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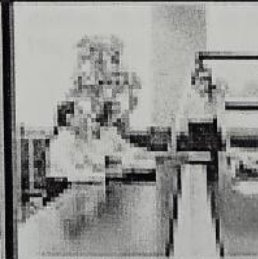
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CURRENT TRENDS IN
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



**WATER QUALITY OF THIMMAPUR FRESH WATER LAKE IN WARANGAL DISTRICT,
TELANGANA STATE, INDIA - AN ASSESSMENT FOR FISHCULTURE USING
PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS**

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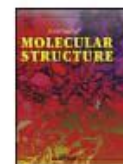
ABSTRACT

The present study is an attempt that has been made on the physicochemical characteristics of the Thimmapur Lake, a fresh waters tank located in Warangal district of Telangana State. The study was carried out for a period of one year from February 2015 to January 2016. Water samples were collected and analyzed using the Standard laboratory methods and procedures. The results of the analysis of water samples have shown that there is a variation in these parameters at the different sampling stations and some of these parameters vary during different seasons too. The Temperature was ranging from 22.2 to 29.6°C, pH was ranging from 6.8 to 7.5, DO content was from 7.2 to 8.6 mg/l, BOD ranged from 3.8 to 6.32 mg/l, Total Alkalinity was 39.4 to 65.28 mg/l, TDS varied from 37.24 to 64.82 mg/l, Turbidity was ranging from 19.0 to 56.11 ppm, Free CO₂ from 1.31 to 3.0 mg/l, EC was from 135.06 to 437 µmhos/cm, Chlorides from 36.0 to 59.3 mg/l, Phosphates from 1.76 to 3.01 mg/l, Sulphates from 34.82 to 53.43 mg/l, Nitrates from 0.30 to 0.64 mg/l, Ammonia content from 1.01 to 1.58 ppm, Sodium from 3.8 to 7.3 ppm, and Potassium from 1.73 to 2.21 ppm. Results of water quality assessment clearly showed that most of the parameters are slightly higher in the wet season than dry season. This study observed that Ammonia, BOD & Electrical Conductivity levels were fairly high. The high content of BOD has depleted the Dissolved Oxygen levels which will eventually be harmful to aquatic life. Therefore there is a need for the proper assessment, monitoring and precautionary measures to be initiated to overcome the pollution load in this Lake for the proper utilization of these waters for other purposes such as Fishculture.

KEYWORDS: Thimmapur Fresh Water Lake, Physico-Chemical Parameters & Fishculture

INTRODUCTION

Water as a universal solvent has the capability to dissolve many substances including organic and inorganic compounds. This outstanding property of water can be ascertained to the inconceivability to take in water in its pure form Benjamin *et al.*, (1996). The quality of water generally refers to the component of water present at the optimum level for suitable growth of plants and animals. Aquatic organisms need a healthy environment for their sustainable live and adequate nutrients for their growth. The productivity depends on the physicochemical characteristics of the water body (Agbaire and OBI :2009, Verma *et al.*, 2012). The maximum productivity can be obtained only when the physical and chemical parameters are at the optimum level. Water for human consumption must be free from organisms and chemical substances and such large concentrations may affect health (Uduma, 2014). The pollution of water is increased due to the human population, industrialization, the use of fertilizers in agriculture etc. Water parameters such as temperature, transparency, turbidity, Electrical Conductivity, Total Dissolved Solids, Dissolved Oxygen, Biological Oxygen Demand, Nutrients, Hardness, Alkalinity, Chlorides, etc. are some of the important factors that determine the growth of living



Synthesis and biological evaluation of novel [1,2,3]triazolo-pyrrolo [1,2-a]pyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidines as EGFR targeting anticancer agents

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ABSTRACT

Herein, we synthesized some new fused [1,2,3]triazolo-pyrrolo [1,2-a]pyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidines via click chemistry followed by carbon-carbon bond coupling as key approach and then characterized their structures by IR, NMR, mass and CHN analysis techniques. The structural parameters of compound 5n were also derived from geometry optimization. Molecular electrostatic potential (MEP), HOMO-LUMO energy gap, and Mulliken atomic charges were calculated. Later, the anticancer activity of the synthesized compounds was screened *in vitro* against different human cancer cell lines like MCF-7, NCI-H460, and A-549 and the results were compared with standard drug erlotinib. Most of the investigated compounds like 5c, 5e, 5f, 5j, 5m and 5n were found to be active against MCF-7. Specifically, compounds 5c and 5n had superior activity against MCF-7 and remarkable activity against A-549. The results of the inhibitory assay of most active compounds 5c and 5n against the wild type tyrosine kinase EGFR (PDB Bioscience, catalog # 40321), which is one of the enzymes expressed in the MCF-7 and A-549 cell lines revealed that both compounds had greater potency in inhibiting tyrosine kinase EGFR than the standard drug erlotinib. The *in silico* studies of six active compounds 5c, 5e, 5f, 5j, 5m, 5n and erlotinib were also carried out on EGFR receptor and observed that all the six compounds had appreciable binding energies and inhibition constants than the standard drug erlotinib. Finally, the *in silico* pharmacokinetic profile was predicted for potent compounds 5c, 5e, 5f, 5j, 5m and 5n using SWISS/ADME and pkCSM, where, all the compounds followed Lipinski, Lipinski, Veber, Egan and Muegge rules without any deviation.

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1. Introduction

However, there is outstanding growth in the antitumor drug discovery, as a result of lack of selectivity, safety and ability [1], the targeted therapy which stops the progression and spread of the cancer cells by targeting precise proteins has always been essential task to the medicinal chemists [2]. In view of this, targeting the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) would be considered as efficient goal, which was also proved by the almost 90 thousand reports in PubMed [3], as the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) plays an significant role in cell survival, growth, differentiation, and tumorigenesis. The over expression of EGFR was also observed in various cancers like breast, ovarian, head, neck and colon etc., [4]. Remarkably, few drugs containing quinazoline like

such as erlotinib [5], gefitinib [6], icotinib [7], lapatinib [8], and afatinib [9] are worked as EGFR inhibitors in the market. However, the current EGFR inhibiting anticancer drugs associated with few problems. For instance, the erlotinib significantly reduced the levels of white blood cells, red blood cells (RBCs), and hemoglobin. It has also increased the liver function markers, aspartate aminotransferase, and alanine aminotransferase levels, and damaged the internal organs in an experimental rat model [10]. Likewise, uncommon hematologic complications were noticed after erlotinib was administered in patients with advanced NSCLC [11]. Hence, it is noteworthy, to develop new anticancer agents work via EGFR inhibition with low toxicity on normal organs and blood cells.

Owing to the improved solubility and pharmacokinetic properties at the binding site [12,13]. The 1,2,3-triazoles have gain substantial part in increasing cytotoxicity on several tumour cells. The 1,2,3-triazoles contain large dipole moment and have capability to show hydrogen bonding and dipole-dipole and π stacking inter-

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Structural Transformation in India - A Paradigm Shift is Needed

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Introduction: The structural transformation is the defining characteristic of the development process, both cause and effect of economic growth. One of the processes to define the structural transformation is characterised by a shift of predominant share of agriculture to manufacturing activities and a moderate to high level of increase in the share of services both for the national product and the work force. This pattern has not only been observed historically, but also holds across the countries with different levels of development. In case of India, the major failure of the development process has been its inability to shift a high rate of occupational structure of labour force from agriculture to non-agricultural sector which could not generate a high employment growth in the economy. As the structural changes in the national output accompany economic growth a similar shift is expected in employment too. Thus, with the decline in the share of agricultural output, a decline in the share of agricultural employment can also be expected by shifting of labour from agriculture to industry.

Objectives

Objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) To study the structural changes

of highly agrarian based economy and its effect on various facets.

- 2) Assess the trends of structural transformation on poverty and unemployment.
- 3) To know the impact of transformation from agriculture to service sector.
- 4) To suggest suitable measures to overcome the implication of transformation which the societal needs of our Country.

Review of Literature

Economic growth is characterized by patterns of changing shares of different sectors in the national income and labour force. The most common structural transformation observed historically, as well as in the economic development of nations, have been mentioned in the works of Fisher (1939), Clark (1940), Kuznet (1971), Chenery and Syrquin (1975). The shift of predominant share of agriculture to manufacturing activities and a moderate to high level of increase in the share of services both for the national product and the work force. Kuznet demonstrated that growth is associated with changes in sectoral composition which is due to demand and supply side factors. Fisher and Clark argued that income elasticity



STATUS OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT - A FRESH OUTLOOK IS NEEDED

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Abstract

The nature of functions performed by women in rural families varies from region to region and from one social group to another. There are certain agricultural operations which are undertaken by men labour alone and certain others by women labour exclusively. Sometimes, sex considerations do not figure in certain tasks. Normally, tasks which need more of physical strength are done exclusively by men labour while lighter jobs are entrusted to women labour. Digging and deepening of wells, climbing a coconut tree for collecting ripe coconuts, carrying heavy agricultural equipment and tools, driving a tractor for ploughing and transport purposes, threshing, etc., are normally done by men. Application of manure, transplanting of seedlings, weeding, cleaning and storing grams, kitchen gardening are done exclusively by women. Sometimes, there is no such rigid division of labour as between men and women. Different tasks are performed by both men and women labour like application of manure/chemical fertilizer, irrigating fields, etc. Normally, high caste women of land owing households do not undertake field work, although they are involved in post-harvest phases of work within the homestead. Most of the field tasks on such farm households assigned to women are performed by hired female labourers from the scheduled and other low castes. Any intervention for improving the condition of women involved in agricultural activities should begin with an understanding of their role profile in terms of various agriculture and related activities. Analysis of their role, both traditional and current will enable one to identify the areas of intervention. This becomes the input for designing programmes of development by way of opening of new avenues of income generation and matching technologies to the specific tasks. However, in carrying out the programmes, appropriate research and extension, input supply



Women Problems in Agriculture Sector - An Overview

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In order to awaken the people, it is the women who have to be awakened. Once she is on move, the family moves, the village moves, the nation moves". — Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

ABSTRACT: Women are the backbone of the village economy of rural India. Women take up different works to eke out their livelihood and the majority of the rural women depend on unorganized sector like agriculture. Many of them are landless, homeless and belong to the socially depressed class of the society despite the seasonal poor nature of employment in the field of agriculture for laborers since the beginning of this century. A large number of women who depend mainly on this economic activity in rural India live below the subsistence level. The female agricultural labour is very high despite facing difficulties in the field of the existing socio-economic framework of Indian society. Casual nature of employment, absence of opportunities to improve the skills, segregation of work, ignorance and less vocal nature of the workers, unemployment, lack of other revenues, commercialization and mechanization of agriculture, sexual exploitation and some of the problems that have oppressed the female agricultural labour in the country. In general, six decades of independence, constitutional safeguards and various developmental programmes adopted by government have not altered the basic life conditions of agricultural labour in general and female labour in particular. It also highlights the level of exploitation that is being carried out on the oppressed in general and women belonging to lower class in particular. The problems of some agricultural labour expose the various dimensions of their everyday life. The main objectives of this study are to analyze the role of rural women in agriculture sector, to understand the women problems in agriculture sector and finally to suggest the measures to improve the status of women in Agricultural Sector.

Introduction

Women are the backbone of the village economy of rural India. Women take up different works to eke out their livelihood and the majority of the rural women depend on unorganized sector like agriculture. Many of them are landless, homeless and belong to the socially depressed class of the society. A large number of women who depend mainly on

this economic activity in rural India live below the subsistence level. The female agricultural labour is very high despite facing difficulties in the field of the existing socio-economic framework of Indian society. Casual nature of employment, absence of opportunities to improve the skills, segregation of work, ignorance and less vocal nature of the workers, unemployment, lack of other

03

RESERVATION FOR HIGHER CASTES COMMUNITIES IN INDIA IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN WORLD

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ABSTRACT: In this study, In human civilization man is born free, and has the control over the entire land and natural flora fauna. In the course of time man learnt storage of food and other valuable materials as a storage. It resulted the concept of property. After the long time the occupations were developed and there is daily earning of wealth. As some of the skilful professions became capable of more wealth and the other could not because of these reason there are in equalities in the society so the concept of social justice became a discourse. Indeed this conflict of distribution of wealth is since many centuries. So in order to bring the social justice the idea of reservations was proposed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to all the "Dalit communities". Later on this reservation is implemented to BC Communities and the Other Castes in the name of EBC reservation for the higher caste poor people. So the present research focuses on the justification of reservation for the "EBC".

Key Words: Dalit, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, "EBC". Property, higher caste - poor people

INTRODUCTION: In order to bring the equality in the society Dr. B.R Ambedkar made efforts to find out a permanent solution. Being a great educator, philosopher, intellectual,

champion of Daliths the great politician invented the concept of reservations for the lower communities of Indian society. In the human history the mighty man used his sword and suppressed the lower communities, deprived their basic social human rights and enjoyed their wealth since thousands of years. As Dr B.R Ambedkar is the victim of these conditions he raised his voice for lower communities of India. In this continuation he fought for the "Dalith" and "Tribal communities" in order to gain this rights he worked for is life long time. In this regard some of his early childhood bitter experiences motivated him to study the entire saga of discrimination of some of the castes in Hindu religion by claiming the respective communities as part of the main stream communities. The very structure of the Hindu communities divided Hindu society.

So Ambedkar investigated about the facts of Hindu religion, cause for any equalities and proposals petitions. On this account there are many predecessors to him to fight against the cost discrimination. After completion of his matriculation Ambedkar opted social studies as his majors. Further he explored his investigation on castes in India for his higher studies. Further Ambedkar pleaded the Indian British Government for special provisions for the Dalith and tribal communities he made his almost all efforts to obtain the basic rights to the deprived communities. Indeed it was greatly opposed by some of the leaders for the provision of special opportunities for the lower communities. As a result of these efforts British Government consented for special opportunities and the same was reflected in the 1947 Indian independent act. As there was already consent of British Government for granting special reservations for Daliths

Dr B.R Ambedkar set the same provisions as reservations for lower caste of Indian communities. So he made a list of economically poor lower caste and tribes. Further he titled

Demands for Indian Constitutional Revision a View**Jatavath Hanumu**, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India

Abstract: In human civilizations, groups of the people settled in different banks of rivers. Every group was bound to some set of some rules and regulations on the grounds of socio, cultural and traditional factors. In this continuation the human groups integrated with one another from the geographical territory. In the course of time there was a development of the thought of "Social Contract". In this regard all the members of the group agreed for certain set of rules for all. Based on these rules the law was made by experienced experts in society, ethics, culture, tradition and religion. In this regard in England "Magna Carta" was made by king and the people guarantying some of the rights to the people by king. Further there was evolving form of democracy in the form of parliament with representative of the people House of Lords and King known as. When the centuries were passed people obtained more rights from king and he became powerless. So all the set of rules became a bound copy known as a "Constitution of the state" So when the time was passed the made laws could not stand to the test of time. So there is requirement of revision of the constitution. So some of the parliament acts are passed from time to time however yet there is a demand for the revision of the Indian constitution so the research focuses on essence of revision of the Indian constitutions.

Keywords: revision, constitution, Magna Carta, Parliament, rules, demand.

Introduction:

In human civilizations, groups of the people settled in different banks of rivers. Every group was bound to some set of some rules and regulations on the grounds of socio, cultural and traditional factors. In this continuation the human groups integrated with one another from the geographical territory. In the course of time there was a development of the thought of "Social Contract". In this regard all the members of the group agreed for certain set of rules for all. Based on these rules the law was made by experienced experts in society, ethics, culture, tradition and religion. In this regard in England "Magna Carta" was made by king and the people guarantying some of the rights to the people by king.

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The same modeled constitutional monarchy was framed by Dr B.R Ambedkar in the post independent era constitution constituent assembly formed constitution drafting committee. These members of the constitution constituent assembly was formed by representatives of the all sections religions castes of people so it was consolidated as all people represented constitution. Indeed constitution was made in the light of the scientific and philosophical and humanity based aspects. However Indian masses and even British authorities thought it was impossible to make a common law of constitution for Indian people because there diverse factors such as different social groups, linguistic groups, cultures, traditional, religions, clans, castes, scripts, creeds and lifestyles it is difficult exercise laws and administrate all the people under one political umbrella. Further the constitution maker Dr. B.R Ambedkar made the constitution in the grounds of natural way of people's existence and organizing themselves for instant hieratical model of family and its living style.

In the larger sense it is a joint family system, In the enlarged form it is a community. so the same natural way of living and the following of cultural and traditional way of life was within the community. In regard to the constitution it was an extended form of larger form of family and it is life style so it is also family administration of a single country. In this regard when times were passed the concepts of society are in transition so the early made loss through constitution by electing the representatives of the all communities and religions are out dated articles, it is only in the case of some of them. After the enjoyment of six decades of enjoyment of freedom the Indian masses deserve for the revision of constitution to update to the cotemporary conditions.

In this regard there is a great demand for reservation in political administration and the same is deserved in the case of women reservation and empowerment. For the past sixty eight years the higher communities such as Reddy, Kamma (Choudary), Kapu, Velama in Telangana and Andhrapradesh ruled. In this regard in other states of South India the higher caste communities only had the control over the political power. In North India Tagoors, Brahmins hold the political power for the long span of time. So the remaining 80% of

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN INDIA

Jatavath Hanumu, MA,B.Ed,UGC-NET, Department of Political Science, Osmania University,
Hyderabad.

Introduction:

The status of women is measured internationally by the participation of women in politics and their empowerment. Women seriously underrepresented in decision-making positions. It is argued that women need to be empowered in the realm of political decision making so as to facilitate their empowerment women constitute half of the population, but face political discriminations irrespective of region, identity, and status. The voting rights to women came first in new Zealand, only after a great struggle in 1893, in Switzerland in 1971, in Saudi Arabia in 2011, India was first granted the right to vote in the madras legislative assembly in British India in 1921. Later after the independence of India and the adoption of the constitution on November 26, 1949 women were given the right to vote in the 1952 General elections. Vatican City is yet to decide upon the voting rights of women, which speaks volumes about the issue itself.

Key Words : Women,British India, Empowerment, Struggle, Identity.

Introduction:

The status of women is measured internationally by the participation of women in politics and their empowerment. Women remain seriously underrepresented in decision-making positions. It is argued that women need to be empowered in the realm of political decision making so as to facilitate their empowerment. Women constitute half of the population, but face political discriminations irrespective of region, identity, and status. The voting rights to women came first in New Zealand only after a great struggle in 1893, in Switzerland in 1971, in Saudi Arabia in 2011. Vatican City is yet to decide upon the voting rights of women, which speaks volumes about the issue itself.

The issue of political empowerment of women has attracted global attention. The United Nations (UN) adopted Convention on the Political Rights of Women in 1952. UN has organized four World Conferences on Women. Fourth was held in Beijing in 1995 and it declared that women's equal participation in decision making is not only a demand for simple justice or democracy but can also be seen as a necessary condition for women's interests to be taken into account. It also affirmed that women should have at least a 30% share of decision making positions.

However, participation of women, in general, in politics and public life in India has been abysmally low. There is a huge gap between men and women in political activities beyond voting. Participation of women at the higher level is lower in comparison to their participation at the lower level of governance structure. In the domestic arena leadership and managerial skills of women are silently recognized however, they are not given space in the public arena. While other marginalized communities such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes got reservations in the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies, no reservation for women was given in the Constitution of India in the beginning which restricted their political empowerment.

A recent survey, commissioned by the Ministry of Panchayat Raj and executed by the Nielsen Company-ORG Marg under the guidance of an academic advisory committee, provides many new insights into Social and Political empowerment of women in the new Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs). This is the largest-ever survey on any aspect of Panchayat functioning, covering Gram Panchayats in 23 states, with a total sample size of over 20,000, including Elected Women Representatives (EWRs), Elected Male Representatives (EMRs), ex-EWRs, official functionaries and members of the community. Nearly three-fourths of the EWRs in the sample belonged to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and OBC categories, and were evenly divided above and below the poverty line.

The participation of common women citizens in various activities such as attending Gram Sabha meeting, etc. has reportedly increased (68-78 percent). However, issues related to the planning for rural development works and identification of BPL families were discussed mainly by the Male