POLICIES
2	III BA	PRASANNA	INSURANCE BY THE PUBLIC
3	III BA	SDSS HIMA BINDU	GENERAL AND HEALTH INUSURANCE
4	I BA	K SANDHYA	LAW OF VARIABLE PROPORTIONS
5	I BA	RS PRAVALLIKA	ECONOMIC ANAYSIS AND METHODOLOGY
6	I BA	GL VEEKSHITHA	ECONOMIC GROWTH
7	I BA	P JYOTHISRI	THEORY OF PRODUCTION
8	III BA	K VARSHA SIVANI	DIGITAL CURRENCY
9	III BA	N VASANTHA KUMARI	BANKING SYSTEM
10	II BA	K NANDINI	LAND RERFORMS IN INDIA
11	II BA	V JAHNAVI	INFORMATION TECHNOILOGY IN AP
`12	II BA	K RAMADEVI	AP ECONOMY
13	II BA	Y DEVI PRASANNA	MGNREGS
14	II BA	P VALLI SUDHA	AGRICULTURE IS THE BACKBONE OF INDIAN ECONOMY
15	II BA	CHINMAYI	NALTURE AND SCOPE DOF STATASTICS
16	II BA	P VALLI SUDHA	PRIMARY DATA
17	I BA	PD MOUNIKA	EMPLOYMENT THEORIES
18	I BA	G ROJA ANGJEL	NATIONAL INCOME
19	I BA	K SANDHYA	MACRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
20	I BA	M SRUTHI	TRADE CYCLES
21	I BA	SK. SAILU	MONETARY THEORIES
22	I BA	G SARITHA	SCOPE AND IMOPORTANCE OF MACRO ECONOMICS
23	I BA	T SWATHI	MONEY AND BANKING

Economics

Project Work

ON

METHODS OF COLLECTING PRIMARY DATA

BY:
P. VALLI SUDHA
II BA (HEP)
210906201045

ECONOMICS Project Work

S.K.R. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE(WOMEN)
RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM(Estd.1968)
(Re-Accredited at B+Grade by NAAC, Affiliated to Adikavi Nannayya University)

Department of ECONOMICS

S.K.R. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM

PROJECT WORK ON

Methods of Collecting Primary Data

By

P. VALLI SUDHA

Under the Guidance of

D.V.K.S LAKSHMI

(Dept. of ECONOMICS)

2023

S.K.R GOVERNMENT
DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr/Ms. P.Valli Sudha class II BA(HEP) of SKR College for Women has completed her Project under my guidance. She has taken proper care and shown utmost sincerity in completing the Project.

I certify that this Project is up to my expectation and as per the guidelines issued by the university.

Signature of HOD

Signature of the principal

Methods of Data Collection

COLLECTION OF PRIMARY DATA

We collect primary data during the course of doing experiments in an experimental research but in case, we do research of the descriptive type and perhaps surveys, whether sample surveys or census surveys, then we can obtain primary data either through observation or through direct interviewing with respondents in one form or another or through personal interviews. Thus, in other words, we can find that we several methods of collecting primary data, particularly in surveys and descriptive researches. Important ones are:

i) observation method,
ii) interview method,
iii) through questionnaires,
iv) through schedules, and
v) other methods which include

a) mechanical devices,
b) blood pressure meters,
c) psychological tests,
d) projection techniques,
e) using mechanical devices,
f) through projective techniques
g) depth interviews, and
h) content analysis

We briefly take up each method separately.

OBSERVATION METHOD

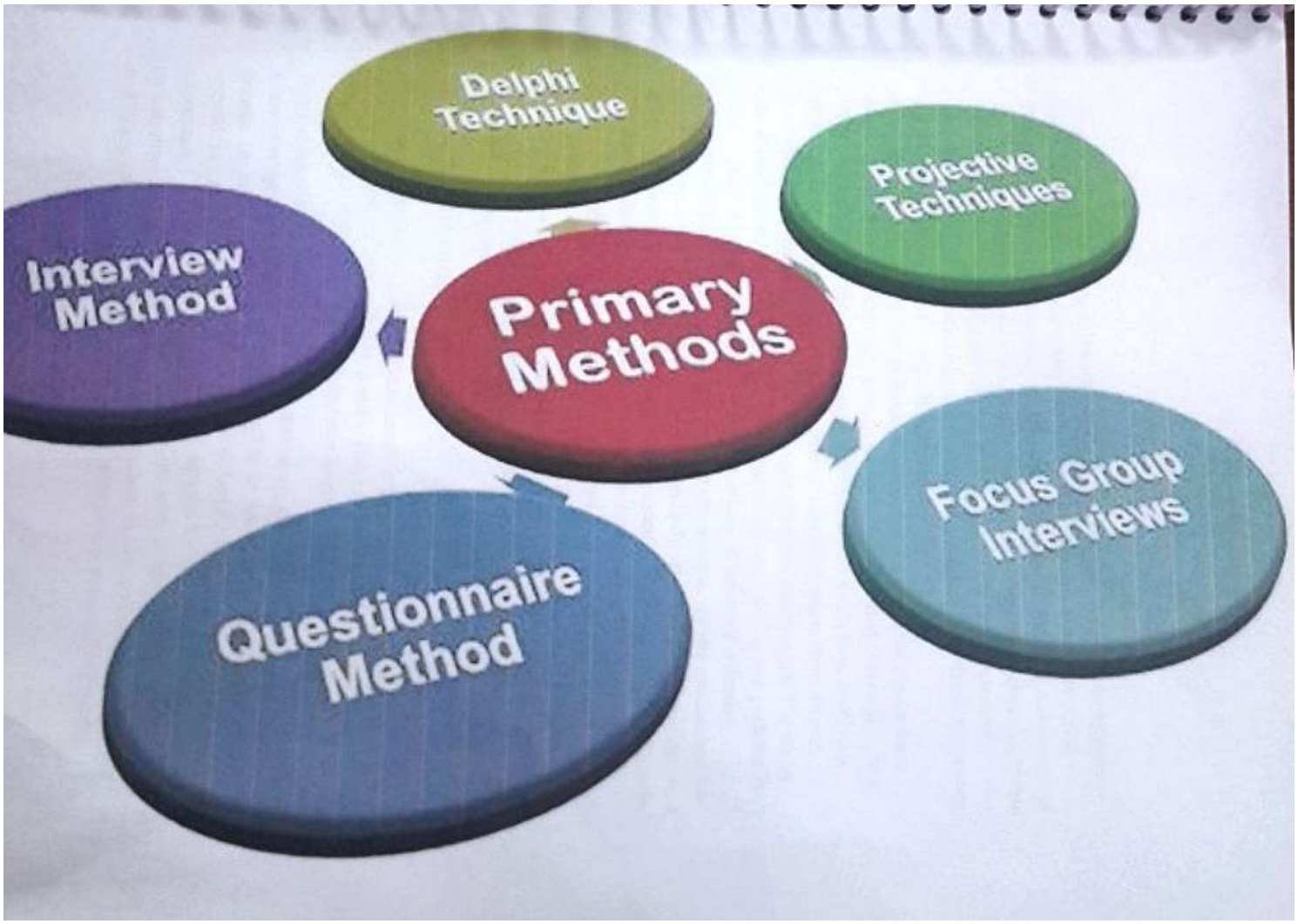
The observation method is the most extensively used method generally in studies relating to behavioural sciences. In a way, we all observe things around us, but this not all observation is not scientific observation. Observation becomes a scientific tool and the method of data collection for the researcher, when it serves a formulated research purpose, is systematically planned and recorded and is subjected to checks and controls on validity and reliability. Under the observation method, the information is sought by way of investigator's own direct observation without asking from the

respondent. For instance, in a study relating to consumer behavior, the investigator instead of asking the brand of wrist watch used by the respondent, may himself look at the watch. The main advantage of this method is that subjective bias is eliminated, if observation is done accurately. Secondly, the information obtained under this method relates to what is currently happening; it is not complicated by either the past behavior or future intentions or attitudes. Thirdly, this method is independent of respondents' willingness to respond and as such is relatively less demanding of active cooperation on the part of respondents as happens to be the case in the interview or the questionnaire method. This method is particularly suitable in studies which deal with subjects (i.e., respondents) who are not capable of giving verbal reports of their feelings for one reason or the other However, observation method has various limitations. Firstly, it is an expensive method. Secondly, the information provided by this method is very limited. Thirdly, sometimes unforeseen factors may interfere with the observational task. At times, the fact that some people are rarely accessible to direct observation creates obstacle for this method to collect data effectively.

While using this method, the researcher should keep in mind things like: What should be observed? How the observations should be recorded? Or how the accuracy of observation can be ensured? In case the observation is characterized by a careful definition of the units to be observed, the style of recording the observed information, standardized conditions of observation and the selection of pertinent data of observation, then the observation is called as structured observation. But when observation is to take place without these characteristics to be thought of in advance, the same is termed as unstructured observation. Structured observation is considered appropriate in descriptive studies, whereas in an exploratory study the observational procedure is most likely to be relatively unstructured.

We often talk about participant and non-participant types of observation in the context of studies, particularly of social sciences. This distinction depends upon the observer's sharing or not sharing the life of the group he is observing. If the observer observes by making himself, more or less, a member of the group he is observing so that he can experience what the members of the group experience, the observation is called as the participant observation. But when the observer observes as a detached emissary without any attempt on his part to experience through participation what others feel, the observation of this type is often termed as non-participant observation. (When the observer is observing in such a manner that his presence may be unknown to the people he is observing, such an observation is described as disguised observation.)

There are several merits of the participant type of observation: The researcher is


Delphi Technique
Projective Techniques
Interview Method
Primary Methods
Focus Group Interviews
Questionnaire Method

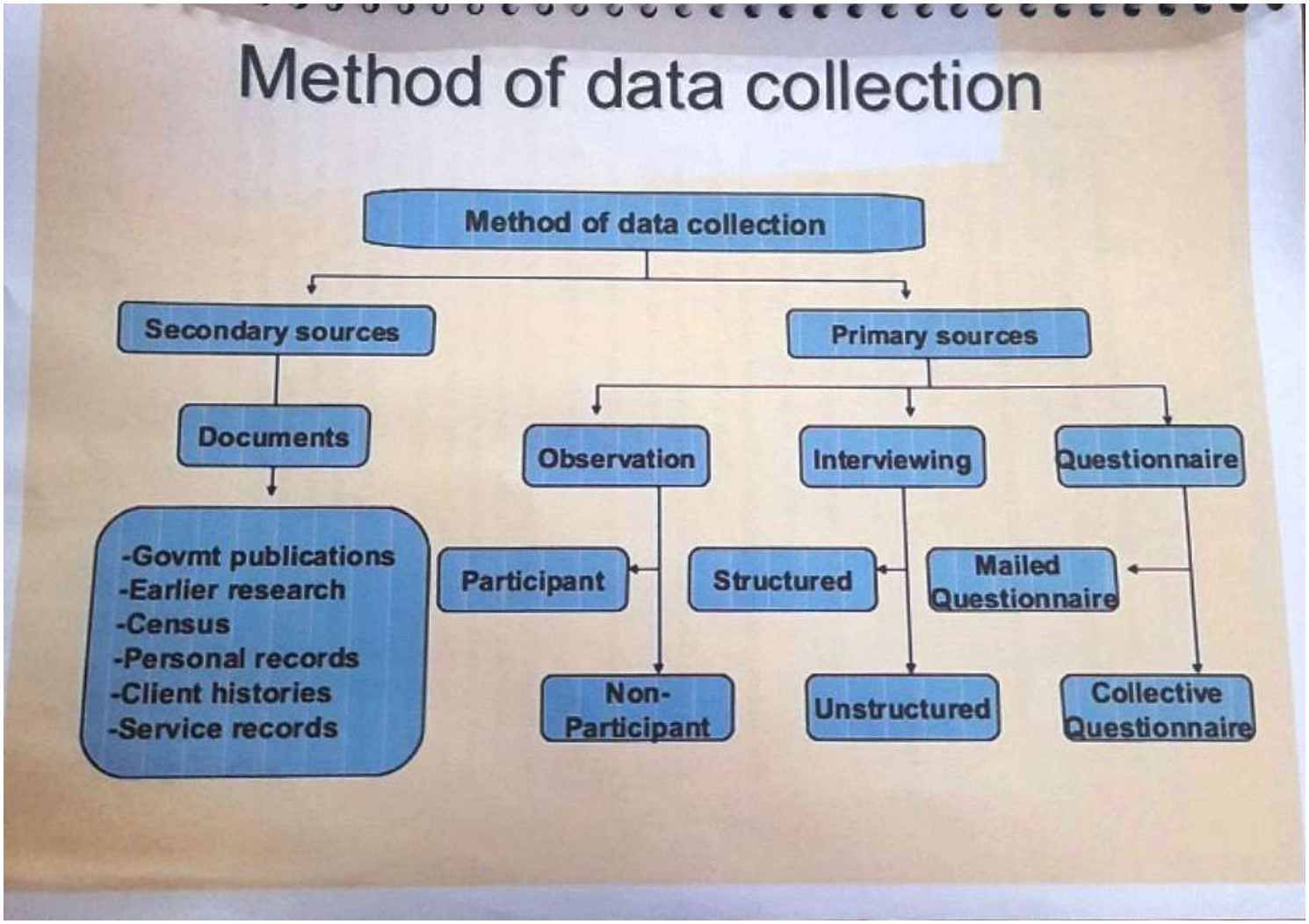
Method of Primary data collection

- Observation method
- Interview method
- Through questionnaires
- Through schedules
- Other methods
  - Warranty cards
  - Distributor audits
  - Pantry audits
  - Consumer panels
  - Using mechanical devices
  - Through projective techniques
  - Depth interviews
  - Content analysis

conversance. Such interviews are used generally in the development of hypotheses and constitute a major type of unstructured interviews. The clinical interview is concerned with broad underlying feelings or motivations or with the course of individual's life experience. The method of eliciting information under it is generally left to the interviewer's discretion. In case of non-directive interview, the interviewer's function is simply to encourage the respondent to talk about the given topic with a bare minimum of direct questioning. The interviewer often acts as a catalyst to a comprehensive expression of the respondents' feelings and beliefs and of the frame of reference within which such feelings and beliefs take on personal significance.

Despite the variations in interview-techniques, the major advantages and weaknesses of personal interviews can be enumerated in a general way. The chief merits of the interview method are as follows:

1. More information and that too in greater depth can be obtained.
2. Interviewer by his own skill can overcome the resistance, if any, of the respondents; the interview method can be made to yield an almost perfect sample of the general population.
3. There is greater flexibility under this method as the opportunity to restructure questions is always there, especially in case of unstructured interviews.
4. Observation method can as well be applied to recording verbal answers to various questions.
5. Personal information can as well be obtained easily under this method.
6. Samples can be controlled more effectively as there arises no difficulty of the missing returns; non-response generally remains very low.
7. The interviewer can usually control which person(s) will answer the questions. This is not possible in mailed questionnaire approach. If so desired, group discussions may also be held.
8. The interviewer may catch the informant off-guard and thus may secure the most spontaneous reactions than would be the case if mailed questionnaire is used.


Method of data collection
Method of data collection
Secondary sources
Primary sources
Documents
Observation
Interviewing
Questionnaire
-Govmt publications
-Earlier research
-Census
-Personal records
-Client histories
-Service records
Participant
Structured
Mailed Questionnaire
Non-Participant
Unstructured
Collective Questionnaire

General form: So far as the general form of a questionnaire is concerned, it can either be structured or unstructured questionnaire. Structured questionnaires are those questionnaires in which there are definite, concrete and pre-determined questions. The questions are presented with exactly the same wording and in the same order to all respondents. Resort is taken to this sort of standardization to ensure that all respondents reply to the same set of questions. The form of the question may be either closed (i.e., of the type 'yes' or 'no') or open (i.e., inviting free response) but should be stated in advance and not constructed during questioning. Structured questionnaires may also have fixed alternative questions in which responses of the informants are limited to the stated alternatives. Thus a highly structured questionnaire is one in which all questions and answers are specified and comments in the respondent's own words are held to the minimum. When these characteristics are not present in a questionnaire, it can be termed as unstructured or non-structured questionnaire. More specifically, we can say that in an unstructured questionnaire, the interviewer is provided with a general guide on the type of information to be obtained, but the exact question formulation is largely his own responsibility and the replies are to be taken down in the respondent's own words to the extent possible; in some situations tape recorders may be used to achieve this goal.

Structured questionnaires are simple to administer and relatively inexpensive to analyze. The provision of alternative replies, at times, helps to understand the meaning of the question clearly. But such questionnaires have limitations too. For instance, wide range of data and that too in respondent's own words cannot be obtained with structured questionnaires. They are usually considered inappropriate in investigations where the aim happens to be to probe for attitudes and reasons for certain actions or feelings. They are equally not suitable when a problem is being first explored and working hypotheses sought. In such situations, unstructured questionnaires may be used effectively. Then on the basis of the results obtained in pretest (testing before final use) operations from the use of unstructured questionnaires, one can construct a structured questionnaire for use in the main study.

Question sequence: In order to make the questionnaire effective and to ensure quality to the replies received, a researcher should pay attention to the question-sequence in preparing the questionnaire. A proper sequence of questions reduces considerably the chances of individual questions being misunderstood. The question-sequence must be clear and smoothly-moving, meaning thereby that the relation of one question to another should be readily apparent to the respondent, with questions that are easiest to


ADVANTAGES OF PRIMARY DATA OVER SECONDARY DATA
Authentic data
Specific to researchers needs
Contain more sources
More reliable and accurate
Availability is simple
Researchers put more involvement
Real-time data
Direct from main sources