



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### STUDIES ON PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF POCHAMPAD DAM IN TELANGANA STATE, INDIA

Shailaja, A. and Aruna, M.

Department of Botany, Telangana University, Dichpally, Nizamabad, (T.S.), India

Received 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2018; Accepted 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2018; Published 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2018

#### ABSTRACT

In present work an attempt has been made to assess the physico-chemical parameters of pochampad dam. The Study was carried out for a period of one year from June -2013 to May-2014. Different physico-chemical parameters like Temp, pH, Calcium, Magnesium, BOD, DO, COD, Total Solids, Total Dissolved solids, chlorides, phosphates, Sulphates were analyzed. The dam water is used for drinking and domestic purposes.

**Key words:** Pochampad dam, Godavari river, Physico-Chemical parameters, Oligotrophic

Copyright © 2018, Shailaja and Aruna. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Shailaja, A. and Aruna, M. 2018. "Studies on physico-chemical parameters of pochampad dam in telangana state, India" *International Journal of Current Research in Life Sciences*, 7, (07): 2434-2440

#### INTRODUCTION

Water is one of the most valuable asset of nature given to man and has been exploited at the higher level than any other resource for survival. Over 97% of the water on this planet is stored in oceans and icecaps. Nearly 97.3% is available in Oceans and is salty in nature. Huge amount of water is stored as polar icecaps and glaciers. Only 0.02% fresh water to satisfy our diverse needs comes from lakes, rivers and ponds. The surface fresh water in the form of lakes and rivers is hardly 0.01% of total water available on the earth. Demand for fresh water has increased markedly in recent years. It is estimated that nearly one third of the world's inhabitants live in countries with severe water problems (Kumar *et al.*, 2005). Physico-chemical factors play an important role in analysis of pollutant or contaminant. The chemical and biological factors are interrelated and interdependent. The main objective of the experimental work undertaken is to analyze different chemical constituents present in the natural and disturbed aquatic ecosystem, where ponds and lakes have been profoundly altered and have lost much of their value, the scientific understanding of these water bodies is being used in prescribing restoration methods (Lewis, 2000). Water quality deterioration in reservoirs usually comes from excessive nutrient inputs, eutrophication, acidification, heavy metal contamination, organic pollution and obnoxious fishing practices. The effects of these "imports" in to the reservoir (Djukic *et al.*, 1994 and Dumont, 1999)

have used the physico-chemical properties of water to assess water quality. The changes in physical characteristics like temperature, and chemical elements of water such as dissolved oxygen, chemical oxygen demand, phosphate provide valuable information on the quality of the water, the source of the variations and their impacts on the functions and biodiversity of the reservoir.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Study area:** Nizamabad is located at 18.6725° Northern latitude, 78.0941° East longitude and spread over an area 4153 km. This Pochampad project on the Godavari river has been described by The Hindu as a life line for a large part of Telangana (Figure-1). It is an irrigation project across the Godavari in Telangana to serve irrigation needs in Karimnagar, Warangal, Adilabad, Nalgonda and Khammam Districts. It provides drinking water to Warangal city.

**Sampling collection and analysis:** The sampling stations were selected on the basis of nature. The water samples for the present study were collected at monthly interval from three stations (Station-I, II, III) for a period of 1 year from June-2013 to May-2014. Samples were collected every month from the surface of the pond at 8.00am -10.00pm in order to maintain uniformity. The analysis was carried out as per APHA method (APHA 1995).

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The physico-chemical parameters such as Temperature, pH, Dissolved oxygen, Biological oxygen demand, Chemical

\*Corresponding author: Aruna, M.  
Department of Botany, Telangana University, Dichpally, Nizamabad,  
(T.S.), India

**Asia Pacific Journal of Research**  
A Peer Reviewed International Journal



**University Grants Commission**  
**Approved Journal**

(Sl.No: 45797)

Email : [ed:torasiapacific@gmail.com](mailto:ed:torasiapacific@gmail.com)  
Address:  
#92, 2nd floor, 4th Cross,  
Nazar sab street,  
Behind South Indian Timber Mart,  
Bommanahalli, Bangalore - 68.

**Impact Factor : 6.58**

**Vol: I. Issue XCV, December 2018**

S.No	Title and Authors	Pp
1	ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON DENGUE FEVER AMONG ADULTS Ms.Priyanka.S , Mrs.Amusuya.D & Dr.Rebecca Samson	1-3
2	REVIVAL OF HANDICRAFTS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ARTISANS THROUGH TOURISM PROMOTION S. Ramesh Babu	4-9
3	A CASE OF MIXED CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASE WITH RIGHT HEART FAILURE Dr. R.Venkatesh1, Dr. Nagarajan K MD2, Dr. Anand P MD3	10-14
4	A STUDY ON MICRO LOANS IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF UDUPI DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA STATE Girisha Nayak S	15-18
5	INFLUENCES OF THE BASIC ENDOWMENT INSURANCE ON CONSUMPTION STRUCTURE OF URBAN RESIDENTS—EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE BASED ON CHINA'S PROVINCIAL PANEL DATA SONG TIAN & LIQIONG ZHANG	19-28
6	REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON TRIBAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP Dr. T. Sobha Rani , Dr. P. Neeraja & Dr. G. Vijaya Lakshmi	29-35
7	AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON CONSUMER PENCHANT TOWARDS B SEGMENT CARS WITH REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE SECTOR IN CHENNAI CITY Mr. A.Appu & Mr. Mohamed Thakmil Hathim .A	36-51
8	Can Machine replace Man? – A conceptual study Dr. Noor Afza & Mr. Divyesh Kumar	52-58
9	IMPACT OF PIOTROSKI SCORE ON P/E RATIO: A STUDY ON INDIAN CEMENT SECTOR Sri Ayan Chakraborty	59-82
10	WORKERS' PROBLEMS IN HANDLOOM AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY: A STUDY OF SIRCHILLA TOWN OF TELANGANA STATE Dr. M. Malla Reddy, K. Akhila, G. Pravalika, MD. Sonali, M. Rahul & N. Santhosh	83-93
11	Growth Variations in Keratinophilic Fungi Divya Bhadauria	94-98
12	UTILISING MICRO CREDIT BY SELF HELP GROUPS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ERODE DISTRICT OF TAMILNADU S.K.POONGODII & Dr.E.T. LOKGANATHAN2	99-103
13	INSTITUTION INDUSTRY INTERFACE – WITH REFERENCE TO COMMERCE EDUCATION Dr. N.Vijayalakshmi	104-107



## WORKERS' PROBLEMS IN HANDLOOM AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY: A STUDY OF SIRCILLA TOWN OF TELANGANA STATE

**Dr. M. Mulla Reddy,**

Asst. Professor of Commerce

**K. Akhila, G. Pravatika, MD. Sanali, M. Rahul & N. Sunthosh**

Scholars, Govt. Degree College, Agraharam, Rajanna Sircilla District. T.S.

### ABSTRACT

The Indian textile industry is one of the largest in the world with a large raw material base and manufacturing strength across the value chain. The textile industry contributes to 7 per cent of industry output in value terms, 2 per cent of India's GDP and to 15 per cent of the country's export earnings. With over 45 million people employed directly, the textile industry is one of the largest sources of employment generation in the country. Sircilla is the biggest textile hub in the state of Telangana with over 36,000 power looms and 46 Handlooms besides 25 Dyeing Units. This helps to provide direct and indirect employment to 8,000 people. The present study is aimed to study the workers' problems in Handloom and Textile Industry in Sircilla Town and to explore the reasons for suicides of the workers in Handloom and Textile Industry in Sircilla Town. The present study concludes that more awareness is to be created among the workers about weavers' welfare schemes and TFSSS. It is suggested that wage rates should be hiked from time to time to ensure the workers to get an attractive wage and steps should be taken to stop the suicides of workers due to various reasons by instilling confidence and a ray of hope on life by organizing various programmes.

**Keywords:** Textile Industry, Handloom and Powerlooms, Dyeing Units, Workers Problems, Textile Park, Welfare Schemes and Weavers Suicides.

### INTRODUCTION

The Handloom and Textile Industry in India is the industry that is generating huge employment for both skilled and unskilled labour after agriculture sector. Traditional sectors like handloom, handicrafts and small scale power-loom units are the biggest source of employment for millions of people in rural and semi-urban area.

### HANDLOOM AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

The Indian textile industry is one of the largest in the world with a large raw material base and manufacturing strength across the value chain. The uniqueness of the industry lies in its strength both in the hand-woven sector as well as in the capital intensive mill sector. The textile industry contributes to 7 per cent of industry output in value terms, 2 per cent of India's GDP and to 15 per cent of the country's export earnings. With over 45 million people employed directly, the textile industry is one of the largest sources of employment generation in the country.

### HANDLOOM AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN TELANGANA

Telangana is one of the important states in the Indian Handloom and Textile Industry. There are 49,000 power looms and about 17,000 handlooms in Telangana State. About 36000 of the total 49,000 power looms are concentrated in the town of Sircilla. There are 615 Weavers Cooperative Societies in the State consisting of Cotton 259, Silk 33 and Wool 44. Besides, there are 157 Power loom societies and 122 Garment/Tailors and other societies. There is one Apex society i.e., The Telangana State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society (TSCO) for marketing the Handloom products. The estimated weavers and ancillary workers dependent on the industry are about 40,000.

# నైపుణ్యాల కొరత.. నాణ్యతలో వెనక

ఈనాడు డిజిటల్, సరిపల్లె:

విద్యార్థుల్లో అంతర్గతంగా ఉన్న ప్రతిభను వెలికి తీసి... వారిలో నైపుణ్యాలను పెంపొందించేందుకు రాష్ట్ర శాఖల ద్వారా 'బిజినెస్' కార్యక్రమాలను చేపట్టింది. దీనితో విద్యార్థుల్లో అభ్యుదయపు అంశం నైపుణ్య శక్తి పెరుగుతోంది. అలాగే వారిని డిగ్రీ శాఖలకు మించి సంవత్సరం వారే కొద్దికాలం (అబిట్) విభాగం విద్యార్థులు అలాగే పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలోని కార్యకర్తలకు కూడా అలాంటి అభ్యుదయం చేశారు. ఇప్పటి వరకు రెండు రంగాల్లో సుదాదీనికే కార్యకర్తలకు విరాళం ఉంది. మంచి వేతనం పొందే రీతిగా ఇప్పటివల్లనే అందుతున్న విద్యార్థులు ప్రభుత్వ సంస్థలకు విరాళంను అందిస్తున్నారని తెలుస్తోంది. మెట్రోపాలిటన్లు కూడా అలాంటి కార్యక్రమాలను చేపట్టింది. వేతన కార్యకర్తలకు విద్యార్థులు చేసిన అభ్యుదయం రాష్ట్ర స్థాయికి అందిస్తోంది.

● సిరిసిల్లలో పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపిక కేసు  
● డిగ్రీ విద్యార్థుల అభ్యుదయం



మరణాంశ కార్యకర్తలతో మాట్లాడుతున్న డిగ్రీ విద్యార్థులు

అప్పటి నుండి విద్యార్థులకు సంవత్సరం కాలం అభ్యుదయం చేసిన ప్రభుత్వ ప్రణాళికలు తెలుస్తోంది.



అభ్యుదయ కార్యకర్తలతో మాట్లాడుతున్న విద్యార్థులు

విద్యార్థులు ప్రభుత్వంలో అనుభవించే అనుభవాలను ప్రోత్సహించే పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు ఉన్నాయి. గత సంవత్సరం ఏప్రిల్ నెలలో నైపుణ్యాలను పెంచుతున్న విద్యార్థుల అభ్యుదయం చేశారు. 200 మంది కార్యకర్తలకు అనుభవాలను అందించారు. దీనిలో మరణాంశ కార్యకర్తలు 80 శాతం, వేతన 10 శాతం, పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు 10 శాతం, అభ్యుదయ కేసులో 100 మంది ఉన్నారు. 10 మంది కేసులు ఉన్నాయి. దీనిలో అభ్యుదయ 10-12 సంవత్సరాల వయస్సు కలిగినవారు ఉన్నారు. విద్యార్థులకు 45 శాతం విద్యార్థులకు కాగా వేతనం 32.5 శాతం, మరణాంశ 12.5 శాతం, పాఠశాల విద్యార్థులకు 5 శాతం మంది ఉన్నారు. అలాగే పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పాఠశాల విద్యార్థులకు మంచి ప్రాధాన్యతను అందించారు. అందువల్లనే అందుకుంటే ఈ ప్రక్రియను అందించారు.

**మూలంపై ప్రశ్నలు**

అలాగే విద్యార్థులకు విద్యను అందించేందుకు అందించారు. కాబట్టి మరణాంశ కార్యకర్తలకు విద్యను అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు.

**అలాగే విద్యార్థులు**

విద్యార్థులకు విద్యను అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు.

**అలాగే విద్యార్థులు**

విద్యార్థులకు విద్యను అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు.

పరి పాఠం.. నైపుణ్యాలను పెంచు

**పరి పాఠం.. నైపుణ్యాలను పెంచు**

విద్యార్థులకు విద్యను అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు.

**విద్యార్థులకు విద్యను అందించారు**

విద్యార్థులకు విద్యను అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు.

**విద్యార్థులకు విద్యను అందించారు**

విద్యార్థులకు విద్యను అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు.

**విద్యార్థులకు విద్యను అందించారు**

విద్యార్థులకు విద్యను అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు. పబ్లిక్ సర్కిల్ ఎంపికలు అందించారు.

# SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN THE DIGITAL ERA

**Papers of the National Seminar  
(March 16, 2019)  
(Sponsored by RUSA)**

**Organised By**

**DLISc, Govt. Degree College for Women, Nalgonda  
&  
Telangana Library Association (TSLA), Hyderabad**

**Editors**

**Prof. S. Sudarshan Rao  
Mr. Sunkari Raja Ram  
Dr. Chegoni Ravi Kumar**



**Published By  
Govt. Degree College for Women, Nalgonda  
Telangana Library Association (TSLA) &  
Professional Book Publishers**

**2019**

***Disclaimer:** The Authors are responsible for the content of their papers published in this volume. The Editors or Publishers are nor responsible for any consequences of copyright infringement for the works presented in this volume. In spite of efforts, there could be some errors in this publication and the readers are requested to communicate any errors to the editors to avoid any such errors in future.*

***Copyright ©: Authors***

***Publishers: Govt . Degree College for Women, Nalgonda  
Telangana Library Association (TSLA) &  
Professional Books Publishers, Hyderabad***

***Price: Rs.400/-***

***ISBN: 9789385518263***

***First Edition: 2019***

***Printed  
Professional Books Publishers  
#3-5-315, Street No. 7, Vittalwadi  
Narayanaguda, Hyderabad,  
Telangana-500029  
Phone: 040-23227399, 9642665303***

# Application of Emerging Technologies in Government Degree College Libraries of Telangana State

**V. Venkateshwarlu**

Librarian

Government Degree College, Agraharam,

RajannaSircilla Dist. - 505302

e-mail: vagulojuv@gmail.com

**Dr.S.Yadag**

Asst. Prof. of LI

Osmania University Libr

Hyderabad - 500 0

e-mail: sygiri1@yahoo.co

## Abstract

*Academic libraries are being considered as heart of the academic institutions. Main objective of the academic libraries is to support the teaching and learning process of concerned academic institutions. World Wide Web (WWW) and other emerging technologies have been transforming the total atmosphere and services of a Library. Government Degree College libraries are presently witnessing drastic changes by adopting latest technologies in their day to day activities. This paper presents an overview of emerging technologies and its possible applications that can be implemented in library services in the present web-based environment.*

**Keywords:** Academic Libraries, College Libraries, Emerging Technologies, Social Media Networking, Blogs, RSS, Wikis, RFID, Cloud Computing

## Introduction

Library is considered as the store house of knowledge and learning resources. Library is one of the most important learning source in any educational and research institutions. It not only promotes independent learning of its users but also expands their mental horizons. A well designed, well equipped and well maintained library will be the foundation for any institutions.

Academic libraries are being considered as heart of the academic institutions. They include University libraries, College libraries and School libraries. Main objective of the academic libraries is to support the teaching and learning process of concerned academic institution. Nowadays, education is becoming a student centric activity that encourages students to self learning. In this scenario academic libraries play a vital role in the learning needs of its users.

## Degree College Library

In general, a Degree College is regarded an institution of higher learning which usual offers a three years courses leading Bachelor's degree. Some colleges also offer Master's Degree programmes. Degree College library falls into the category of Academic Library, which is considered as the heart of the college. It is an instrument of teaching and learning process of the college. At Present, there are 133 Government Degree Colleges in Telangana State.

## Emerging Technologies

World Wide Web (WWW) and other emerging technologies have been changing the total atmosphere and services of a Library. They have been changing the way people communicate, interact, acquire, share, search, investigate and



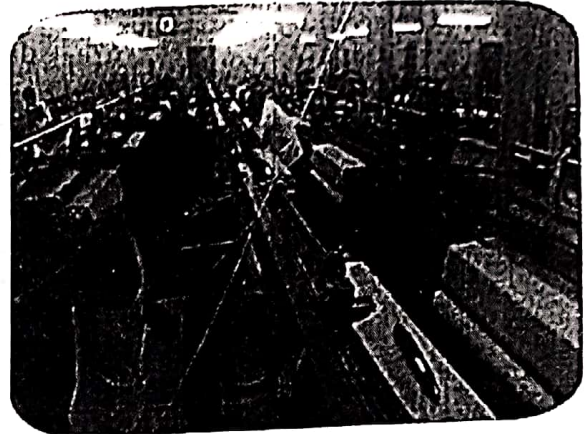


## SOCIO –ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF POWER LOOM WORKERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Dr. M. Yadagiri<sup>1</sup> and Mr. K. Raja Narsaiah<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Professor, Head & Dean, Faculty of Commerce,  
Telangana University, Nizamabad , T.S.

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer in Commerce, Government Degree College,  
Agraharam, Rajanna (Sirisilla), T.S.



### ABSTRACT

**T**he power loom sector is the labour intensive one. For efficient functioning of the unit, problems of the workers must be addressed. The problems of the workers generally are of socio and economic nature. In general the behavior of the workers is influenced by many factors at the work place as well as at home. Young and educated workers perform well at the work place. Noise, pollution and lack of basic amenities at work place are having a major influence on the efficiency of the worker. His income and expenditure on different social obligations are creating stress on the worker. Addiction or habituation to various intoxicated is also a major problem. An in-depth analysis of various socio – economic factors and conditions will be helpful to know the factors which attract, motivate and influence the power loom workers.

**KEYWORDS:** Literacy, Intoxication, Pollution, Stress, Earnings, Absenteeism.

### INTRODUCTION :

The textile industry has an important role in Indian economy. It is accommodating near about 45 million people directly and 82 million people indirectly. It is the second highest employment provider in the country after agriculture. Its importance is underlined by the fact that it accounts for around 4 per cent of Gross Domestic Product, 14 per cent of industrial production, 9 per cent of excise collections and 18 per cent of employment in industrial sector along with 11per cent of the country's total export earnings. It is one of the largest contributing sectors of India's exports worldwide. Power loom sector is the main contributor in textile industry. In India 5.38 lakh power loom units with 24.34 lakh power looms employing 60.86 lakhs and contributing 58.26 percent of total cloth production. There are 1.25 lakh shuttles less looms functioning in unorganized power sector in textile industry. Satisfied worker is an asset to the industry. But the power loom workers are unhappy due to various socio economic factors like age, literacy, marital status, absenteeism, earnings, owner attitude etc.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The weavers and other workers are directly involved in the process of cloth production are suffering from socio-economic problems such as illiteracy, age, length of service, income, intoxication, working conditions and other factors. These factors certainly show their impact and influence the unorganized power loom sector.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main intention of this study is to identify the socio-economic problems of power loom workers and to suggest suitable measures to overcome these problems. The following are the basic objectives of the present study:

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE****Assessment of Water Quality in Pochampad Dam, Nizamabad District, Telangana**

A. Shailaja and M. Aruna

Department of Botany, Telangana University, Dichpally, Nizamabad, (T.S). India

Email: drarunatu@gmail.com, shailaja.avudari@gmail.com

Corresponding Author's Email: drarunatu@gmail.com

Received: 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017, Revised: 19<sup>th</sup> September 2017, Accepted: 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2017**ABSTRACT**

The present study is aimed to find out the water quality assessment in the Pochampad dam of Balkonda mandal in Nizamabad district. The fieldwork was spread over for a period of two years continuously from June 2013 to May 2015, to assess the quality of water. For this purpose 3 sampling stations have been selected in the dam. Water samples were collected from all the stations at monthly intervals and analyzed for the various physico-chemical factors by following standard methods (APHA, 2005). Qualitative as well as quantitative estimations of planktonic algae were taken into consideration under phycological parameters.

**Key words:** Phytoplankton, Physico-chemical parameters, Pochampad dam and Water quality.

**INTRODUCTION**

Water quality affects the abundance, species composition stability, productivity and physiological condition of indigenous populations of aquatic organisms. Therefore the nature and health of the aquatic communities is an expression of the quality of water (Tiwari, 2005). The relationship between the physico-chemical parameters and plankton production of water bodies are of great importance in management strategies of aquatic ecosystems (Das, 2002 and Pandey and Kashyap, 1995). Reservoirs, ponds, rivers and ground waters are used for domestic and agricultural purposes. The quality of water may be described according to their physico-chemical and plankton characteristics (Manikya Reddy and Venkateswarlu, 1987). The phytoplankton in a reservoir is an important biological indicator of the water quality (Patil, *et al.*, 2013). Phytoplankton, which include blue-green algae, green algae, diatoms, desmids, euglenoids are important among aquatic flora. They are ecologically significant as they form the basic link in the food chain of all aquatic floras (Ravikumar, *et al.*, 2006).

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The dam is located in the Nizamabad district of Telangana after the confluence of Manjira River with Godavari. Sriramsagar is an irrigation project across the River Godavari in Telangana to serve irrigational needs in Karimnagar, Warangal, Adilabad, Nalgonda, and Khammam districts. It also provides drinking water to Warangal city. For this purpose three sampling stations were selected for the collection of water and algal samples. Water samples from surface were collected at all the sampling sites of the dam in polythene cans at monthly intervals for a period of two years. All the samples were transported in an ice-box to the laboratory. After returning to the laboratory the samples were analyzed for carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, dissolved oxygen, organic matter, total hardness, calcium, magnesium, phosphates, sulphates, silicates, nitrates and nitrites by following standard procedures (APHA, 2005). pH and temperature were recorded in the field itself. One liter of surface water samples were collected from different sites of the dam was kept in the sedimentation column after adding 2-3ml of 4% formaldehyde solution. For frequency measurement of different species of algae at each station, the drop method of Pearsall, *et al.*, 1946 and as described by Venkateswarlu (1969) was followed.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The variations in physico-chemical parameters of Pochampad dam are presented in Table 1. pH is an important quality parameter which influences the survival and nourishment of biological life. In



## Problems of Power Loom Asamis (Unit Owners) in Andhra Pradesh

### KEYWORDS

Decentralized power loom units, Asamis, Technology and Capital.

**Dr.M.Yadagiri**

Professor, Head & Dean Faculty of Commerce,  
Telangana University, Nizamabad - 503322.

**Mr. K. Raja Narsaiah**

Lecturer in Commerce, Government Degree College,  
Agraharam, Karimnagar - 505302.

### ABSTRACT

All industries faces certain problems and power loom sector of India particularly Andhra Pradesh is no different. The decentralized power loom sector is playing an important role in the economy and employment in India. The present study focused on the problems faced by the unit owners or asamis. The problems of the asamis are of their educational status, technology, procurement of raw material, financial sources, labour and electricity etc. Globalization resulted in great competition with advanced countries. Asamis are facing lot of difficulties in shifting from low technology to modern and highly sophisticated technology. Lack of proper education to adopt the latest technology, financial problems for purchasing machinery, procurement of raw material and maintenance of their units are also affecting their production. Labour problems are also resulting in unit closure for many days. Above all this mechanisation requires good quality electricity power and uninterrupted supply. The required data collected from the specific number of Asamis by well designed questionnaires and personal interviews with different organisations and government officers.

### Introduction:

The textile industry in our country includes the handlooms, power looms, mill sector and hosiery sector etc. Power loom sector has a predominant position in the Indian textile industry in production and employment. In our country there are approximately 5.24 lakh of power loom units providing employment of 61.72 lakh of people directly. Maharashtra is in top most position and Andhra Pradesh fifth in power loom sector in India. Most of them are suffering from many constraints. In Andhra Pradesh three different kinds of people are involved in the power loom industry. They are Master weaver/Owner, Asami/Jobber and Worker. The master weavers are traders. They may have their own units or get it done the production in other units by paying money. Literally they are middle men. Asami is the owner of the power loom unit. He directly involves in the cloth production. Asamis of small units also participate in weaving they may be called as jobbers/job workers. They own and work in their own units and few of them doing the marketing in villages also. Whereas workers are remunerated on piece rate on pecks count.

The textile industry placed a pivotal role in Indian economy. It is accommodating near about 45 million people in and is the second highest employment provider in the country after agriculture. Its importance is underlined by the fact that it accounts for around 4 per cent of Gross Domestic Product, 14 per cent of industrial production, 9 per cent of excise collections and 18 per cent of employment in industrial sector along with 11 per cent of the country's total export earnings. It is one of the largest contributing sectors of India's exports worldwide.

### Statement of the Problem:

The asamis are directly involving in the process of cloth production. Due to globalization to compete with the global market they are facing problems with technology, finance, raw material etc.

### Objectives of the Study:

The main intention of this study is to identify the unit level problems of Asamis/unit owners and to suggest suitable measures to overcome the problems. However, the following are the basic objectives of the study:

1. To study the influence of literacy and education in management of power looms.
2. To identify the influence of technology on power looms.
3. To find out the problems in the procurement of raw material.
4. To examine the financial problems like fixed capital and working

capital.

5. To know the various labour problems in functioning of the power looms.

### Methodology:

The present research study is based on the data collected from the primary and secondary sources. The primary data is collected from the Asamis of 75 power loom units by a well structured questionnaire from different areas of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh to make an in-depth analysis. Systematic tabulation and analysis is made to find the solutions. The personal interviews and discussions with the government officials, Labour Unions, NGOs who are concerned with the power looms are also considered. The secondary sources of data about power looms industry has been taken from published and unpublished sources like ministry of textiles annual reports, government reports, books, journals economic survey reports, published and unpublished research reports, brochures and newspapers etc.

### Review of Literature:

A research work on socio economic problems of power loom industry in Malegaon is conducted by B.M. Dole (1992). This study identified many socio - economic problems of power loom workers in the power loom industry of Malegaon and also the problems of owners like scarcity of finance, marketing problems, labour problems etc. D.C. Mathur (1993) mentioned that for the good economic results, the management of personal problems is very important in power loom units in his book titled "Personal problems and labour welfare: a study of cotton textile industry". Y. N. Rao (1994) had studied all the aspects related to the financial position and modernization of the Indian textile industry. He stated that the government should reduce taxes & duties on the textile industry. Irranna T. Hatti (1996) in his research work, he has explained the economic problems and prospects of cotton power loom industry in Bombay (Mumbai). He emphasized on the importance of decentralized power loom sector in Indian Textile Industry. Ansari Abdul Majid (2007) in his research work, he focused on functioning of management, structure of organization and marketing problems of power loom co-operative societies in Malegaon. He has explained the major problems faced by the power loom co-operative societies in Malegaon and suggested certain measures. Saikh Faruk Najir & Asohok S. Pawar (2010) were identified fluctuations in yarn prices, availability of raw material and exploitation by yarn merchants. He identified that the financial problems, labour problems, infrastructure problems, central excise duty etc are the major problems for the decentralized power loom

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Diversity of Aquatic Macrophytes in Kamanpoor Pond & Agrapharam Pond of Karimnagar District, Telangana

A. Shallaja and M. Aruna\*

Department of Botany, Telangana University, DIchpally, Nizamabad, (T.S). India

\*Author for Correspondence - E mail: drarunatu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study is to document the Aquatic Macrophytes of Kamanpoor and Agrapharam ponds located in Karimnagar district of Telangana State, South India. The present experimental work of identification of macrophytes was carried out during the period August 2015- July 2016. The Aquatic Macrophytes collected from the site were identified and were categorized as three life forms submerged, floating and emergent. The genera were recorded. They majorly belonged to the families Allsmataceae, Araceae, Convolvulaceae, Cyperaceae, Characeae Nymphyaceae and Hydrocharitaceae.

Key Words: Aquatic Macrophytes, Kamanpoor, Agrapharam, Eco-system.

Received 16/04/2017

Revised 09/06/2017

Accepted 01/08/2017

How to cite this article:

A.Shallaja and M. Aruna. Diversity of Aquatic Macrophytes In Kamanpoor Pond & Agrapharam Pond of Karimnagar District, Telangana. Adv. Biores., Vol 8 [5] September 2017: 53-56.

INTRODUCTION

The Aquatic Macrophytes are of considerable ecological & economic importance. They contribute significantly to the productivity of water bodies, mobilize mineral elements from the bottom sediments and provide shelter to aquatic invertebrates and fishes. They also respond to the changes in water quality and have been used as indicator of pollution in several cases.

The sampling of aquatic macrophytes is a tedious work & depends on the type of habitat, type of vegetation, variation and distribution of vegetation. Studies related to aquatic and wetland flora were globally carried [1-6]. "Aquatic Macrophytes" is a term given to a vast category of aquatic vascular plants. In certain cases however the term has been used to include even the microscopic algae and member of the group Bryophyta. The Aquatic Macrophytes occur mainly in the hollow regions of lakes, ponds, pools, marshes, streames and rivers etc.

Macrophytes colonize many different types of aquatic ecosystems, such as lakes, reservoirs, wetlands, streams, rivers and marine environments.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

STUDY SITE

Karimnagar District lies between 18° 28' Northern latitude and 79° 06' Eastern longitude. Kamanpoor pond located at Karimnagar Mandal, and Agrapharam pond (FIG : 1) located at vemulawada Mandala, Karimnagar District of Telangana State was chosen to study and document the diversity of Aquatic Macrophytes.

## DIVERSITY OF PHYTOPLANKTON IN AGRAHARAM LAKE OF KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE, INDIA

A. SHAILAJA, M. ARUNA

**Abstract:** Phytoplankton in lake ecosystem acts as primary producers and form a bulk of food as well as host for zooplankton, fishes and other aquatic animals. Three major functions of lakes are maintenance of hydrologic flux, storage and biological productivity. Maintenance of healthy aquatic ecosystem is dependent on physicochemical factors of water and biological diversity of the ecosystem.

The present study is to reveal the phytoplanktonic biodiversity of Agraharam lake located in Vemulawada mandal, Karimnagar district of Telangana state, South India. In order to study the algal biodiversity two sampling stations were chosen. Algal samples were collected from two stations in sterilized bottles and were brought to the laboratory. All the collected samples were preserved in 4% formalin and were examined under binocular microscope for identification. Identification was done with the help of standard literature. The genera identified majorly belonged to the classes, *Chlorophyceae*, *Cyanophyceae* and *Bacillariophyceae*. Observations revealed that *chlorophycean* members were dominant followed by *Cyanophycean* and *Bacillariophycean* members.

**Key words:** Planktonic Diversity, Agraharam lake, Karimnagar.

**Introduction:** Studies related to aquatic and wetland flora and phytoplanktonic distribution were Globally studied earlier by Mirashi, 1954; Sen and Chatterjee, 1959; Vyas, 1964; Mishra, 1974; Phytoplankton functions as the primary producers in wet lands by fixing the energy and its subsequent transfer to higher trophic levels by (Wetzel, 1983). Phytoplankton in wetland ecosystem acts as primary producers and forms a bulk of food as well as host for zooplankton, fishes and other organisms (Wanick and Holliday, 2006).

Agraharam is a holy place in Vemulawada mandal of Karimnagar district in Telangana State. The lake is locally called as "Kandulonikunta." Lake was built by local people 200 years ago. Agraharam is a famous village localized by lord Hanuma who was the greatest devotee of Lord Sri Raama. This Lake is on the way of Karimnagar - Kamareddy. Also it is the small neighborhood village of Vemulawada mandal which is known as "Dakshina kaashi", as it is popular with the Lord Sri Raja Rajeshwara swami (Lord Shiva) Temple.

Source of water in the Agraharam lake is rainfall, utilized for agriculture purpose. Depth of the lake is 10ft and width is 5.3kms. Nowadays, inflow of water has been decreased and current depth is nearly 4 to 6ft only. On this lake much attention was not paid by ecologists, botanists and specially algologists as such, and moreover the scientific approach was not holistic.

In the present study an attempt was made to measure the phytoplanktonic diversity of Agraharam lake.

Phycological analysis of water samples and periodic observations were made during the study period Aug-2013 to Nov-2013 and different groups of algae were

identified. The algae prefers the habitat like free floating in the water column (Planktonic). These comprise the microscopic unicellular algae and colonial and filamentous algae, known as "Phytoplankton". These may be single celled or small colonial and filamentous species growing out in to the water column but attached to a substrate at one point. Algae are the important part of the food web and provide shelter to other organisms. These are the major part in aquatic ecosystems.

A number of investigations were carried out on seasonal Phytoplanktonic diversity of Kitham lake, Agra By Tiwari, A., and S.V.S. Chauhan. (2006). Phytoplankton diversity in relation to abiotic factors of a pond at Bagalpur, India. By Saha, L.C. and S.K. Choudhary. (1985). And Algal flora of Banjara and Nadimi lakes. By Johnson, M.E.C.(2006); Fritsch (1935); Iyengar and Venkatramann( 1951) observed seasonal succession of the Coover river of Madras with special reference to *Diatomaceae*. In the present study algal flora and phytoplanktonic distribution of Agraharam lake was measured.

### Material and Methods:

**Study Site:** Karimnagar district lies between 18°28' northern latitude and 79°06' Eastern longitude. Agraharam lake, located at Agraharam village, vemulawada mandal, Karimnagar District, of Telangana state, India was chosen to study phytoplanktonic diversity.

**Sample Collection and Preservation:** Algal samples were collected from surface and bottom of the lake in sterilized bottles by using algal samplers and preserved in 4% of formalin for further identification at Dept of Botany, Telangana University, Dichpally, Nizamabad.

A Peer Reviewed, Refereed & Quarterly Journal

ISSN 2349-8684



Vol: 3

Special Issue: 7 October 2016 ISSN: 2349-8684

# ROOTS

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Researches



Now  
Available International Journal of  
Multidisciplinary Researches

Abiding  
IMPACT FACTOR

Department of English  
City Mission, Madurai  
College for Women  
Kannur, Kerala

Special Issue Editors

Dr. S. BALAKRISHNAN | M. B. F. PEREIRA  
Mrs. S. VALLI | Dr. K. MANGAYARKARASI

## NATIVITY IN TELANGANA TELUGU STORIES

Dr. Malla Sampathkumar Reddy

Asst. Professor in Telugu, Govt. Degree College - Agraharam (Vemulawada), Yarrimintla district, Telangana - 505307

Telangana is a unique region in terms of its biography, history, culture and in many other ways. For the past many centuries Telangana is undergoing many political and cultural upheavals, and hence got its own history by nature and heredity. This includes poverty-hard work of labourers, ignorance-fighting spirit, discrimination and struggle for self, respect and dignity. These are all mutually divergent ideas becoming part of broader Telangana identity. These varieties and struggles also influenced Telugu literature in Telangana. Special destination and local advantage are the primary qualities of literature here. This is based on local consciousness and real life situations of the people here.

Modern world has acquired great speed and this speed has become literature and story writing too. In a short span of time story has spread its roots far and wide. Story can reflect the events, angles, struggles, developments in a clear, simple and rapidly unlike other literary forms. Story has depicted a realistic picture of Telangana life history of people.

Telangana Telugu story is very wide both in terms of process and material. Reality, contemporariness, and social reflection are the basic features of Telangana story. It has taken upon it the responsibility of moving along with the time. It realized the importance of social well being over that of individual. The first generation stories were written with the aim of social reform, idealistic ideas and progressive orientation. Local awareness has become a tradition in the three aspects of subject, language and story building. Telangana is a mine of struggles and the stories here recorded these realistically as they are. In other words real incidents became stories. The characters in these stories are all real sometimes even thing surnames are given. This uniqueness can be seen in the stories of all times and types.

Peoples life in Telangana is recorded widely in these stories. The lives of farmers, caste occupations tribal's, artists begging castes, the problems faced by different social groups local problems in different places Globalization, industrialization effects have all influenced the stories here. Hundred of stories were written with agricultural land as the background. Some of them were

also banned stories on drought and migration have achieved literary importance. Telangana story has fulfilled the great responsibility of showing the lives of tribals and lower castes.

Telangana culture is unique. Festivals related to agriculture and nature, ancient religious beliefs, celebrations giving importance to society are the basic of local culture. Stories and traditions very the culture are very few rare or absence of stories written here reflect local fragments. These stories, customs traditions, have all been recorded deeply. Modern stories depict with a lot of pain and anxiety the ill-effects of globalization on rural life and culture degrading human values and artistic life values. It is natural to feel the pain of heat when we touch a burning piece of wood. Same is the case with the Telangana story. We undergo a tremendous experience, turmoil, anxiety and start contemplating deeply when we read the Telangana story. The reason behind this is the reflecting of local issues.

The sorrow of a depressed, farmer's labour, labourer's sweat, destruction of caste occupation, crisis, plight, drought, migration and above all the devastation of rural life put together the sorrow that cannot be digested and received in our life span is portrayed in the 100 years of Telangana story and recorded as soon as the events occur. There is no greater responsibility and alternative for a one's own mother and mother land native village as they are deemed dearer than heaven. Telangana stories are borne out of this social responsibility hence they occupy a valuable position in the social history of Telangana. These stories are truthful to the society and hold a mirror to it. This is the specialty of the Telangana story.