

EDITORIAL

University teachers are expected to teach, do research, and involve in various extension activities to meet the expected Academic Performance Index. The progress, development and growth of any country depend upon the quality of research. Various industries have Research and Development Cell that is ably managed by scientists and researchers. The National Education Policy 2020 also lays emphasis on quality of research. Various funding agencies also provide funds for conducting researches. Incentives are provided for original research. At the university level, *Research Journals* promote critical and innovative ideas of teaching and learning. *Current English Review (CER)* from the Department of English, Chaitanya (Deemed to be University), Warangal, is designed to meet these objectives.

This maiden issue of *CER* covers some critical and creative write-ups, eight full-length research articles and five reviews of four books contributed by senior teachers and research scholars.

A. S. Dasan's "Reading as Historicizing: Bakhtinian and Indic Approaches to Hermeneutics" is an expanded version of the keynote address delivered on the first day of the National Seminar on "Literature as Cultural Artefact: Theoretical Approaches to Reading Texts" at St. Xavier's Autonomous College, Palayamkottai, Tamilnadu on January 21, 2020. In literary aesthetics, historicizing is a way of temporalizing the word situating it in time and space, with relevance to life-situations, to the human centre. This is how writing and reading as well become social acts/practices. Foregrounding the view that a good work of art embraces social form and function as essential part of its narratology, this paper posits that reading too can be cherished and evolved as a historicizing endeavour and experience. Viewing 'reading as historicising, historicizing as temporalizing, temporalizing as relational striving, and relational striving as a way forward towards sideward glancing and dialogic reasoning for polyphonic meaning-making', it facilitates readers to approach a literary text as a co-text, a fine site of intertextuality to discover the interconnectedness of multiple sites within the text, a discovery that captures 'the osmotic-aesthetic process' that runs deep within the interconnectedness, a process that shapes reading as a contemporaneous act that locates the text in a continuum of time and space, and to arrive at a holistic assimilation of what literature and hermeneutics stand for. In the course of such readings, it uses Bakhtinian and Indic poetics as interpretative strategies as both gel well in terms of historicizing reading.

Susheel Kumar Sharma, in his lengthy paper, "Surviving the Times of Illness: The Ayurvedic Way," argues for the need and relevance of the ancient medical system, Ayurveda, in the contemporary world especially during the pandemic COVID-19. The health system of the yore takes care of the identification of an

illness, the causes of illness, the methodology to restore health and the methods of checking the spread and recurrence of an illness by adopting affordable means. Ayurveda, not only takes care of the physical, psychological, moral and spiritual being of a person (the four parameters of health enunciated by WHO) but also takes care of the social and the environmental world around him, besides paying attention to the supreme powers that remain invisible to the physical eyes. Largely by regimenting one's dietary habits and life-style the system charts the path of keeping one healthy. Ayurveda being affordable, sustainable and environment friendly gratifies and empowers all and it may be practiced independent of any Institutional (religious, social and medical) regimentation. This system is fit to be adopted by all not only during the normal days but also during the crisis-torn period of COVID-19. The paper also argues that the continuation of Macaulay's system of education is responsible for the modern Indians' ignorance and poor understanding and appreciation of this system. The paper also focuses on the features like causes and cures of diseases in Ayurveda, Ayurvedic principles like Samanya Vishesh Siddhanta, Panch Mahabhoota Siddhanta, Tridosha Siddhanta, Dinacharya and Ritucharya, food and spices in Ayurveda, the Principles of Health Promotion, and handling of Epidemics in Ayurveda.

"Indexing the Self in Margaret Atwood's *Alias Grace* and Kavery Nambisan's *On the Wings of the Butterflies*" by **KG Veena**, discusses how Indian Writing in English has prevailed over the patriarchal mindset and given a new dimension to the women writers to express their mind with all its authenticity and conviction. India, the land of tradition and multiculturalism, in the post-independent era, has seen the emergence of a New Woman in the writings of the women writers like Anita Desai, Bharathi Mukherjee, Nayantara Sahgal, Shobha De, Kamala Markandaya etc. On the other hand, Canadian Literature has also gained a new impetus in the literary world and the women writers in Canada have reformed and refined their quest for identity. The surfacing of many women writers like, Susanna Moodie, Margaret Laurence, Margaret Atwood Alice Munro, Dionne Brand, to mention a few have represented the bold women in their novels. It is indeed enthralling to notice that these women writers of two different countries have projected their women protagonists as being strong, intelligent and independent. This paper attempts to explore women's consciousness in the Man's world through Margaret Atwood's *Alias Grace* and Kavery Nambisan's *On the Wings of Butterflies*. A close examination of these two novels, it is hoped, will provide an insight into the mindset and psyche of the women in Canada a first world country and India, a non-first world country. The paper also attempts to exhibit that though miles apart, women have the same wave-length to assert their rights and to bounce back and indent themselves into the society which has oppressed them. The difficulties and the trauma faced by the women of two different cultures and the fashion in which the women in two different cultural contexts index themselves and achieve their goals will be the focus of the paper.

philosophers like Adam Smith those who have given certain ideas and information about how to lead a business organization. Though the replicas and theories of the western thinkers are taken into consideration, the approach to manage the organization has not been without economic crisis and pitfalls. Taking this cliffs and background of the current scenario, most of the theorists try to present an innovative approach to management and business in order to overcome the crisis. Devdutt Pattanaik has written the book named Business Sutra- A Very Indian Approach to Management to juxtapose the Indian approach with the western approach which has been obsessed with the eastern myths and beliefs. He tries to accommodate the Indian myths and legends in contrast with the neutrality of the western inflexible values. Devdutt uses legends and folklores from the Hindu, Jain and Buddhist mythology to portray the vast managerial prejudice of the contemporary world. This research article attempts to explore the various mythical characters and legends that have been illustrated in the book. Indian mythology is enriched with a great history of many gods and goddesses. Devdutt tries to illustrate the significance of the managerial leadership ability using these gods and goddesses as representatives of ideas and the entire world. The paper also sheds light into the concept of how the work place becomes a battle field (rana bhoomi) rather than attractive theatrical stage (ranga bhoomi). It not only provides avivid description of myths and legends in the fabulous narratives of Indian mythology but also analyses the impact created by the mythology on various aspects such as economy, politics, business and commerce.

In "Maoneuvers of Measuring Employability Skills of Professional Students" **A. Karunasri** and **G. Damodar** state that assessment of acquired knowledge is common in the regular classroom-type of the education system. However, evaluating the knowledge level of professional students who acquire knowledge through e-learning mode is a bit difficult. Further, if the knowledge is relevant to employability skills, assessing them becomes more challenging. Hence, this paper focuses on various aspects of evaluating generic employability skills learnt by professional students and their perspectives. Emphasis is given on assessment of life skills and soft skills using different tools which are adopted for assessment communication, management, and other employability skills. This paper also explores the skills that are tested by employers. It also gives a broader scope on methods to adopt by teachers in assessing all required employability skills for professional students. In view of this, it is expected that an assessment-centred e-learning system will boost various methods to measure and assess the employability skills of professional students.

S. Shirisha talks about "Sri Aurobindo's Integral Education". She begins with a general definition of education. Later, she discusses Sri Aurobindo's integral education. Aurobindo's five elements of education that shape the personality of a child are explained. The concept of education in national field has very important role to play in even twenty first century India. However, an attempt is made in this paper to focus on the national theory of education as envisioned by Sri Aurobindo and to reveal the contribution of his integral education theory on modern India. The article also reviews the five cardinal aspects of a "complete integral education"

of Sri Aurobindo and the Mother who elucidated them in their writings. This innovative, learner-centered pedagogy encourages holistic development through acknowledgement and the cultivation of the five dimensions of a human being — the physical, the mental, the vital, the psychic and the spiritual. In a broader sense, integral education refers to evolution of humanity and promoting the principal of unity in diversity.

K. Sudhakar in his critical study of "Ability in Disability," makes an attempt to manifest the persons' ability in their disability. Disability is not an inability but different ability. It is a medical as well as a social phenomenon. It occurs to a person in various forms at different stages of his / her life. It has been there with beginning of the world. It begins and ends with an individual who experiences the world through his / her shattered body. It may be congenital, acquired or accidental. This paper focuses on the different terms, types of disabilities and reasons long held with wrong assumptions and with the Biblical clarification. It describes the impact of disability in personal, family, and social life of a person. It analyses the special needs and abilities of some great personalities like Ved Mehta, Marlee Matlin, Helen Keller, Christy Brown and Neil Matheson who could beat their disability successfully.

Rajeshwar Mittapalli's article seeks to answer some pertinent questions about English in India, the ELT scenario and socioeconomic aspects of English which often engage the minds of English teachers, and indeed Indians in general. Is English the best thing to have happened to India in many centuries? How has English come to stay in India long after the colonial rule was dismantled? How has India benefitted from English in social and economic terms? Are Indians doing enough to keep and improve upon English, treating it as an asset, and continue to profit from it? Has something gone seriously wrong with ELT in India? If English in India withers away, what will be the consequences? What is the role and responsibility of English teachers in strengthening ELT? What can we learn from the ELT experience of other countries where EFL/ESL situation prevails? These are difficult questions, but they do need to be answered in order to make sense of an important aspect of everyday Indian experience.

In **Creative Section**, one can enjoy reading "*A Better Tomorrow*" by **M. Damodarachary**, "*Cure yourself*" by **Maria Sabina**, Mexican Curandera, a medicine woman and poet, "*Hark! End of Pandemic!*" by **P. Aparna**, "*Corona: the Silent Killer*" by **K. Suchitha**, "*The Conundrum of Covid*" by **Arundathi Yamsani**, "*Spiritless Times*" by **E. Pullaiah**, and a Note on Translation of Modi's 67 Poems titles "*Naa Prayanam Lo...*" by **G. Damodar**.

In **Review Section**, "*Droplets of Wisdom: Susheel Kumar Sharma's Unwinding Self: A Collection of Poems*" was evaluated by **K. Kamala**, NSR Ayengar's *Bhagavat Gita* by **Amulya Kishore Purohit** and **Ramanand Jaiswal**, "*Zikora: A Short Story* by **Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie**" and **Brahma Dutta Sharma's In Face of Assaults on Hinduism** were done by **Swati Basu** and **Mary Mohanty** respectively.

— Prof G. Damodar