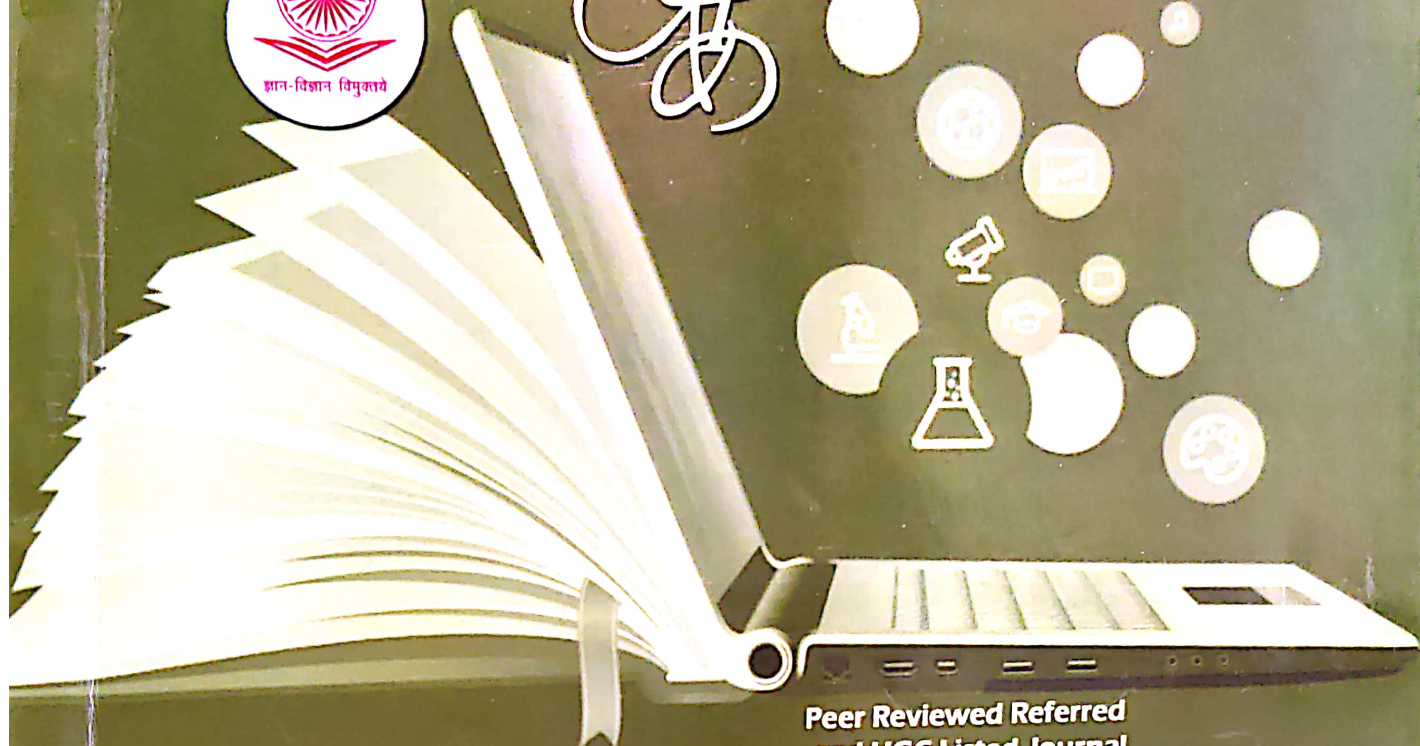
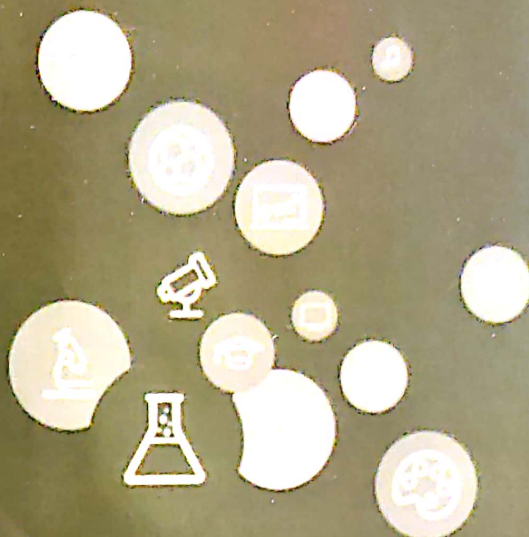




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22. Female Foeticides

K. Padmapriya

Lecturer in History, D.K. Govt College for Women (A), Nellore.

Abstract

Female foeticide is the elimination of girl child after sex determination test from the womb. It is the age old practice to kill ever unwanted child in the Indian society. Female foeticide is an unethical act has been practiced due to some cultural norms and socio economic policies. Female foeticide is a crime and social disaster for the future of women. The important reason of female foeticide is the preference of male child over girl child because son is the main source of income however girls are consumers. There is a misconception in the society that boys are always look after their parents. Boy would carry their family name ahead in the society. Technological advance in the health sector has given fire to the female foeticide. To stop this cruel practice national law making bodies have to come forward. Spreading awareness can go a long way in saving our future sisters, mothers, wives Medical practitioners will be given a strict punishment or termination of their license, who aborts a foetus because of its gender. The number of girls declining with each passing decade. 2011 census states that there were only 914 girls for 1000 boys. If this continues in the future it perturbs the bio-equilibrium. So let's not wipe out one sex. Let's not be murderers of our own flesh and blood. This article address the ethical issue that perturb the bio-equilibrium due to female foeticide and measures to be taken to overcome it.

Key words: Female Foeticide, Social Disaster, Bio-Equilibrium

Introduction

"Even God should born from mother's womb".... He may be the emperor of the world – He definitely a son of mother....."No girl child – No mothers in future". It is said that god created mother because he could not be present everywhere. So we are killing our mothers....think....Think.....about it.

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Eco Tourism

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Abstract :

It is a form of tourism involving fragile, pristine and relatively undisturbed natural areas intended as a low impact and often small scale alternative to standard commercial mass tourism. It means responsible travel to natural areas, conserving environment and improving the well being of the local people. Its purpose may be to educate the traveller, to provide funds for ecological conservation and directly benefit to the economic development of the local communities. Ecotourism focuses on socially responsible travel, personal growth and environmental sustainability. It involves travel to destinations, where flora and fauna and the cultural heritage are the primary attractions. It improves the cultural integrity of the local people. An integral part of ecotourism is the promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation.

Introduction :

The term "ecotourism" was coined by HECTOR CEBALLOS- LASCURAIN in 1983 and was initially used to describe areas with an emphasis on education. The concept was however developed to a scientifically based approach to the planning, management and development of sustainable tourism products and activities. It builds environmental awareness. It provides financial benefits and empowerment for the local people. It respects local culture. For many countries it is a major industry of the national economy.

Principles :

Ecotourism is about responsible travel to natural areas that promote conservation, bring harmony among communities and sustains well-being of local people. People who implement and participate in ecotourism activities should adopt some principles, they are

1. Minimize physical, social, behavioural and psychological impacts
2. Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect.
3. Provide positive experiences for both visitors and local people.
4. Provide direct financial benefits for environmental conservation.
5. Generate financial benefits for both local people and private industry.

Importance :

When we think of joys that come with the adventures of travelling, we often envision exciting trips to beautiful places fit for a perfect photograph, unique foods you won't find at home and encounters with people who are much different from those we are accustomed to. Tourism allows us to do more than just learn facts about various locations. It allows us to immerse ourselves into the cultures and lifestyles of others and leaves lasting impressions that aren't

likely to be forgotten.

Learning Experience :

The more that we know about a place, our love and admiration grows and inspires to protect it. Tour guides and hosts are educated on a deeper level in order to share knowledge with visitors while tourists came to appreciate the beauty of new surroundings. As we explore unknown places with the spirit of curiosity and kindness we begin important discussions with locals and other visitors. Through their stories we have an inside view of what the needs and desires of the people are. Unfortunately tourists are viewed by often annoyed by the increased traffic, unreasonable demands and the inability of the tourists to understand and respect the cultural expectations and dress codes. When we meet people as we travel sustainability mutual understanding allows all parties involved to learn about one another. This creates a sense of unity and cultural sensitivity.

Economic Stability :

We live in a very diverse world full of eclectic people who live off the land and depend on what nature provides. Commercial tourist's attractions may be placed in a specific area but that doesn't mean it gives back to these communities. There are many popular attractions that are insensitive to the environment and animals. These places continue to make a large amount of money because many people are unaware of the harm and pain it causes, simply viewing it as amusement.

Principles In Action :

1. Becoming more responsible traveller is the best way to ensure your adventures are positive for the local people and the planet.
2. Pack items that can be washed in the sink and are quick drying so they can be worn multiple times during the trip
3. To save water never use the hotel laundry as they typically wash each guests clothes

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యూ.జి.సి. జాతీయ గ్రంథస్థు

21, 22 జూలై 2017



సంపాదకులు

డా॥ జి. పద్మప్రియ

తెలుగుశాఖ

దొడ్ల కాసల్యమ్మ ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీమహిళా కళాశాల (ఎ)

కొల్లూరు, శ్రీ, పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు జిల్లా, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్.



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18. అంతర్జాలంలో సాహిత్య విస్తృతి - డా॥ బి.వి. లీలారాణి 155-160
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కె. పద్మప్రియ

లెక్చరర్ ఇన్ హిస్టరీ

డి.కె.డబ్ల్యు.ప్రభుత్వ కళాశాల

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అందు మాట:

ప్రపంచంలో మొదటి నుంచి ముద్రణ రూపంలో ఉన్న పత్రికలు, వ్యాసాలు, అంధాలు, రచనలు మనకు లభ్యమవుతున్నాయి. వీటితో మనం మన సంస్కృతిని, సాంస్కృతికతను, శాస్త్రాభివృద్ధిని, దేశాల ప్రగతిని తెలుసుకుంటున్నాము.

టెక్నాలజీ రంగంలో ప్రవేశం ఉన్న కొంతమంది మిత్రుల ప్రయత్నాలతో వారి యొక్క విజ్ఞానంతో అంతర్జాలంలో నేడు అనేక అంశాలు అందుబాటులోకి వచ్చాయి. మాతృదేశం వదిలి ఇతర దేశాలలో నివాసం ఉంటున్న మన ప్రవాసాంధ్రులు మాతృభాషాభిమానంతో తెలుగు సాహిత్యాన్ని అంతర్జాలంలో అందుబాటులోకి తెచ్చారు. నేడు అంతర్జాలంలో అనేక తెలుగు సాహిత్య వెబ్‌సైట్‌లు అందుబాటులోకి వచ్చాయి.

స్థూలంగా తెలుగు సాహిత్యం ఎక్కువ శాతం బ్లాగ్స్ రూపంలో అందుబాటులో ఉంది. వీటిలో తెలుగు భాషా పండితులు, భాషా సేవకులు, భాషాభిమానులు వారి వారి అభిప్రాయాలను నిక్షిప్తం చేశారు. అంతర్జాలంలో అనేక మాస, త్రైమాసిక పత్రికలు కూడా మనకు లభ్యం అవుతున్నాయి. ఉదా: కౌముది అనే తెలుగు మాసపత్రిక, అలాగే ఇటీవలే విడుదల చేసిన మధురవాణి అనే పత్రిక మొదలగునవి. ఈ పత్రికలలో కథలు, కవితలు, వ్యాసాలు, సాహిత్య విశ్లేషణ, వింతలు విశేషాలు తెలుస్తున్నాయి. అంతేకాక అంతర్జాలంలో భాగవతం, రామాయణం వంటి కావ్యాలు గురించి కొందరు సేకరించిన అమూల్య అభిప్రాయాలు మరియు వారి సొంత విశ్లేషణ జోడించి అందుబాటులోకి తేవడం జరిగింది. తెలుగు అకాడమి వారు 30, 40, 50 దశకాలలోని అనేక పాత పత్రికలను సేకరించి అంతర్జాలంలో అందుబాటులో ఉంచడం జరిగింది. ముద్రణ రూపంలో ఉన్న కొన్ని పత్రికలు ఉదా: నవ్య పత్రిక అంతర్జాలంలో కూడా

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Buddhist Philosophy – Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

K. Padma Priya

Lecturer in History, D.K. Govt. Degree College for Women (A), Nellore-1
Andhra Pradesh.

----- (13) -----

ABSTRACT:

“My teaching is not philosophy. It is the result of Direct experience.

My teaching is a means of practice, not something to hold onto worship...
Gauthama Buddha.

Buddha taught the famous “four noble Truths” and “Eight fold Path” which allows people to achieve enlightenment.

Enlightenment (Nirvana, awakening, realization, Satori) is the cessation of suffering, freedom from conditioned existence (Samsara) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a man of new Buddhist philosophy.

The Dalit Buddhist movement also known as Neo Buddhist movement is a Socio- Political movement by Dalits in India started by B.R. Ambedkar. It radically reinterpreted Buddhism and created a new school of Buddhism called Navayana. The movement has sought to be a socially and politically engaged form of Buddhism.

The movement was launched in 1956 by Ambedkar when nearly half a million dalits formerly called untouchables joined him and converted to his Navayana Buddhism. It rejected Hinduism. Challenged caste system and promoted the rights of Dalit community. This movement also rejected the Mahayana, Heenayana, Vajrayana sects of Buddhism and a new form of engaged Buddhism as taught by Ambedkar.

Key Words: Dalit, Neo Buddhism, Navayana Buddhism, 22 Vows, Poona Pact, “The Buddha and his Dhamma”.

Buddhism:

Originated in Ancient India in 6th Century B.C. and was wide spread in India and had expanded outside of India During the age of Ashoka. During middle ages Buddhism slowly Declined in India. Efforts to revive Buddhism in India began in the 19th Century by Maha Buddhist Society founded by Anagarika Dharmapalay a Srilankar Buddhist leader.

Early Movements:

Two early Dalit movements that rejected Hinduism were launched by Swami Achhutanand Harihar in Uttar Pradesh and Babu Manger Ram in Punjab. These were called Adi Dharma movements. In 1898, Pandit Lyothee thass founded the sakya

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ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR ON “PROSPECTS OF TOURISM INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA”

Organized by
DEPARMENTS OF HISTORY, ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE
D.K.GOV'T COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, NELLORE



Editor-in-Chief

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M.A., M.A., M.Phil., P.D.F., D.Litt



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INTRODUCTION TO TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is one of the fastest emerging branches of studies, which is entirely focussed upon tour and travel activities. United Nations World Tourism Organization defined tourism as it comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.

There are various types and forms of tourism. There are so many factors that influence travel decisions. Any person who is taking a trip within or outside his/her own country of residence irrespective of the purpose of travel, means of transport used even though he/she may be travelling on foot. One who travels especially to distant lands is called as traveller. There is difference among tourist, visitor and excursionist. The phenomenon of tourism comprises of basic components such as attraction, accessibility etc... There is concept of demand and supply in tourism and tourism considered to be a product.

Keywords: UNWTO, Tourist, Traveller, Attraction, Product.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the fastest emerging branches of studies, which is entirely focused upon tour and travel activities. It is a fastest growing industry with huge potential to generate employment to the people and revenue to the government. Tourism is a dynamic and competitive industry that requires the ability to constantly adapt to customers changing needs and desires as the customers satisfaction, safety and enjoyment are particularly the faces of tourism business. Tourism is vital for many countries, due to the income generated by the consumption of goods and services by tourists, the taxes levied on business in the tourism industry and opportunity for the employment in the service industries associated with tourism.

DEFINITION OF TOURISM:

UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organization) and various authors have defined tourism as follows:

According to UNWTO: "Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes"