



Conductance Study of Benzyl Bromide Reaction with Cyclicamines in Aqueous-Ethanol Medium

Veerati Radhika

Department of Chemistry, S R Engineering College 506 371, Telangana, India

*Corresponding author E-mail: veeratiradhika@yahoo.co.in

Abstract

Nucleophilic substitution reaction of benzyl bromide and cyclicamines in ethanol aqueous intermediate reactivity can suggest that the nucleophile increases through their pKa values. A linear correlation exists between computed values of the dipole moment, rate and electronegativity of the nucleophiles. The two reactants suggest that frontier molecular orbital interactions ion-solvation and correlation of time with the HOMO-LUMO breach of that the reaction. But it is not orbital controlled as well as forbidden by the electrostatic interactions along with mixed solvent composition between the reactants. The influence on the solvation of ions before reaction has been discuss with facilitate by R-factor. Thermodynamic properties are evaluate and report. The consequences of the learning to be interpreted in terms of ion-solvent exchanges and solvent properties comparing with electrostatic interaction between the reactants.

Keywords: Benzylaton, Correlation Solvolysis, Frontier molecular orbital interactions, Ion-solvation, HOMO-LUMO break.

1. Introduction

Any solvent influence the rates of a reaction through solvating the

2. Experimental

Benzyl bromide (Macron Fine Chemicals™ grade) be used with-

applications

November 2018 · Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development 9(11):717

November 2018 · 9(11):717

DOI:[10.5958/0976-5506.2018.01544.9](https://doi.org/10.5958/0976-5506.2018.01544.9)

Authors:



K. Srivani

SR Engineering College



Veerati Radhika

S R Engineering College, India, Warangal



Laxminarayana Eppakayala

Sreenidhi Institute of Science and Technol...



S. Haripriya



To read the full-text of this research, you can request a copy directly from the authors.

International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology (IJMET)

Volume 9, Issue 13, December 2018, pp. 14–19, Article ID: IJMET_09_13_002

Available online at <http://iaeme.com/Home/issue/IJMET?Volume=9&Issue=13>

ISSN Print: 0976-6340 and ISSN Online: 0976-6359

© IAEME Publication



Scopus Indexed

EFFECT OF SOLVENT ON THE CONDUCTANCE OF TETRAMETHYL AMMONIUM BROMIDE IN AQUEOUS N, N- DIMETHYL FORMAMIDE

V. Radhika, K. Srivani

Department of Chemistry, S R Engineering College, Urban Warangal 506371, India

N. Srinivas

Department of Chemistry, Kakatiya University, Urban Warangal 506009, India

M. Rajya Laxmi

Department of Business Management, S R Engineering College,
Urban Warangal 506371, India



EFFECT OF SOLVENT ON THE CONDUCTANCE OF TETRAMETHYL AMMONIUM BROMIDE IN AQUEOUS N, N- DIMETHYL FORMAMIDE

V. Radhika, K. Srivani

Department of Chemistry, S R Engineering College, Urban Warangal 506371, India

N. Srinivas

Department of Chemistry, Kakatiya University, Urban Warangal 506009, India

M. Rajya Laxmi

Department of Business Management, S R Engineering College,
Urban Warangal 506371, India

ABSTRACT

The conductance of Tetramethyl ammonium bromide has been studied in water -N, N-dimethyl formamide mixtures of different compositions in the temperature range 303-318K. The molar conductance data collected at different concentrations of the

DEFLUORIDATION, KINETICS AND EQUILIBRIUM STUDIES OF WATER BY MEANS OF ACTIVATED CARBON DERIVED FROM COLLARD GREEN LEAVES

V. Radhika*

Department of Chemistry, S R Engineering College, Warangal-506 371, India.

J. Sunil Kumar

Department of Chemistry, S R Engineering College, Warangal-506 371, India.

N. Srinivas

Department of Chemistry, Kakatiya University, Warangal-506 001, India.

Mrs. Kafila

Department of Business Management, S R Engineering College, Warangal-506 371, India.

*corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Ability of Collard green leaves based thermally activated carbon to eliminate

IMPLEMENTATION OF KNOWLEDGE WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR

B.Deepika

Assistant Professor, Department of Business Management,
S R Engineering College-Warangal, Telangana.

M.Rajyalaxmi

Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Business Management,
S R Engineering College-Warangal, Telangana

V.Radhika

Associate Professor and Head, Department of Humanities and Sciences,
S R Engineering College-Warangal, Telangana.

B.Bhaskar

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering,
S R Engineering College-Warangal, Telangana

ABSTRACT

IT industry today is perceived to be very dynamic. The skills and knowledge base of the IT employees becomes obsolete if they stop up gradation to changing technologies. The Knowledge workforce management (KWM) system stimulates the employees to optimize the quality of the services provided by the organization

FUNDAMENTALS OF SPECIFICATION FOR SORBENT IN DEFLUORIDATION OF DRINKING WATER

J. Sunil Kumar, V. Radhika

Department of Chemistry, S R Engineering College, Warangal, India

N. Srinivas

Department of Chemistry, Kakatiya University, Warangal, India.

ABSTRACT

Fluoride is a typical component of natural waters and its concentration varies depending on the water resource. Water may be contaminated by natural sources like more alkaline ions ($\text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{HCO}_3^- > 10.4$ meq/l water) reacts with halite which comes from industrial effluents. This is ensuing in fluoride concentrations up to 12.7 mg F⁻/l where ground level of water is low. WHO standards and BIS: 105000, 1991 permit only 0.5-1.5 mg/dl as the upper permissible limit for fluoride in drinking water for the Indian context. Fluoride in excess of the permissible limits in drinking water causes a number of endemic conditions referred to collectively as "fluorosis". This paper explores the sorptive answer of a recently developed adsorbent, Activated alumina finely grinded with coconut shell powder. The efficiency of the sorption of fluoride ion is affected by pH, contact time, adsorbent dose, type and size of adsorbents. The adsorption equilibrium is well correlated by Freundlich and Langmuir models

Keywords: Fluoride ion, adsorption, adsorbents, Langmuir and Freundlich Isotherm,

ION-ASSOCIATION AND ION-SOLVATION BEHAVIOR OF METHYL, PHENYL AND BENZYL TRIMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE IN DMSO-WATER MIXTURES AT 298K

V. Radhika^{1,*}, J. Sunil Kumar¹, N. Srinivas² and P. Manikymba²

¹Department of Chemistry, S R Engineering College, Ananthasagar-506371, (Telangana) India

²Department of Chemistry, Kakatiya University, Warangal-506001, (Telangana) India

*E-mail : veeratiradhika@yahoo.co.in

ABSTRACT

An exhaustive study has been through of the ion-solvation and association of the Methyl trimethyl ammonium chloride (MTMAC), Phenyl trimethyl ammonium chloride (PTMAC) and Benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride (BTMAC) in aqueous DMSO (DMSO) at 298K using conductance data. The ionic contributions to the limiting equivalent conductances have been analyzed by Shedlovsky equation. The Association Constant (K_A) values increased rapidly with increasing organic solvent composition and maximum at 60-100% v/v DMSO in water. This increase is due to the formation of the additional association species i.e. contact ion pair (CIP). Strong association due to closer contact between the ions was found for all these electrolytes in this solvent medium. The strong ion-solvent interactions absorbed irregular trend in relative ionic conductance is observed. Standard free energy changes are all negative and are in the range 2-10 kJmol⁻¹.

Keywords: Association Constant, Contact Ion Pair, Limiting Molar Conductance, Free Energy.

© RASĀYAN. All rights reserved

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of the status of association of electrolytes in solution and of their contact with the solvent molecules is necessary for the favor of a proper understanding of their behavior in solution. The ion-solvent interaction or the behavior of the electrolytes during solution is informative since it is related to the nature of the movement of the species of electrolytes in a solution. The conductance behavior of electrolytes in binary solvent system is reported to be influenced by number of factors like temperature, density, viscosity of the solvent system, dielectric constant of the medium, ion-solvent interactions and solvent-solvent interactions. We have initiated a comprehensive program to study the solvation and association behavior of 1-1 electrolytes in different non-aqueous solvents by using measurements of various properties, though literature is abounding with such type.¹⁻⁶ Various type of relations exist

Ion-Conductance and Solvation Behavior of Benzyl Trimethyl Ammonium Chloride in Aqueous-Methanol Mixtures



J. Sunil Kumar, V. Radhika, N. Srinivas, P. Manikyamba

Abstract: Ion-conductance and solvation conduct associated with diverse electrolytes in solvents is recited to be shaped by numerous aspects like density, viscosity, dielectric constant of medium, ion-solvent relations and solvent-solvent actions. Ion-solvent interactions soothe the ion by solvating it. Conductance statistics and viscosity numbers of distant electrolytes is of use in analyzing the ion solvent relations and solvation behavior of the ions. Conductance and ion-solvation behavior of benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride has been measured in aqueous methanol and aqueous dimethyl formamide of different composition in the temperature range of 283K to 318K. Limiting molar conductance dissociation constant of the ion pair, K_c are figured using Fuoss-Kraus Limiting Law. λ_0 rise with percentage of water in the solvent fusion. K_c value is highest in pure aqueous solvent. Walden product is highest in 20% aqueous-methanol mixture signifying that ion-solvent interactions are highest at this composition of solvent combination and Walden product as a function of the specific ion-solvent interactions including structural effects.

Keywords : Benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, Free energy change, Aqueous-MEOH, Ion-solvation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ion-conductance and solvation activities of various electrolytes in diverse solvent system is reported to persuade by numerous factors like density, viscosity, dielectric constant of the medium, ion-solvent connections and solvent-solvent connections. Ion-solvent connections soothe

II. EXPERIMENT SECTION

Deionized water was refined and utilized. N, N-dimethyl formamide (DMF) (sd-fine chemicals) was used virtually. Benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride (Spectrochem) sample is also utilized devoid of further purification. A conductivity meter (ELICO.Model - 180) outfitted with a glass conductivity cell of cell constant 0.9848 cm^{-1} was used to compute the conductance of the solution, Cell is calibrated using standard Saturated KCl solution. The precision of the conductivity bridge is $0.02 \mu\text{S}$. A stock solution of 0.01M Benzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride was equipped in water / aqueous organic solvent mixtures of disparate composition (v/v) in the range 0 to 100% organic constituent. The solution was thinned to diverse concentrations using different volumes of solvent/ solvent mixture and the conductance values were calculated in the temperature range 298-318 K. Solvent / Solvent in the mixture used in these studies enclose conductance values in range 10-20 μS . Conductance of solvent was deducted to get conductance of the solute at each concentration. Molar conductance values calculated from the observed conductance are analyzed using Fuoss-Kraus limiting law¹¹ (eqⁿ1)

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda C}{K_c \lambda^0} + \frac{1}{\lambda^0} \text{----- (1)}$$

Ion Conductance, Walden Product Pressure Coefficient And Hydrodynamic Radii Of Sodium Salt Of Methane Sulphonic Acid In Water-Methanol And Water-Dmf Compositions

V.Radhika^{1,2*} and J. Sunil Kumar^{1,2} and N Srivani³

¹Department of Chemistry, S R University, Warangal-506371, Telangana, India

²Department of Humanities and Sciences, S R Engineering College, Warangal-506371, Telangana, India.

³Sumathi Reddy Institute of Technology for Women, Warangal, India.

¹hod_hsc@srecwarangal.ac.in

Abstract. Ion-conductance, preferential solvation by Walden product pressure coefficient pressure coefficient and Hydrodynamic Radii correlated with different electrolytes with in solvents is formed by diverse aspects like cohesive energy density, relative viscosity, solvent dielectric constant values of intermediate, with in dual mixture associations of its solvent adhesive solvent measures. Sodium saltion solvent interactions of solute ion with solvent core. Conductance data and physical properties of ion viscosity electrolytes are used by change of the sodium salt ion conductance values, Walden product pressure coefficient and Hydrodynamic radii behavior of the ions and these are measured for derived Sodium salt of Methane Sulphonic acid electrolyte in water - MeOH and water-DMF of dissimilar composition in the heat choice of 283K to 313K. Λ° values K_A of electrolyte sodium saltion pair, Association constant values figured out with Shedlovsky Extrapolation method. Λ° rise with composition of pure water solvent in organic aqueous dual mixture composition in binary sheeth. K_A value is more in 80% water-MeOH composition signifying sodium saltion of sodium solvation interactions are more at this binary composition of solvation and thermodynamic properties for the function of specified sodium saltion solvent interaction in composition for structural effects.

Association Constant And Free Energy Change Properties Of Sodium Salt Of 1-Butane Sulphonic Acid In Aqueous Meoh And Aqueous DmsO Composition

Sunil Kumar Jakkula¹, Radhika Veerati² and Adla Rajesh³

^{1,2}Department of Chemistry, SR University, Warangal-506371, Telangana, India

^{1,2}Department of Humanities and Sciences, S R Engineering College, Warangal-506371, Telangana, India

³Sumathi Reddy Institute of Technology for Women, Warangal, India.

Email : suneelsrec@gmail.com

Abstract. Various elements similar to density, viscosity, medium dielectric constant, ion-solvent relationships, and measurements of solvent-solvent, form properties of ion-conductance and ion solvation related to different solvent electrolytes. In solving it, ion-solvent relations pacify the ion. In the analysis of ion solvent associations and ion solvation activities, conductance data and association constant figures of distant electrolytes are used. Conductance and ion solving properties of 1-butane sulphonic acid sodium salt measured in aqueous methanol and aqueous DMSO of varying composition in the 298 K to 318 K-temperature range. Limiting molar conductance, ion pair interaction constants, KA using Shedlovsky limiting law to work out. With the percentage of water in the solvent mixture, Λ_0 increases. In 80% aqueous-methanol mixture, KA value and free energy changes are maximum, indicating that ion-solvent interactions are maximum in this composition of solvent blend and ion conductance properties as a purpose of clear ion-solvent links, including structural influence.

Agriculture Pump based on Smart Energy Harvesting on Solar System

Anna Srinivas¹, V.Radhika², P Sammaiah³, Jay Prakash Srivastava⁴, P Venkata Ramana Rao⁵ and Sangaraboina Shailaja⁶

¹Sumathi Reddy Institute of Technology for Women, Warangal, India

²Department of Chemistry, SR Engineering College, Warangal, India

^{3,4}Department of Mechanical and Engineering, SR Engineering College, Warangal, India

⁵Department of Physics, SR Engineering College, Warangal, India.

⁶Department of English, SR Engineering College, Warangal, India.



E-mail:annasri57@gmail.com

Abstract—The Solar panel consists of a number of solar cells and those cells transform solar energy into electrical energy. Higher efficiency of energy depends upon the position of the solar panel with respect to sun. In this project, a solar pump and solar panel implementation which tracks the Sun's movement throughout the day is proposed. The inexpensive design of solar panels is focused on the usage of a basic circuit compatible Raspberry pi micro-controller, dc motor, battery, and solar panel. The key goal is to provide energy to farmers according to their needs. Solar energy-based farming encourages farmers to efficiently use solar energy on farm and sell the energy excess. In our project, we are saving solar energy using solar panel and pass to the main storage server and then passing it to other farmers as per their requirement.

Fabrication and evaluation of gold nanoparticles by ball milling, Hall-Williamson and x-ray diffraction method

Purushotham Endla^{a b}  , Veerati Radhika^{a c}

Show more 

+ Add to Mendeley  Share  Cite

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2021.04.451> 

[Get rights and content](#) 

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to use a high-energy ball mill to convert micro-sized Au powder into nano-structured Au powder; it means Au (Gold) NanoParticles (AuNPs) have been fabricated in this present work. The ball milling process took a total of 20h to complete. First I have taken initial sample 0h. after every 4h of milling time period i.e., 4, 8, 12, 16 and 20h have been calculated, all the values



Conductance behaviour of material Heterocyclic dichromates in Water-Tetrachloroethylene mixtures.

Veerati Radhika^{1,a}, Swetha Yagnam^{2,a}, Ch. Meena^{3,a}, P. Manikya Rekha^{4,a}, B. Rajitha^{5,a}, Y. Sreeja^{6,b}

¹Principal, TSWRDC(W) Kamareddy, Markal, 503145, Telangana, Indias



^{2,3,4,a}, Dept of Chemistry, TSWRDC(W) Kamareddy


^{6,b} Student, TSWRDC(W) Kamareddy




ABSTRACT


The paper explores Thermodynamic ion properties of material hetero cyclic Benzimidazolium, Indolenium and Imidazolium dichromates at 278K – 308K in Tetrachloroethylene, water and water-Tetrachloroethylene mixtures of different compositions (v/v). The Modified Kraus-Bray and Advanced Shedlovsky equations are used to calculate molar conductance from conductance data. The limiting molar, Λ_0 , varies depending on the solvent mixture's composition. The preferential / selective conductance of cations by ethanol is interpreted using this method. In line with composition reliance of the Walden product, the effect of diverse solvent composition an ion conductance is studied. "With the help of the 'R'-factor, the influence of the diverse solvent composition on the conductance of ions have been discuss".

Conductance behavior of material onium dichromates in aqueous-Methyl acetate mixtures

[Veerati Radhika](#)^{a,c}  , [J. Sunil Kumar](#)^{a,c}, [E. Purushotham](#)^{b,d}, [P Manikyamba](#)^e

Show more 

 Add to Mendeley  Share  Cite

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2021.05.090> 

[Get rights and content](#) 


Abstract



The paper explores conductance behaviour of material hetero cyclic Benzimidazolium, Indolenium and Imidazolium dichromates at 278–308K in Methyl acetate, water and water-Methyl acetate mixtures of different compositions (v/v). The Kraus-Bray and Shedlovsky equations are used to calculate conductance data in this present work. The limiting molar, $\Delta\sigma$, varies depending on the solvent

Crop disease management strategies for rainfed cropping systems under changing climate scenarios

Review Article | Published: 22 March 2021

Volume 74, pages 485–494, (2021) [Cite this article](#)

[Suseelendra Desai](#) , [S. C. Dubey](#), [Meenakshi Taduri](#), [Uzma Sultana](#) & [Sravani Pinisetty](#)

 154 Accesses  2 Citations [Explore all metrics](#) →

Abstract

Rainfed crop production systems are affected by climatic variability and climate change impacting farm productivity, profitability and thereby, livelihoods of less-endowed farming communities. Frequent occurrence of extreme weather events in selected agroecological regions of India could lead to regional food- and nutritional-security imbalances. The impact of climate change is being observed in crops and pathogens in the form of less-known diseases attaining major status, spread of the pathogens to new crops/areas, emergence of new virulent pathotypes/biotypes, change in virulence pattern in current pathotypes, changes in vector development patterns, host–pathogen–biocontrol interactions and overwintering or oversummering of pathogens/vectors. At ICAR–CRIDA, impacts of elevated CO₂ and temperature on the pathogenicity of major soil-



***In Vitro* Screening for Abiotic Stress Tolerance and Biocontrol Ability of Plant Growth Promoting Strains of *Azotobacter* and *Azospirillum* Spp.**

UZMA SULTANA^{1,2*}, SUSEELENDRA DESAI³ and SRAVANI PINISETTY³

¹Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (ICAR), Santoshnagar, Hyderabad, India.

²Telangana Social Welfare Residential Degree College, Kamareddy, India.

³Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (ICAR), Santoshnagar, Hyderabad, India.

Abstract

The selection and deployment of microorganisms in stressed ecosystems with biocontrol ability is a major challenge. In this investigation, we sought to isolate and identify strains of *Azotobacter* and *Azospirillum* spp., which could withstand abiotic stresses and possess the potential to serve as biological control against five phytopathogenic fungi. Stress tolerance was evidently less obvious in *Azospirillum* strains than in *Azotobacter* strains, when bacterial strains were screened for high temperature (50 °C), salt (7% NaCl), and drought (1.2 MPa). Strains Asp30 and Asp 32 of *Azospirillum* and Azb 19, Azb20 and Azb27 of *Azotobacter* were found tolerant to temperature, drought and salinity stresses. Five strains of *Azotobacter* viz. Azb2, Azb6, Azb10, Azb16 and Azb18 and six strains of *Azospirillum* viz. Asp2, Asp10, Asp22, Asp30, Asp32 and Asp39 inhibited all the five fungal phytopathogens studied. Therefore, *in vitro* screening provided the basis for identification and selection of strains with abiotic stress tolerance and biocontrol ability.



Article History

Received: 05 August 2023

Accepted: 23 November 2023

Keywords

Abiotic stress;
Azospirillum;
Azotobacter;
Biocontrol Agent;
Phytopathogenic Fungi.



Plant Archives

Journal homepage: <http://www.plantarchives.org>
DOI Url : <https://doi.org/10.51470/PLANTARCHIVES.2022.v22.no1.001>

CHARACTERIZATION OF *PSEUDOMONAS* ISOLATES FROM DIVERSE AGROECOLOGIES FOR THEIR PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING TRAITS

Sravani Pinisetty*¹, Suseelendra Desai¹, Uzma Sultana^{1,2} and Meenakshi Taduri¹

¹Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (ICAR), Santoshnagar, Hyderabad, India

²Telangana Social Welfare Residential Degree College, Kamareddy, India

*Corresponding author-mail: sravanipinisetty@gmail.com

(Date of Receiving : 12-10-2021; Date of Acceptance : 31-01-2022)

ABSTRACT

Microorganisms contribute to soil health by improving growth and productivity of crops. The huge diversity of the genus *Pseudomonas* for their plant growth promoting traits is still under-exploited. Hence, 50 isolates of *Pseudomonas* from various agro-ecologies were assessed for their plant growth promoting traits. All the isolates were screened for production of growth hormones, exo-polysaccharides, siderophores, hydrolytic enzymes and bio-film. Among the 26% of IAA producers, P84 has shown the highest activity ($39.73 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). The highest EPS production was exhibited by P105 ($60.58 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) and the least recorded was $2.93 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ by P103. In case of ammonia production, ten isolates were strong, eighteen were moderate, fifteen isolates were weak and seven isolates were non producers of ammonia. The ability to produce HCN was exhibited by six isolates. Out of 50 isolates, nine isolates have shown clear zones for chitin/chitosan modifying enzymes. The efficient isolates were further assessed for growth promotion and disease suppression.

Zinc solubilizing plant growth promoting microbes produce zinc nanoparticles
Zinc solubilizing plant growth promoting microbes produce zinc nanoparticles

January 2020 · Journal of Agriculture and Ecology 10:36-43

January 2020 · 10:36-43

Authors:



Uzma Sultana

Telangana Social Welfare Residential De...



Suseelendra Desai

Central Research Institute for Dryland Ag...



Gopal Reddy



Tollamadugu N V K V Prasad

Acharya N G Ranga Agricultural University



Download citation



Copy link



Request full-text PDF

To read the full-text of this research, you can request a copy directly from the authors.



PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF OPERCULINATURPETHUM (LINN.) SILVA MANSO- AN IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANT OF INDIA.

Botany

M. Keerthi*	Research Scholar Department of Botany, University College for Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana State, India *Corresponding Author
Dr. A. Sabitha Rani	Associate Professor, Department of Botany, University College for Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana State
T. Veerabhadraiah	Department of Botany, University College for Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana State, India

ABSTRACT

Operculinaturpethum, L. Silva Manso is an important medicinal plant belonging to the family Convolvulaceae. It is commonly known as Trivrit used in various traditional systems of medicine in India, i.e. Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. The plant is a perennial aromatic climber with many medicinal properties like antimicrobial, ulcer protective, anti-inflammatory, analgesic activity, anticancer and antioxidant properties etc. Root bark, root, stem, and leaves have high medicinal value. Root bark of contains 10% 'turpethin', which is a glycoside, analogue of Jalapine and Convolvulin. Turpethin is mainly responsible for purgative action of *Trivrit* and safer substitute for jalap. In the present study, preliminary phytochemical analysis of root and root bark of *Operculinaturpethum* was done. The roots were shade dried, crushed and powdered. The powder was extracted in Soxhlet apparatus by using four different solvents like Petroleum ether, Ethyl acetate, Chloroform, Methanol. The extract was analyzed for presence of different phytochemicals by using standard methods. Our findings revealed the presence of saponins, steroids, alkaloids, terpenoids, flavonoids and cardiac glycosides. Among the solvents, Ethyl acetate showed the presence alkaloids, steroids and glycosides compounds. Presence of alkaloids, steroids, tannins and glycosides was observed in Chloroform extract. The methanolic extract showed the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins and glycosides. Thus, a preliminary screening is essential to understand the nature of the bioactive compounds and their pharmacological action of *Operculinaturpethum*.

KEYWORDS

Operculinaturpethum, phytochemicals, bioactive compounds, turpethin.

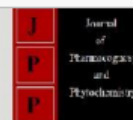
INTRODUCTION

Plant kingdom harbours a wide range of bioactive compounds with various therapeutic properties which are valuable in treating many human diseases. A recent research study on phytochemicals is primarily focussed on human health, disease prevention and development of therapeutic inventions. Recently, there has been a major comeback in screening indigenous traditionally used medicinal plants to study chemical profile. This will help in identifying potent



Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry

Available online at www.phytojournal.com



E-ISSN: 2278-4136
P-ISSN: 2349-8234
<https://www.phytojournal.com>
JPP 2024; 13(3): 291-293
Received: 03-02-2024
Accepted: 05-03-2024

T Veerabhadraiah
Research Scholar, Department of Botany, University College for Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

A Sabitha Rani
Professor, Department of Botany, University College for Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Gajula Prabhakar
Assistant Professor (P), Department of Botany, University College for Women, Koti, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

M Keerthi
Lecturer, Department of Botany, Telangana Social Welfare Residential Degree College For Women, Kamareddy, Kamareddy, Telangana, India

Phytochemical analysis of *Caralluma stalagmifera* C.E.C. Fisch, an endemic and important medicinal plant

T Veerabhadraiah, A Sabitha Rani, Gajula Prabhakar and M Keerthi

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/phyto.2024.v13.i3d.14969>

Abstract

The present study deals with preliminary phytochemical investigation of *Caralluma stalagmifera* C.E.C. Fisch, commonly known as dark purple *Caralluma*, belonging to the family Asclepiadaceae of sub family Apocynaceae. It is a perennial succulent plant, growing in rocky areas in dense clumps. The flowers are star shaped, dark purple with purplish yellow tips. The plant have many medicinal properties like anti-obesity, anti-diabetic, carminative, anthelmintic, antioxidant, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory etc. The plant mainly consists of pregnane glycosides and aglycone steroids. In the present study, plants were collected from Medikonda village from Jogulamba Gadwal District, Telangana. Plant powder was extracted in Soxhlet apparatus by using four different solvents like Petroleum ether, Ethyl acetate, Chloroform, Methanol, and analyzed for presence of different phytochemicals. The study revealed the presence of different phytochemicals like alkaloids, flavonoids, steroids, phenols, tannins, saponins, glycosides etc. plant extract. The preliminary screening is essential to understand the bioactive compounds and their pharmacological action of *Caralluma stalagmifera*.

Keywords: *Caralluma stalagmifera*, pharmacology, phytochemical analysis, anti-obesity

Introduction

Plants are capable of synthesizing diverse groups of chemical compounds, with various therapeutic properties. There has been a major resurgence in interest in traditional medicinal plants due to lesser side effects and eco-friendly nature. Presently, the research has been focused to exploring the indigenous plant resources to screen for development of novel



REVOLUTIONS, WARS AND DISRUPTIONS- IMPACT ON WOMEN: A HISTORICAL COMPARATIVE NARRATION

D. Shravani

Research Scholar

Department of History, Arts College, Osmania University

Lecturer, Department of History, TSWRDC W

Kamareddy, Telangana, India

Abstract

The research paper aims to give a brief analysis of the impact of revolutions, wars, and disruptions through ages, which changed the course of human life, particularly women. The current pandemic once again brought many questions on gender roles and issues faced by women to the limelight. The history of humans from the time of the stone ages to the current digital age has seen many disruptions. The Neolithic revolutions, Industrial Revolution, World Wars, and Information Technology Revolution have brought many changes in society and impacted the position of women in society. The call for women-led development by the Indian government and world countries' efforts for improving the position of women across the countries, calls for a better understanding of women's issues. The gap in vaccination and health care for women during pandemics makes it important to study gender issues to address the root cause. Thus, this paper presents a historical and comparative study about the positive and negative impacts of such disruptions on women, to make move towards an equal world.

Keywords: Gender Issues, Industrial Revolution, Neolithic Revolution, Women, World Wars.

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic initially looked as the issue to be fought with vaccines and medicines. However, the emerging reports of increasing cases of domestic violence, divorce rates, increased child marriages, teen pregnancies, vaccination gap across the genders and widening pay gap, across the nations makes it imperative to study the impact of any disruption on women as a separate and equally important section of the world from the prehistoric ages to the present age of Metaverse.

TERRITORIAL REORGANIZATION OF HYDERABAD STATE UNDER NIZAMS-1724 CE TO 1948 CE (REASONS AND IMPACT)

D. Shravani

Research Scholar,

Department of History,

University College of Arts and Social Sciences, Osmania University&

Lecturer, Department of History, TSWRDC W Kamareddy, Telangana.

Abstract

This paper tries to study the changes that occurred in the territorial organization and reorganization of the Hyderabad State under the rule of Nizams from 1724 CE to 1948 CE. The foundation of Asaf Jahi dynasty in 1724 CE has reshaped the history of Deccan. The Mughal subah of Deccan, now emerged as the center of south politics, constantly engaging in war with the Marathas, Mysore, and Arcot. The Nizam signing treaty of subsidiary alliance in 1789 had a great impact on the region. The demand of the British and maintenance of subsidiary alliance forces was a reason for the change in the territorial reorganization of the Hyderabad state. Later, the famous Diwan of Nizams Salar Jung- I reforms brought more changes in the territory's reorganization. These reorganizations had an impact on the revenue generation, land tenure systems, Agriculture, and socio-economic conditions of the region. In this paper, the factors for reorganizing at every stage and their impact will be studied.

Key Words: Asaf Jahi, Deccan, Hyderabad State, Salar Jung - I, Territorial Reorganization

Introduction

A Study of “History and Architecture of Dichpally Ramalayam”

D. Shravani,
MA (History), (Ph.D)
Lecturer, Dept .of History,
TSWRDC (W), Kamareddy
Telangana.

Abstract

The Temple architecture in India goes back to the times of Gupta era. The Nizamabad district region in Telangana also has the temple architecture dating back to the era of Rashtrakutas. Among all the old temples like ‘ Quilla Ramalayam (Ragunatha Alayam)’, ‘ Sri Neelakanteshwaralayam’, ‘ Dichpally Ramalayam’ and many more stand as the embodiment of the legacy of the rulers ruled the Nizamabad region, which is having the continuity of History from the stone ages, Mahajanapada (Asmaka) to the modern days. Among all the historical places in the region the “Dichpally Ramalayam” has a unique place for the kind of architectural style it posses, which makes it a one of best tourist attractions and palace of interest for archaeologist and historians. This paper gives a brief study and comparison of Architecture techniques and styles of Dichpally Ramalayam with contemporary temple styles in India. This article is based on field visit, record of oral narrations and news paper reports in the absence of

**A STUDY ON CONSUMER AWARENESS
LEVELS ON IMPULSE BUYING BEHAVIOUR
TOWARDS FMCGs IN URBAN MARKETS****Srivani. R**

Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Telangana University

Dr.Rambabu Gopiseti

Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Telangana University

ABSTRACT

Marketing encompasses any efforts conducted by a business to promote the purchase or sale of a product or service. Consumer behaviour is incredibly important because it promotes product positioning, successful marketing strategy formulation, and the building of long-term customer relationships. Impulse buying is a behaviour in which customers purchase things without previous forethought. The goal of this research is to offer a complete description of impulsive buying behaviour in urban markets by compiling



A STUDY ON CONSUMERS BUYING BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS FMCG PRODUCT WITH REFERENCE TO ERODE DT

Dr.C.Vadivel1 , P.Satheeshkumar2*

1Principal, Government Arts & Science College Modakkurichi, Erode-638109.

*2Ph.D Research Scholar in Commerce (FT), Government Arts & Science College Modakkurichi, Erode-638109

ABSTRACT

This study emphasized that consumers have more importance to the quality of fast moving consumer goods purchasing behaviors of customers on selected brands. This study identifies the level of influence of various factors on the purchase of FMCG products to the respondents of this study. The branding of FMCG had becomes an integral part of the live hood of consumers. This was carried out by identifying the main variables of branding, quality and also 4P's (pricing, packing, promotion and purity) The study revealed that the consumers that consumer purchase depend on branding and the quality of the products and all other variables

Published: 2023-08-01

DOI:

10.56557/upjoz/2023/v44i163578

Page: 42-50

Issue: 2023 - Volume 44 [Issue 16]

K. Vanaja ✉

Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India.

M. Madhavi

Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India.

L. Mahesh

Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India.

T. Malsoor

Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India.

S. Guruswamy

Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India.

A. Shanthri

Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India.

*Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

Abstract

Among all insects, butterflies are the most recognisable and well-known. Lepidoptera is the name of the order that includes butterflies. In addition to being excellent indicators of climate change, butterflies significantly contribute to highlighting the astounding diversity of nature. Additionally, studying butterfly wing patterns offers a chance to discuss important topics in evolutionary developmental biology, such as the evolution of morphological innovations, limitations on evolutionary change, and phenotypic plasticity. Therefore, the goal of the current study was to ascertain the variety of butterflies in Telangana's Nizamabad district, which has a tropical monsoon environment. Between June 2022 and November 2022, a thorough survey of butterflies was carried out. 50 different species of butterflies were found in all. The Nymphalidae family dominated all other families, with 21 genera found across the Lantana spp. and Leonotis spp. of plants. Of The Lycaenidae, with 13 genera, was the second-most dominating family. Pieridae, which contained 11 genera, was the third prominent family. The final family had 5 genera and was called Papilionidae. The study's butterfly subjects were identified visually, and a Nikon D780 camera was used to snap pictures of them.

Keywords: Butterfly diversity, Lepidoptera, Nizamabad

AUTHORS:



K Vanaja



Madhavi Maddala
Osmania University



Mahesh Lingakari
Tara Government college



T Malsoor

[Show all 6 authors](#)

[Download citation](#)

[Copy link](#)

References (6)

Abstract

Among all insects, butterflies are the most recognisable and well-known. Lepidoptera is the name of the order that includes butterflies. In addition to being excellent indicators of climate change, butterflies significantly contribute to highlighting the astounding diversity of nature. Additionally, studying butterfly wing patterns offers a chance to discuss important topics in evolutionary developmental biology, such as the evolution of morphological innovations, limitations on evolutionary change, and phenotypic plasticity. Therefore, the goal of the current study was to ascertain the variety of butterflies in Telangana's Nizamabad district, which has a tropical monsoon environment. Between June 2022 and November 2022, a thorough survey of butterflies was carried out. 50 different species of butterflies were found in all. The Nymphalidae family dominated all other 43 families, with 21 genera found across the 1 antana

ResearchGate

Discover the world's
research

- 25+ million members
- 160+ million publication pages
- 2.3+ billion citations

[Join for free](#)



International Journal of Entomology Research

www.entomologyjournals.com

ISSN: 2455-4758

Received: 10-03-2024, Accepted: 01-04-2024, Published: 23-04-2024

Volume 9, Issue 4, 2024, Page No. 127-131

Distribution of different species of Butterflies across various regions in Nizamabad district

K Vanaja^{1*}, M Madhavi¹, T Malsoor², S Radhika³, L Mahesh⁴

¹ Research Scholar, Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

¹ Professor, Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

² Assistant Professor, Govt.Arts & Science Degree college, Kamareddy, Telangana, India

³ Research Scholar, Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

⁴ Assistant Professor, Govt.Arts & Science Degree & PG college, Sangareddy, Telangana, India

Abstract

In order to understand the species composition and quantity of butterflies in the area, the butterfly diversity in Nizamabad was examined. Three different ecosystems, including a forest region in Indalwai, agricultural fields in Dichpally, and urban areas in Nizamabad, were chosen for the sampling sites. Using a standardized procedure, samples of butterflies were collected, and the diversity of those samples was examined using multiple ecological indices. Nizamabad has a high diversity of butterfly species, with a total of 53 species observed, according to the study. These species belonged to a number of families, including the Nymphalidae, Lycaenidae, Pieridae and Papilionidae. To evaluate the variety and distribution of butterflies, the Shannon-Wiener, Simpson's, and evenness indices were computed. The diversity indexes showed that there was a fair amount of diversity. These diverse environments offer a singular chance to investigate butterfly species distribution in the area, illuminating their ecological importance. In order to provide insights into the local biodiversity and factors impacting butterfly populations, this study intends to map the variety and distribution of butterfly species in the Nizamabad district. The goal of the research is to provide answers regarding the effects of seasonality, habitat type, and environmental variables on the variety and abundance of butterflies. To document the species of butterflies found in the various areas of the Nizamabad district, a mix of field surveys, butterfly netting, and observation methods will be utilized. Over the course of a year, data on the species' behavior and abundance will be gathered over many seasons. Preliminary findings indicate a rich diversity of butterfly species inhabiting various ecosystems within Nizamabad district. The study reveals the presence of both common and rare species, some of which may be indicative of the region's ecological health. Factors such as habitat type and seasonal variation appear to

Indian Journals.com
A product of Diva Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. (117.255.100.126)

Home About us My Profile Registration Products Article Submission Usage Statistics Price List 2024 Contact Us Tutorial Login/Register

Email id Log In

BIOINFOLET BIOINFOLET - A Quarterly Journal of Life Sciences
Year : 2022, Volume : 19, Issue : 4
First page : (423) Last page : (425)
Print ISSN : 0973-1431. Online ISSN : 0976-4755.

Spider fauna in rice ecosystems at Mahabubnagar district, Telangana State
Guruswamy S., Madhavi M., Vanaja K., Rajashekhar M.¹
Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007, Telangana, India
¹Department of Zoology, Palamuru University, Mahabubnagar-509001, Telangana, India
Online published on 18 January, 2023.

Abstract
An attempt was made to study the diversity of spider fauna (Arachnida: Araneae) in the rice agro-ecosystem of Mahabubnagar district. In all, 694 spider specimens, belonging to 20 genera and 10 families were collected. The values of diversity indices, such as Shannon diversity Index (H') (2.512 and 2.612), Simpson's Index (0.115 and 0.087), Pielou's evenness Index (0.708 and 0.721), Margalef species richness Index (2.63 and 2.51), during Kharif and rabbi seasons respectively, revealed homogeneous distribution pattern of spider fauna.

Keywords
Spiders, Fauna, Mahabubnagar, Diversity.

[Buy Now](#) [PDF](#)

Article Submission
FREE
Sample Issue
Trial Access

We recommend

UTTAR PRADESH JOURNAL OF ZOOLOGY

ABOUT CURRENT ARCHIVES INDEXING SUBMISSION PRICE Search

Home / Archives / 2023 - Volume 44 [Issue 23] / Original Research Article

Toxicity Evaluation of Punica Granatum Fruit Peel Nanoemulsion against Tribolium Castaneum (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae)

Shanthri Ajmeera *
Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007, India.

M. Madhavi
Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007, India.

L. Mahesh
Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007, India.

B. Lalitha
Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007, India.

K. Vanaja
Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007, India.

*Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

Abstract
In this work, the essential oils were extracted from the peels of Punica granatum (Pomegranate). Insects carry natural ecosystem service area as biological controller of pests specifically the biodiversity-rich countries. Insects one of the maximum common pest stored grains and identified to infest 233 different types of pests. The study is to be synthesised

Published: 2023-11-29
DOI: 10.56557/upjzo/2023/v44i233781
Page: 213-219
Issue: 2023 - Volume 44 [Issue 23]

[PDF](#)

***Pongamia pinnata* Seed Oil Efficacy as an Antifeedant against the Larvae of *Papilio demoleus* L. (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae)**

Mahesh Lingakari^{*}, M. Madhavi, K. Vanaja, S. Guruswamy, A. Shanthri, B. Srikanth

Department of Zoology, Osmania University, India

Received December 2, 2022; Revised August 23, 2023; Accepted November 14, 2023

Cite This Paper in the Following Citation Styles

(a): [1] Mahesh Lingakari, M. Madhavi, K. Vanaja, S. Guruswamy, A. Shanthri, B. Srikanth, "Pongamia pinnata Seed Oil Efficacy as an Antifeedant against the Larvae of *Papilio demoleus* L. (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae)," *Advances in Zoology and Botany*, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 101 - 106, 2024. DOI: 10.13189/azb.2024.120202.

(b): Mahesh Lingakari, M. Madhavi, K. Vanaja, S. Guruswamy, A. Shanthri, B. Srikanth (2024). *Pongamia pinnata* Seed Oil Efficacy as an Antifeedant against the Larvae of *Papilio demoleus* L. (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae). *Advances in Zoology and Botany*, 12(2), 101 - 106. DOI: 10.13189/azb.2024.120202.

Copyright©2024 by authors, all rights reserved. Authors agree that this article remains permanently open access under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 International License

Abstract The efficacy of *Pongamia pinnata* seed oil as an antifeedant against the late instars of the Lemon butterfly, *Papilio demoleus* L., was evaluated in the present study conducted at the Department of Zoology of Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India. The study period was from June 2022 to November 2022. In the non-choice method used for the antifeedant bioassays, citrus leaf discs measuring 30 so. cm were dipped for 1 minute in different

1. Introduction

Citrus species are believed to have originated in Southeast Asia and India, with evidence of cultivation in India dating back over 4,000 years [1]. As of 2015, Southeast Asian countries accounted for 38% of global citrus fruit production, with China being the top producer at 36.6 million tons. Citrus fruit production in India is



Green Solutions for Mosquito Control: *Carica papaya*, *Cascabela thevetia*, and *Caesalpinia bonduc* Extracts against *Aedes vittatus* Larvae

P. Srija¹, Madhavi Maddala^{2*}, Mahesh Lingakari³, Vanaja Karam⁴

Department of Zoology, Tara Government College, Sangareddy, Telangana, India.

¹ Post Graduate Student, Department of Zoology, Tara Government College, Sangareddy, Telangana, India.

² Professor and Head, Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

³ Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Tara Government College, Sangareddy, Telangana, India.

⁴ Research Scholar, Department of Zoology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

*Email id- prsmadhavi@osmania.ac.in

ABSTRACT

Aedes vittatus (Bigot) mosquitoes, known to breed in diverse habitats, have been identified in Corsica, Europe, and have a geographical distribution across tropical Asia, Africa, and the Mediterranean region of Europe. These mosquitoes are potential vectors of arboviruses such as yellow fever, dengue, chikungunya, and Zika, raising concerns about public health risks. This research investigates the larvicidal activity of methanolic leaf extracts from three plants, namely *Carica papaya*, *Cascabela thevetia*, and *Caesalpinia bonduc*, against the fourth instar larvae of *Ae. vittatus*. The phytochemical analysis of the plant extracts revealed the presence of various secondary metabolites, including alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, terpenoids, polyphenols, and glycosides, suggesting their potential as biopesticides. Larvicidal bioassays demonstrated significant larvicidal effects of the methanolic extracts on *Ae. vittatus* larvae. The extract from *C. thevetia* exhibited the highest efficacy, while *G. bonduc* extracts showed the lowest larvicidal activity. Probit regression analysis provided LC50 and LC90 values for each plant extract, allowing for a better understanding of their effectiveness. These findings highlight the potential of natural plant extracts as environmentally friendly alternatives for mosquito control, offering a safer approach compared to synthetic compounds. Utilizing these biopesticides may aid in reducing pesticide-related hazards to humans and the environment while effectively targeting *Ae. vittatus* mosquitoes, contributing to the management of arboviral diseases and protecting public health.

Synthesis, Structural and Optical Characterisation of Orthoferrites RFeO₃ (R= Pr,Nd)

Indian Journal of Advanced Physics

Website: www.ijap.latticepub.com
ISSN: 2582-8983 (online)
Published By Lattice Science Publication (LSP)



Indian Journal of Advanced Physics
Lattice Science
www.latticepub.com

PDF

Published: Jan 20, 2024

J Pallavi

Department of Physics, Materials Research Laboratory, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Telangana), India

<https://orcid.org/0009-0005-8606-5087>

Dr. Guduru Prasad

Department of Physics, Materials Research Laboratory, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Telangana), India.

Prof. M Vithal

Department of Physics, Materials Research Laboratory, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Telangana), India.

Abstract

Orthorhombic structure of rare earth perovskite type oxide (RFeO₃, R =Pr, Nd) nano particles prepared by metathesis method. Powders prepared were characterized by several measurements such as X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscope, EDX, FTIR, and diffuse reflectance spectroscopy to understand their physio-chemical properties. NdFeO₃ and PrFeO₃, synthesized metathesis method crystallite size of 61nm and 60.5 nm

Synthesis and Characterization of Stannate Nano Structures and their Applications

Author(s): Pallavi Joshi

Email(s): physics.pallavi@gmail.com

DOI: 10.52711/2231-3915.2021.00006 

Address: Pallavi Joshi*

HoD, Department of Physics, TSWRDC, Kamareddy, Telangana State, India.

*Corresponding Author

Published In: Volume - 11, Issue - 2, Year - 2021

 View PDF

 View HTML



International Journal of Technology (IJT) is an international, peer-reviewed journal, research journal aiming at promoting and publishing original high quality research in all disciplines of engineering sciences and technology.....

[Read more >>>](#)

RNI: Not Available

DOI: 10.5958/2231-3915

ABSTRACT:

The present research includes a quick overview of all major metal oxide nanostructures, as well as their production methodologies and some of their fascinating and explorable properties and qualities. This chapter not only provides a brief overview of the applications for which these nanostructures are widely used, such as TCOs, Gas sensors, DSSCs, Photo Catalysis, and so on, but it also focuses on the research needs addressed in this thesis in the field of metal oxide nanostructures. Finally, this chapter will emphasise the thesis's goal and significance.

Keywords:

CVD

Synthesis

Stannate


Nanostructure

Zinc.

QUICK LINKS

 SUBMIT ARTICLE

 AUTHOR'S GUIDELINES

 PAPER TEMPLATE