



**KVR GOVT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A) KURNOOL**  
**DAIMOND JUBILEE NATIONAL SEMINAR**

**CHANGING SCENARIO OF WOMEN IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION - ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2018

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that ~~Prof/Dr/Mr/Ms~~ *S. SUNITHA*, Lecturer in *BOTANY*  
of *K.V.R. Govt. College for Women (A), Kurnool* Participated as a Delegate  
/ Chairperson / Presented a paper titled *"Status of Women in the Society Today"*  
in the *Diamond Jubilee National Seminar* on the **CHANGING SCENARIO OF WOMEN IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION - ISSUES AND CONCERNS** on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2018.

*S Mansoor Rahman*  
Prof S Mansoor Rahman  
Convener

*K. Veerachari*  
Prof K Veerachari  
Convener

*C.V. Rajeswari*  
Prof C.V. Rajeswari  
Principal & Chairman

## Status of Women in the Society Today

Dr S Sunitha

### I. WOMEN IN THE PAST AS GODDESS:

In Vedic India, woman was considered to be a goddess. No religious or social function was considered to be auspicious where woman was not present. She was called the "Ardhangini" (the better half) of man. She had a fairly high status in society. That's why in the nomenclature of couples, the name of the woman was always put before the name of man, for example, Sita-Rama, Radhey-Sham, etc. When Sita was in exile, Lord Rama had to get a golden statue of Sita built for the Yajnan he performed. All this shows the high esteem in which women were held in ancient India. This concept was not continued in the later generations.

### AS LICENSED UNPAID SERVANT:

The position and status of women in society has been changing from time to time. With the advent of Muslims in India, the position of women received a set-back. They had to go behind the scenes. Majority of women in society play negligible role and their services are overseen. In the early days, women were seen as licensed unpaid servants who were intended to cook, clean, take care of the children and worship her husband and his family members. They were not allowed to do jobs in outside world. She was, in fact, her husband's slave. She had no say in anything that went on; she could only follow her husband's commandments. The British rulers, too, did not take any concrete steps to improve the status of women.

### II. WOMEN IN THE PRESENT

It was only with the dawn of freedom that the position and status of women took a turn for the better. Our national leaders started working for the emancipation of women. They were given a rightful place in all spheres of life. Discrimination on the basis of sex became a matter of the past.

As a result of all this, the woman broke out of the four walls of her house and started marching ahead in life. Today, the eve is certainly on the march. In fact, she has left man far behind in many fields. We have women legislators, ministers, ambassadors, doctors, lawyers, teachers and engineers. With the encouragement of co-education, modern girls have thrown off old complexes and are marching shoulder to shoulder with boys in every field of life.

A modern girl is conscious of her position and importance in the society. She is no longer a dumb cow of the society. She competes with boys in all fields of life. A woman in olden days had to depend upon her parents, her husband or her sons for the whole of her life. But education has changed her status. She is keen on becoming self-supporting and to have respectable status.

### III. WOMEN TODAY & CHALLENGES

Earlier women were facing problems like child marriage, sati pratha, parda pratha, restriction on widow remarriage, widow's exploitation, devadasi system, etc. However, almost all the old traditional problems have been disappeared gradually from the society but given rise to other new ones. Women are continuously facing many problems even after having self-confidence, individuality, respect, personality, capacity, talent, and efficiency more than men. They are facing problems in their daily life even after they are given equal rights and opportunities like men by the Constitution of India.

Undoubtedly, women's status has improved and progressed in the last years but I believe the challenges facing women today remain as daunting as they were years ago. Some are,

- **Violence against women:** Women are affected and being victims of violence at huge level in the society day by day because of increasing crimes against women. They may face violence within the family (dowry related harassment, death, marital rape, wife-battering, sexual abuse, deprivation of healthy food etc) or outside the family (kidnapping, rape, murder, etc).
- **Gender discrimination:** Women are considered as weaker section of the society than men and given less importance. Gender discrimination affects women in the areas like nutrition, education, health, care, decline of female population, job, public life, etc.



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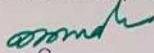
One Day National Seminar on  
**GST REFORMS IN INDIA - ITS IMPACT**  
on 17th February, 2018

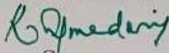
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This is to certify that Dr. / Mr. / Ms- S. Sunitha, Lecturer in Botany,  
KVR Govt. College for Women(A), KURNOOL has participated in  
the **One Day National Seminar on "GST REFORMS IN INDIA - ITS IMPACT"**  
on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2018 and presented a paper entitled "Impact of GST (Goods and  
Service Tax) on Common Man."

Published in the proceedings with ISBN : 978-93-85100-44-4.

  
Convenor  
Department of Commerce

  
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Department of Economics

  
Principal & Chairman

## Impact of GST (Goods and Services Tax) on Common Man

Dr. S. Sunitha<sup>1</sup>, M. Venkata Subbamma<sup>2</sup>

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### 1. INTRODUCTION:

A tax is a mandatory financial charge or some other type of levy imposed upon a taxpayer by a governmental organization in order to fund various public expenditures. To avoid the so many taxes levied on the consumer by Government, the President of India approved the Constitution Amendment Bill for Goods and Services Tax (GST) on 8 September 2016, following the bill's passage in the Indian parliament and its ratification by more than 50% of state legislatures. This law will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the central government and state government and implement GST by April 2017.

#### GST (Goods and Services Tax):

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a "value-added tax levied on most goods and services sold for domestic consumption". GST is an indirect mode of tax payment paid by consumers, but it is remitted to the government by the businesses selling the goods and services. In effect, GST provides revenue for the government.

### 2. TYPES OF TAXES:

Taxes are of 2 types.

**1. Direct tax:** Taxes that are directly paid to the government by the taxpayer. It is a tax applied on individuals and organizations directly by the government e.g. income tax, corporation tax, wealth tax

**2. Indirect tax:** are applied on the manufacture or sale of goods and services. These are initially paid to the government by an intermediary, who then adds the amount of tax paid to the value of the goods / services and passes the total amount to the end user. Eg., sales tax, service tax, excise duty.

### 3. ORIGIN OF GST

France was the first country which implement GST in 1954. Now 160 countries have adopted the GST tax system. For example: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Italy, Monaco, Nigeria, Singapore, Spain, South Korea etc.,

India also adopted GST, an indirect federal sales tax recently i.e., from 1st July, 2017. Most of the countries have a unified tax system. But, the government of India like some countries (Canada, Brazil) implemented a "Dual GST" in India, i.e. taxation power lies with both by the Centre and the State to levy the taxes on the Goods and Services". According to dual GST system, centre is empowered to tax services and goods up to the production stage (CGST) and the states have the power to tax sale of goods (SGST).

The main objective of GST is to eliminate the double taxation.

### 4. NEED OF GST

Currently there are different VAT laws in different states. This creates problems, especially when businesses sell their goods to different states. For this, most business men have to pay 3 different taxes - excise, VAT, and service tax. GST brings uniform taxation across the country.

With the unified tax regime we said goodbye to a big pile of indirect taxes making India **One Nation One Market One Tax** country.

- This reform gives equal footing to the big enterprises as well as small enterprises.
- The aim of GST is thus to simplify tax hurdles for the entire economy.
- GST in India has replaced several taxes charged earlier like VAT, service tax and taxes of excise.



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This is to certify that Prof/Dr/Mr/Ms..... *P. Shajahan Begum*  
of..... *K.V.R. Govt. College for Women (A)* Participated as a Delegate  
/Chairperson/ Presented a paper titled..... *"The role of Women in Science"*  
in the *Diamond Jubilee National Seminar* on the **CHANGING SCENARIO OF WOMEN IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION - ISSUES AND CONCERNS** on 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2018.

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Convener

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Principal & Chairman

ISBN no. 978 9385101410

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## The Role of Women in Science

Pathan Shajahan Begum

Women have always been central in providing medical care, whether offering remedies in the home, nursing or acting as herbalists. However, the medical profession has been male dominated for most of its history. In Europe this came about from the 1400s, when many cities and governments decided that only those trained in universities were allowed to formally practice medicine. As women were not allowed into the universities they could not gain a license. It was only in the 1900s, after much struggle, that women won the right to study and practice medicine in the same way as men. Women play an important role in a lot of spheres in the contemporary society. They make great contribution to the development and improvement of life in a lot of spheres. Unfortunately, science and technology are the spheres where women do not have equal possibilities with men. There are a lot of possible explanations of this inequality, but gender bias, prejudices and unequal distribution of resources are among the main ones. Despite marked advances towards gender equality and women empowerment especially during the last century, progress has been slow and disparities persist around the world. Unfortunately, science is not immune to such inequalities, with women representing only a third of researchers globally and often facing gender-based discrimination and a lack of equal opportunities.

At the present moment all over the world, with small exceptions, women take an active social role and demonstrate their abilities in a lot of spheres. Nowadays women are active in good production industry, natural-resources management, educational sphere, community management. Women occupy different positions in these spheres and professions in the spheres mentioned above are mostly considered to be female ones. Big percentage of women work in the medical industry, as well. In the developing countries women are also often involved in agricultural sphere and take part in the production of food, selling it and farming. In addition, most of women have additional burden, such as home work and care about the members of the family. Despite being excluded from formal education, women provided many paid services that the public needed, including sick-nursing and wet-nursing, midwifery, minor surgery and general physic. Wet-nursing was unlicensed and remained a casual trade - although a very large one. Midwives were unable to form guilds, but they had to be licensed. In the 1600s midwives such as Louise Bourgeois and Jane Sharp became the first to write about their experiences.(1) However, male practitioners were gradually replacing women in their traditional roles - even in such areas as childbirth. The Chamberlen brothers developed forceps in the early 1600s, which remained a family secret until the 1730s. Their use of a new tool and their professional training allowed such man-midwives to claim that they were more scientific than their female 'competitors'. From the 1700s a surge of reforming doctors' manuals dismissed traditional and folk medicine as unscientific tales of the 'old nurses' and 'old wives' variety.(2)

In the interesting study performed by the Center for Children and Technology specialists tried to find the difference between male and female approaches to technological advances. The participants of the experiment, both - men and women - were asked to describe the perfect machine of the future. Results showed that machines proposed by men were designed in order to get their owners to expand control and to become more powerful. The machines designed by women had an intention to help people and to make their life easier. In addition, economic status and political power also play an important role in female parity in science and technology.(3),(4)

## A Review paper on "Indian Women In Science and Technology

Dhanasree Basipogu

Vasundaramma

Jayalakshmi

"When a man is educated, an individual is educated,  
when a woman is educated, a family and a country are educated" ....Gandhi

FORMER PRESIDENT, Honble, DR. ABDUL KALAM'S SPEECH Address at the Inauguration of the National Seminar on Women, Science and Technology – Bangalore 21st August, 2006 "Definitely all women scientists can play an important role in the national development."

"The number of women scientist's world over has been growing at a faster pace. Removing any impediments that come in the way of our harnessing this vast pool of brilliant, hardworking and dedicated knowledge power, should be the focus of this Seminar.

It is to be ensured that a people centric sustainable development ensures women's equal access to science & technology, education, training, economic resources, information, communication and marketing

Women constitute half of humanity, yet the number in mathematics, physical sciences, engineering, etc. is low. Also these professional women seldom reach the pinnacle of the hierarchy in academic and research institutions.

Utilization of the talents of women should not be viewed only from the perspective of gender equity. It must be understood that full involvement of women in scientific and technological efforts is today essential for rapid economic development and sustainable happiness

Science and technology are essential Science and technologies are essential for solving global problems

International Initiatives Many events and activities world over have drawn the attention of UN bodies, Governments, NGOs, academies and many others. First conference of UN in Mexico in 1975 discussed various issues related to women.

WOMEN ARE UNIVERSALLY underrepresented in science and technology. India, viewed as a potential powerhouse of innovations, is no exception. True, the subcontinent's institutes of scientific learning are open to all its citizens, but potential female researchers still hesitate at the thresholds of laboratories.

### Indian Government's Initiatives -

A separate Ministry for Women and Child Welfare

A scheme for S&T for Women by DST and DBT

A National Task Force on Women

Technology Parks; exclusive Biotechnology Park for women at Chennai



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that concepts of green chemistry accessible to the scientific are more innocuous and renewable such as (bionass). It is now being explored and used by many solvents that have a reduced impact on human health.

**Keywords:** Green Chemistry, Atom Economy, Synthetic Efficiency Sustainable Chemical, Feed stock & Green Solvents

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## Green Chemistry as a Source of Social Movement

Nasreen Shahedi<sup>1</sup>, P.Jhansi Rani<sup>2</sup>, Dr S .Shamshad<sup>3</sup>, A.Indira Priyadarsini<sup>4</sup>

Green chemistry practitioners and entrepreneurs now constitute a small minority of chemists and chemical engineers in the university, government, and corporate sectors, but the innovators gradually are institutionalizing their efforts and winning converts. Drawing on concepts from social movement theory, the authors argue that examining green chemistry as a social movement sheds light on the intentional social organization of emerging scientific and engineering disciplines, advances thinking about the role of expertise in social change, and uncovers a possible pathway toward reconstructing chemical technologies on a more environmentally sustainable basis. The article closes with questions about potential coalitions among green chemists and engineers, regulators, and activist sectors of civil society.

**Keywords:** Green Chemistry; Social Movements; Expertise; Environmentalism

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## A Review Article on Use of Ecofriendly Bio-Fertilisers

K. Arunakumari

The excess uses of chemical fertilizers in agriculture are costly and also have various adverse effects on soils i.e. depletes water holding capacity, soil fertility and disparity in soil nutrients. Increasing use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture make country self dependent in food production but it deteriorate environment and cause harmful impacts on living beings. Due to insufficient uptake of these fertilizers by plants results, fertilizers reaches into water bodies through rain water, causes eutrophication in water bodies and affect living beings including growth inhabiting micro organism.

Biofertilizers are supposed to be a safe alternative to chemical fertilizers to minimize the ecological disturbance. Biofertilizers are cost effective, eco-friendly and when they are required in bulk can be



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This is to certify that ~~Prof/Dr/Mr/Ms~~ **B. ANUSHA**, Lecturer in Chemistry  
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and Technology**  
in the **Diamond Jubilee National Seminar** on the **CHANGING SCENARIO OF WOMEN IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION - ISSUES AND  
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## Women Involved in The Development of Science and Technology

Dr B Anusha

### ABSTRACT:

Women in India constitute fifty percent of the human resource. The role of women in society is vital for progress, and their contribution to the development of the knowledge and use of technology is essential if the millennium challenges are to be met. Despite constituting half of the population, women are underutilized talent and need to make their presence felt in science and technology. Dogmas of gender inequality over different periods of time have resulted in women's exclusion from science for along time, all over the world. Their participation is still restricted and limited because of widespread discrimination at the basic education level and lack of opportunities for pursuing science as a career, predominantly in rural areas.

The reality of women's lives remains invisible to men and women alike and this invisibility exists at all levels beginning with the family to the nation. Although geographically men and women live in the same space, they live in different worlds. The mere fact that —"Women hold up half the sky"— does not appear to give them a position of dignity and equality. True, that over the years women have made great strides in many areas with notable progress in reducing some gender gaps.

### WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: AWARENESS AND SENSITISATION:

To bring awareness and sensitization among women, all over the world so many programmes and policies have been introduced. To empower women financially a lot of initiatives have been undertaken at national and state level like introduction of Self help Groups (SHG) a plethora of welfare measures but only spending money is not enough to financially empower women.

On 11 February 2016, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) celebrated the first annual International Day of Women and Girls in Science. Its objective was to recognize and celebrate the equal participation and the accomplishments of female researchers in all aspects of the scientific fields including education, employment, and decision-making. The International Day of Women and Girls in Science aims to encourage more young women to enter the STEM fields for profession and to encourage them once their careers are in progress.

*Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World (OWSD)* provides research training, career development and networking opportunities for women scientists throughout the developing world at different stages in their careers. The OWSD served as the first international forum to unite all women scientists from the developed and developing worlds to strengthen their role in the development process.

*Global Partnership for Girls' and Women's Education* seeks to increase the learning opportunities for adolescent girls and women and to find solutions for the obstacles and challenges of their education.

A serious study and discussion of science as a career choice for women in India was taken up by the Indian National Science Academy (INSA), and this led to the important INSA report on "Science Career for Indian Women: an examination of Indian women's access to and retention in Scientific Careers"<sup>[1]</sup>. Around the same time, the Task Force for Women in Science and Technology (DST Task Force) was formed, and they also prepared a report<sup>[2]</sup> on the situation in India. Independently, a number of Indian Government Agencies put various measures in place to increase participation of women in Science in India.

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attended, acted as Resource Person/Chair Person/Raportor in the UGC sponsored National Seminar  
on held on 28<sup>th</sup> February & 1<sup>st</sup> March 2018 presented a Paper/Poster  
entitled IMPACTS OF BIOFUEL.

  
Dr. G. Sailaja  
Convenor

  
Dr. R. Ramachandra Murthy  
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## SEMINAR ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS - GLOBAL SCENARIO

The Book Comprises Research Papers presented during a one day National Seminar organized by Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of KVR Govt. College for Women (A), Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh on "Intellectual Property Rights- Global Scenario" (IPR) on 15.02.2020. The seminar provided a platform for the national delegates as well as the participants to know as how to prevent others from using, dealing or tampering the product without his/her prior permission and also how to legally sue them and force them to stop and compensate for any damages.

New innovations in all IPR domains lead to Human progress and advancement. Legal Protection of new innovations encourages safe spending on other innovations caring for protecting IPR contribute to achieving economic and social development. The National Seminar provided a thought provoking atmosphere for a panel of discussion over unfair competition contrary to honest practices in industrial or commercial matters.

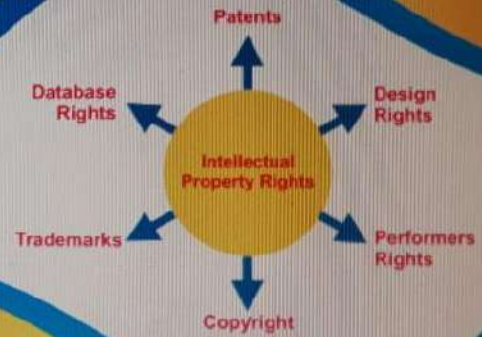


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SEMINAR ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS - GLOBAL SCENARIO

## SEMINAR ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS - GLOBAL SCENARIO



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### Efficiency of Proline Amides as Green Catalysts in Asymmetric Organic Synthesis

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#### ABSTRACT

Green chemistry has been recognized as a culture and methodology for achieving sustainable development. Organocatalysis has developed as a growing field in organic synthesis, basically due to the use of environment friendly conditions. Asymmetric organocatalysis has emerged as a new, powerful, and environmentally friendly methodology for the catalytic production of enantiomerically pure organic compounds. Amino catalysis has provided the life sciences with easy and environmentally friendly access to important building blocks, so that amino catalysis dominates the field of asymmetric organocatalysis, and amino catalysts have been established as immensely useful in Asymmetric synthesis. The present paper discusses the importance of Proline amides as green catalysts in asymmetric organic synthesis.



Keywords: Asymmetric Organocatalysis, Sustainable development, Proline amides

**INTRODUCTION:** Organocatalysis is identified to be at the heart of greening of chemistry because this branch of science is found to reduce the environmental impact of chemical processes<sup>1</sup>. Organocatalysts, a word coined by MacMillan is used to define organic molecules as catalysts for synthesis<sup>2</sup>. Organocatalysis - the catalysis with small organic molecules, where no inorganic element is not part of the active reaction transition and having facile reaction course, selectivity, environment friendliness, has achieved considerable attention over the past years. Organocatalysis has re-emerged as an alternative asymmetric methodology and involves the use of small chiral organic molecules called organocatalysts in sub-stoichiometric amounts to catalyse a reaction enantioselectively<sup>3</sup>. In last decades, several experimental methodologies have been performed to make organocatalysis an even greener and sustainable alternative to stoichiometric approaches as well as non-catalytic conditions using benign and friendlier reaction media. Various primary and secondary amines have been commensally developed as new organocatalysts based on the principles of enamine, iminium and hydrogen bonding, catalysis etc.

