3.2.1 Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years (5)

S.No.	Title of paper	Name of the	Departmen	Name of journal	Year of	ISSN number	nt of the Journal /Digital Object Identifi		
							Link to	Link to	Is it liste
1	Insect pet on Soyabean crop in Nizamabad Region Telangana State India	Kodakanti Ashok	Zoology	Jetir	2021	23495162			Yes
2	Botanical Insecticide Effect of stem sanage (Girdle beetle and stem fly) Insect pet on Soyabean crop in Nizamabad Region Telangana State India	Kodakanti Ashok	Zoology	IJCRT	2022		https://www.jetir.org	https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR2109369.pdf	Yes
3	The role of Pulic distribution system in eradication of Poverty in Nizamabad Dist of Telangana	Dr G Venkatesham	Economics	IMRJ	2016	2321-5488	https://www.ioer-imrj.com/	https://www.ioer-imrj.com/	Yes
4	The role of Pulic distribution system in eradication of Poverty in Telangana	Dr G Venkatesham	Economics	MMRJ	2016	2249-894X	http://oldror.lbp.world/UploadedData/3149.pdf	http://oldror.lbp.world/UploadedData/3149.pdf	Yes
5	Relocating the pattern of Migration in Nizam's Dominion between 1891 and 1941: A Socio-Environmental and historical perception	Dr. T. Srinivas	History	Inter Continental Journal of Multu Disciplines	2016	2311-5874			Yes

6	Forest Policies and their implications in Erstwhile hyderabad state	T Srinivas	History	The indian journal of Social science research	2016	ISSN 2277-2227	https://ccets.cgg.gov.in/Uploads/files/buttonDetails/57821.pdf	https://ccets.cgg.gov.in/Uploads/files/buttonDetails/57821.pdf	Yes
7	Pursuing issues in Environmental History: A case study of 1908 Floods In hyderabad city	Dr. T. Srinivas	History	Andra Pradesh History Congress	2017	ISSN 2320-057X			Yes
8	Migrations in Nizam's Dominion between 1891 and 1941: A Socio enivironmental and historical preception	Dr. T. Srinivas	History	Andra Pradesh History Congress	2018	ISSN 2320-057X			Yes
9	Contribution of verrier Elwin in Understanding Tribal History and Culture	Dr. T. Srinivas	History	Andra Pradesh History Congress	2019	ISSN 2320-057X			Yes
10	Impact of Corona Virus pandamic situation on Biodiversity conservation	T Naresh Kumar	Botany	IJMER	2021	2277-7881	http://ijmer.in/	http://s3-ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com/ijmer/pdf/volume10/volume10-issue10(6)/6.pdf	Yes
11	ITIHAS Jounral of the state Archives & Research institute	Dr. T. Srinivas	History	ITIHAS Jounral of the state Archives & Research institute	2015-16	vol- XXXVII	/Uploads/files/b	n/Uploads/files/bu	Yes
12	Role of Hindi and its dialects in the cultural synthesis of India and	Dr.Chandra Mukherji	Hindi	Cultural Nationalism : Possibilities and challenges -	ruary,2016				

13	South Indian History Congress	Dr. T. Srinivas	History	An Outline of Tribal culture and Economy in Hyd	2020	ISSN 2229-3671	www.southindian historycongress.org		Yes

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JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)

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INSECT PEST STUDIES ON SOYBEAN CROP IN KAMAREDDY DISTRICT OF

TELANGANA STATE.

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Abstract:

The present study was conducted during seasonal incidence of insect pests of soybean recorded from during Kharif 2013, 2014 and 2015. Soybean variety JS 335 is sown on third week of July ever year. The exemplication was located out in Randomized Black Design (RBD) with six treatment and three replications. Defoliators are most damaging insect pest of soybean. In the evaluation of plant products against defoliators of soybean Neemoil 5% @0.23 was effected against defoliators *S. litura and C. acuta* after first and second spray having 0.23 larval /mrl.

Key words: Botanical insecticides, Defoliator, Soybean.

Introduction

Soybean, Glycine max (L.) Merill belonging to family Leguminaceae, subfamily Papilionaceae is one of the important oilseed cash crops of India. Soybean also known as Golden Bean is the largest oilseed crop in the world accounting for more than 50% of the world oilseeds production. Above 80% of global soybean output is crushed worldwide to obtain oil and meal .it is now the second largest oilseed in India after ground nut. It grows in varied agro climate conditions. It has emerged as an important commercial crop in many countries and international trade of soybean is spread globally. The processed soybean is the largest source of protein feed and second largest source of vegetable oil in the world. Soybean ranks first in the world for production of edible oil. India ranks third in world in respect of area and fifth in terms of production. It is an annual crop, fairly easy to grow, that produces more protein and oil per unit of land than almost any other crop.

Soybean is a unique crop with high nutritional value, thus it also known as "Miracle bean, Golden bean, and Crop of the planet ". It has provided 40% protein, well balanced in essential amino acids; 20% oil, rich in polyunsaturated fats specially. Omega 6 and Omega 5 fatty acids ; 6-7% total minerals ;5-6% crude fiber and 17-19% carbohydrates (Chauhan *and Joshi, 2005).*

It is a versatile food plant that, used in its various forms, is capable of supplying most nutrients. It can substitute for meat and to some extent for milk. It is a crop capable of reducing protein malnutrition. In addition, soybeans are a source of high value animal feed.

Soybean has luxuriant crop growth, soft and succulent foliage, unlimited source of food, space and shelter there by it invites many insect-pests. During the introduction of soybean in India in the early seventies, only about a dozen minor insect pests were recorded while in 1997, this number has swelled to an alarming figure of 270, besides 1 mite, 2 millipedes, 10 vertebrate and 1 snail pest (*Singh, 1999. Chaturvedi et al. (1998).*

The defoliators, S. litura and C. acuta are most damaging pest on soybean. The full-grown caterpillars are most voracious feeders and cause extensive damage by defoliation. Because of excessive and indiscriminate use of pesticide several problems like development of resistance in targeted species, resurgence of secondary pest, elimination of natural enemies and wild life, contamination of soil, water and food chain and wholesome pollution of environment (Asoken et al., 2000).

The defoliators, S. litura and C. acuta are serious pest on soybean regulatory activities against pests of agricultural importance *(Prakash and Rao, 1989, 2003)*. The current trends of modern society towards 'green consumerism' desiring fewer synthetic ingredients in food may favour plant-based products which are generally recognized as safe in eco-friendly management of plant pests as botanical pesticides *(Isman et al., 2006).*

Botanical pesticides are the important alternatives to minimize or replace the use of synthetic pesticides as they possess an array of properties including toxicity to the pest, repellency, anti-feedance, insect growth regulatory activities against pests of agricultural importance (Prakash and Rao,1989,2003).

The current trends of modern society towards "green consumerism" desiring fewer synthetic ingredients in food may favour plant-based products which are generally recognized as safe in eco-friendly management of plant pests as botanical pesticides (*Isman et al.,2006*).

Materials and Methods

The field experiment work was conducted in the field experiment was laid out in randomized block design with six treatments, Neem leaf extract (2%) (3%) (5%), Karan oil @ (2%), (3%) (5%) Tabacco leaf extract @ (2%) (3%) (5%) Mahau oil @ (2%) (3%) (5%) Neem oil @ (2%), (3%) (5%) and including untreated control replicated two times. The crop was sown third week on July, 2013, 2014, and 2015. The experimental plot size of 10 m × 10 m. Defoliator pests Tobacco caterpillar and Green semilooper were observed as the major defoliator pests. The observations of these pests were recorded by counting the no. of larvae per meter row length. There were three replications and plots were selected following a Randomize complex Block Design. The recommended agronomic practices for raising the crop were maintained following the work of Mondal and Wahab (2001)

Observation on species of insect pests with their population per meter row length. plant was recorded from seedling to matured stage of the crop from randomly selected samples of the plants in meter row length each plot. The time of appearance of the pest were observed and recorded. The nature of the damage and feeding behavior of the insects were carefully observed and their photographs were taken in the crop fields. The recordings of data were included visual observation, hand nets, hand picking of insects from the standing crops during 7:00-10:00 a.m. and 4:00-6:00 p.m. at weekly intervals. Some insects were also collected by aspirators. Relative population of insect was counted as suggested by Biswas et al. (2001). The insects were preliminarily identified following Maxwell-Lefroy (1909), Borror et al (1975), Fletcher (1985), Nair (1986), Singh (1990) and Biswas (2008). The insects were graded as foliage feeder, stem feeders on the basis of their feeding behavior.

In this experiment, observations on the efficacy of treatments were recorded one day before the spray and after 3, 7, and 14 days of first and second spraying of plant products.

Defoliator pests

Tobacco caterpillar and Green semilooper were observed as the major defoliator pests. The observations of these pests were recorded by counting the no. of larvae per meter row length.

Results and Discussion

Overall mean population of *S. litura after first spray -2013*

Mean larval population during spray I indicated that botanical insecticide i. e. Neem oil @ 2% 10 lit/ha recorded the minimum population of 8.75 larvae per meter row length and among the different plant products, Karanj oil @ 2% 10lit /ha recorded minimum larval population of9.5 with 10 larval/mrl, followed by Mahau oil @2% 10lit /ha recorded Minimum larval Population of10.5. Neem leaf extract @2% 10 lit /ha recorded minimum larval population 11 and it was maximum in Tobacco leaf extract @2% 11.75 larval /mrl.

Over mean population of *S. litura*

Mean larval population during second spray indicated that plant products botanicals insecticide *i.e.,* Neem oil @2% 10lit/ha record the minimum population of 8.75 larva per meter row length and among the different plant products, Karanj oil @2% 01 lit /ha recorded minimum larval population with 9.5 larvae /mrl, followed by Mahau oil @2% 10.5 and maximum population in Neem leaf extract @2% 11. Tobacco leaf extracts @2% 11.75.

Reduction of S. litura population over control

Reduction was higher in Neem oil @ 2% 10lit/ha 8.75 treated crop. Among the plant products, followed by Karanj oil @2 % 9.5 L/mrl Mahau oil@ 2 % 10.5 L/mrl , Neem leaf extract @2 % 11 L/mrl It was lowest in Neem leaf extract @2 % treated plots and recorded only 11 .75 L/mrl reduction insect population.

Overall mean population of *S. litura after second spray -2013*

Mean larval population during population during first indicated that botanical insecticide i. e. Neem oil @ 2% 10 lit/ha recorded the minimum population of 6.5 larvae per meter row length and among the different plant products, Karanj oil @ 2% 10lit /ha recorded minimum larval population of 7.5 with 10 larval/mrl, followed by Mahau oil @2% 10lit /ha recorded Minimum larval Population of 8.25. Neem leaf extract @2% 10 lit /ha recorded minimum larval population 10.5 and it was maximum in Tobacco leaf extract @2% 11 larval /mrl.

Over mean population of *S. litura*

Mean larval population during second spray indicated that plant products botanicals insecticide *i.e.,* Neem oil @2% 10lit/ha record the minimum population of 6 .5 larva per meter row length and among the different plant products, Karanj oil @2% 01 lit /ha recorded minimum larval population with 7.5 larvae /mrl, followed by Mahau oil @2% 8.25 maximum population in Neem leaf extract @2% 10.5 and Tobacco leaf extract @2% 11.

Reduction was higher in Neem oil @ 3% 6.5 treated crop. Among the plant products, followed by Karanj oil @3% 7.5 L/mrl Mahau oil@ 3% 8.25 L/mrl, Neem leaf extract @3% 10.5 L/mrl It was lowest in Neem leaf extract @3% treated plots and recorded only 11 L/mrl reduction insect population.

Reduction of S. litura population over control

Efficacy of botanicals in the management of Tobacco caterpillar, Spodoptera litura-*2013*														
S.No	Treatments	Dose	No. of larvae/ 10 plants during 1st Spray						No. of larvae/ 10 plants during 2nd Spray					
			Day Before Spray	Days after spray-I					Day Before Spray	Days after spray-II				
				3 Day	7 Day	14 Day	Mean	SD		3 Day	7 Day	14 Day	Mean	SD
1	Control (Untreated)	–	14	14 (3.872)	16(4.297)	16(3.931)	15	1.15	13	16(3.990)	18(4.374)	20(4.507)	16.75	2.99
2	Neem leaf extract	2%	13	13(3.638)	10(3.686)	8(3.087)	11	2.45	12	11(3.704)	10(3.286)	9(3.179)	10.5	1.29
3	Karanj Oil	2%	10	10(3.516)	9(2.993)	9(3.072)	9.5	0.96	8	10(3.549)	6(2.653)	6(2.638)	7.5	1.91
4	Tobacco leaf Extract	2%	14	14 (3.526)	11(3.343)	8(3.114)	11.75	2.87	12	123.528)	11(3.367)	9(3.133)	11	1.41
5	Mahau Oil	2%	11	11(3.769)	10(3.888)	10(2.988)	10.5	0.5	10	8(3.526)	8(3.020)	7(2.976)	8.25	1.26
6	Neem Oil	2%	10	9(3.308)	8(3.199)	8(2.195)	8.75	0.96	8	7 (3.020)	6(2.662)	5(2.632)	6.5	1.29
C D				N/A	0.168	0.668				N/A	0.225	0.21		
SE(M)				0.147	0.237	0.22				0.347	0.074	0.069		
CV				8.181	9.413	14.337				13.811	4.593	4.341		

Tab. 1 Larval mortality rate after 2% spray

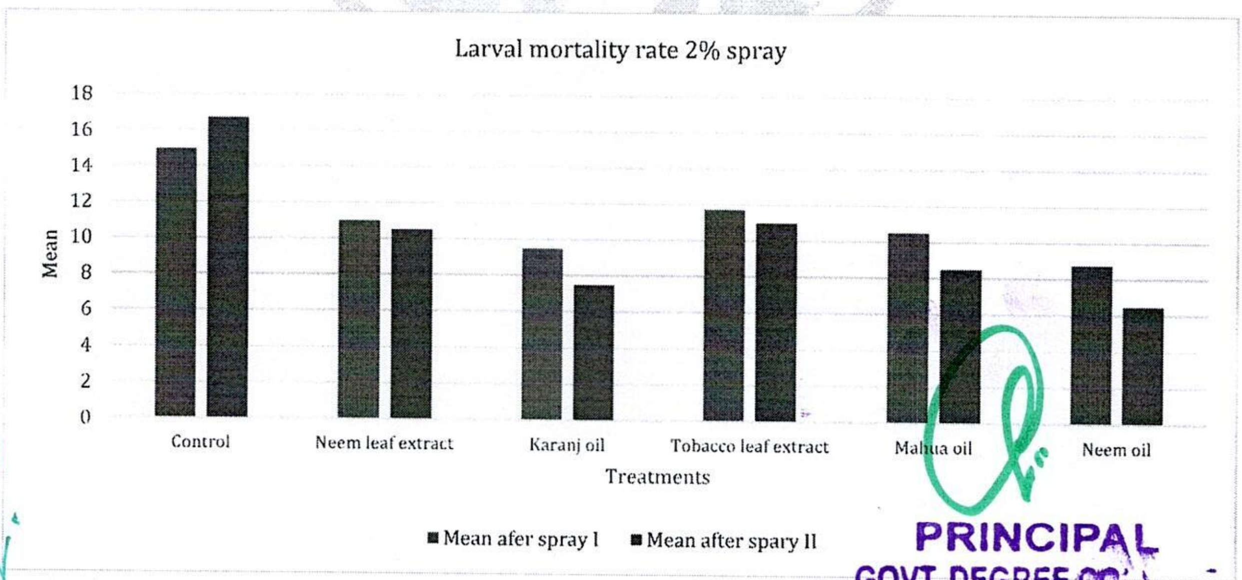

Fig 1 Larval mortality rate after 2% spray

Overall mean population of *S. litura after first spray-2014*

Mean larval population during population during first indicated that botanical insecticide i. e. Neem oil @ 3% 10 lit/ha recorded the minimum population of 6.25 larvae per meter row length and among the different plant products, Karanj oil @ 3% 10lit /ha recorded minimum larval population of 7.5 with 10 larval/mrl, followed by Mahau oil @3% 10lit /ha recorded Minimum larval Population of 8.25. Neem leaf extract @3% 10 lit /ha recorded minimum larval population 10.25 and it was maximum in Tobacco leaf extract @3% 11 larval /mrl.

Over mean population of *S. litura*

Mean larval population during second spray indicated that plant products plots and recorded only 11 reduction insect population.

Overall mean population of *S. litura after second spray -2014*

Mean larval population during population during first indicated that botanical insecticide i. e. Neem oil @ 3% 10 lit/ha recorded the minimum population of 6 larvae per meter row length and among the different plant products Karanj oil @ 3% 10lit /ha recorded minimum larval population with 7.75 Mahau oil @3% 8, Neem leaf extract @3% 9.75 and lowest in Neem leaf

botanicals insecticide *i.e.,* Neem oil @3% 10lit/ha record the minimum population of 6 .25 larva per meter row length and among the different plant products, Karanj oil @3% 10 lit /ha recorded minimum larval population with 7.5 larvae /mrl, followed by Mahau oil @3% 8.25 maximum population in Neem leaf extract @3% 10.25 and Tobacco leaf extract @3% 11.

Reduction of S. litura population over mean control

Reduction was higher in Neem oil @ 3% 10lit/ha 6.25 treated crop. Among the plant products, followed by Karanj oil @3% (82.18%), Mahau oil@ 3% 8.25, Neem leaf extract @3% 10.25 It was lowest in and Tobacco leaf extract @3% treated

larval/mrl, followed by Mahau oil @3% 10lit /ha recorded with 8 larval/mrl Neem leaf extract @3% 10 lit /ha 9.75 and it was maximum in Tobacco leaf extract @3% 10 larval /mrl.

Reduction of *S. litura* population over control

Reduction of *S. litura* population was higher in Neem oil @3%10 lit/ha 6 treated crop. Which was followed by Karanj oil @3 %7.75 extract @ 3% Treated crop was recorded only 10 reductions in insect population.

Over mean population of *S. litura*

Mean larval population during second spray indicated that plant products botanicals insecticide *i.e.,* Neem oil @3% 10lit/ha record the minimum population of 6 larva per meter row length and among the different plant products, Karanj oil @3% 01 lit /ha recorded minimum larval population with 7.75 larvae /mrl, followed by Mahau oil @3% 8 and maximum population Neem leaf extract @3% 9.75 and Tobacco leaf extract @3% 10.

Reduction of S. litura population over control

Reduction was higher in Neem oil @ 3% 10lit/ha 6 treated crop. Among the plant products, followed by Karanj oil @3% 7.75, Mahau oil@ 3% 8, Neem leaf extract @3% 9.75. It was lowest in Tobacco leaf extract @3% treated plots and recorded only 10 reduction insect population.

efficacy of botanicals in the management of Tobacco caterpillar, Spodoptera litura -2014															
S.No	Treatments	Dose	No. of larvae/ 10 plants during 1st Spray						No. of larvae/ 10 plants during 2nd Spray						
			Day Before Spray	Days after spray					Day Before Spray	Days after spray					
				3 Day	7 Day	14 Day	Mean	SD		3 Day	7 Day	14 Day	Mean	SD	
1	Control (Untreated)	–	10	12(3.570)	14(3.828)	16(4.105)	13	2.58	13	14(3.918)	16(4.070)	18(4.280)	15.25	2.22	
2	Neem leaf extract	3%	12	11(3.449)	10(3.310)	8(3.063)	10.3	1.71	12	10(3.241)	8(2.951)	9(3.142)	9.75	1.71	
3	Karanj Oil	3%	10	8(3.040)	7(2.818)	5(2.444)	7.5	2.08	9	8(2.951)	7(2.897)	7(2.800)	7.75	0.96	
4	Tobacco leaf Extract	3%	13	12(3.549)	10(3.347)	9(3.142)	11	1.83	12	11(3.433)	9(3.004)	8(2.966)	10	1.83	
5	Mahau Oil	3%	10	8(2.951)	8(2.916)	7(2.800)	8.25	1.26	10	8(2.939)	7(2.877)	7(2.827)	8	1.41	
6	Neem Oil	3%	10	6(2.586)	5(2.853)	4(2.66)	6.25	2.63	11	7(2.804)	7(2.862)	6(2.571)	6	1.78	
	C.D			0.325	0.535	0.283				0.357	0.307	0.4			
	SEM			0.107	0.176	0.093				0.117	0.101	0.131			
	C.V			6.697	11.072	6.259				7.299	6.481	8.484			

Tab. 2 Larval mortality rate after 3% spray

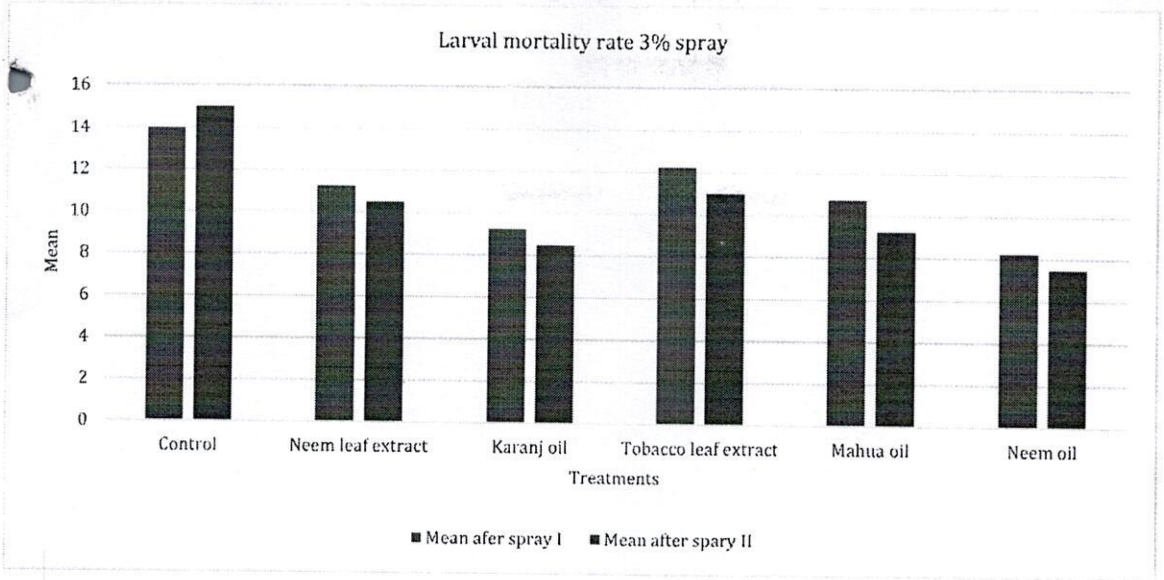

Fig 2 Larval mortality rate after 3 % spray

Overall mean population of *S. litura after first spray-2015*

Mean larval population during population during first indicated that botanical insecticide i. e. Neem oil @ 5% 10 lit/ha recorded the minimum population of 7 larvae per meter row length and among the different plant products, Karanj oil @ 5% 10lit /ha recorded minimum larval population with 8 larval/mrl, followed by Mahau oil @5% 10lit /ha recorded minimum Neem leaf extract @5% 10 lit /ha 10.25 and it was maximum in Neem leaf extract @5% 11.5 larval /mrl.

Reduction of *S. litura* population over control

Reduction of *S. litura* population was higher in Neem oil @5%10 lit/ha 7 treated crop. which was followed by Karanj oil @5 % 8, Mahau oil @5 9.25, Neem leaf extract @5% 10.25 and lowest in Tobacco leaf extract @ 5 % Treated crop was recorded only 11.5 reduction in insect population.

Over mean population of *S. litura*

Mean larval population during second spray indicated that plant products botanicals insecticide *i.e.,* Neem oil @5% 10lit/ha record the minimum population of 7 larva per meter row length and among the different plant products, Karanj oil @5 % 10 lit /ha recorded minimum larval population with 8 larvae /mrl, followed by Mahau oil @5% 9.25 Neem leaf extract @5% 10.25 and maximum population in Tobacco leaf extract @5% 11.5.

Reduction of S. litura population over control

Reduction was higher in Neem oil @ 5% 10lit/ha 7 treated crop. Among the plant products, followed by Karanj oil @5% 8, Mahau oil@ 5% 9.25, Neem leaf extract @5% 10.25. It was lowest in Tobacco leaf extract @5% treated plots and recorded only 11.5 reduction insect populations.

Overall mean population of *S. litura after second spray-2015*

Mean larval population during population during first indicated that botanical insecticide i. e. Neem oil @ 5% 10 lit/ha recorded the minimum population of 6 larvae per meter row length and among the different plant products, Karanj oil @ 5% 10lit /ha recorded minimum larval population with 7.5 larval/mrl, followed by Mahau oil @5% 10lit /ha 8.25 Neem leaf extract @5% 10 lit /ha 9.75 and it was maximum in Tobacco leaf extract @5% 10 larval /mrl.

Reduction of *S. litura* population over control

Reduction of *S. litura* population was higher in Neem oil @5%10 lit/ha 6 treated crop. Which was followed by Karanj oil @5 % 7.5, Mahau oil @5% 8.25, Neem leaf extract @5% 9.75 and lowest in Tobacco leaf extract @ 5% Treated crop was recorded only 10 reductions in insect population.

Over mean population of *S. litura*

Mean larval population during second spray indicated that plant products botanicals insecticide *i.e.,* Neem oil @5% 10lit/ha record the minimum population of 6 larva per meter row length and among the different plant products, Karanj oil @5% 10 lit /ha recorded minimum larval population with 7.5 larvae /mrl, followed by Mahau oil @5% 8.25 maximum population in Neem leaf extract @5% 9.75 and Tobacco leaf extract @ 5% 10.

Reduction of S. litura population over control

Reduction was higher in Neem oil @ 5% 10lit/ha 6 treated crop. Among the plant products, followed by Karanj oil @5 % 7.5, Mahau oil@ 5% 8.25, Neemleaf extract @5% 9.75. It was lowest in Tobacco leaf extract @5% treated plots and recorded only 10 reduction insect populations.

The results are in conformity with the findings of Vijayalakshmi et al. (1997) who reported that ginger extract as natural pesticide, alone and in combination with other plant products like chilli, garlic and cow urine as effective plant products against H. armiger

Lakshmanan (2001) also reported that the garlic bulb extracts alone or in combination with other plant extracts were effective in managing the several lepidopteran pests viz., Eariasvitella, Chilopartellus (Swinhoe), Corcyra Cephalonia Staint, Helicoverpaarmigera and Spodoptera litura.

Choudhary and Shrivastava (2007) reported that application of neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) at 5% + neem leaf extract (NLE) at 10% reduced the maximum larval population.

efficacy of botanicals in the management of Tobacco caterpillar, Spodoptera litura -2014

S.No	Treatments	Dose	No. of larvae/ 10 plants during 1st Spray						No. of larvae/ 10 plants during 2nd Spray					
			Day Before Spray	Days after spray					Day Before Spray	Days after spray				
				3 Day	7 Day	14 Day	Mean	SD		3 Day	7 Day	14 Day	Mean	SD
1	Control (Untreated)	–	10	12(3.570)	14(3.828)	16(4.105)	13	2.58	13	14(3.918)	16(4.070)	18(4.280)	15.25	2.22
2	Neem leaf extract	3%	12	11(3.449)	10(3.310)	8(3.063)	10.3	1.71	12	10(3.241)	8(2.951)	9(3.142)	9.75	1.71
3	Karanj Oil	3%	10	8(3.040)	7(2.818)	5(2.444)	7.5	2.08	9	8(2.951)	7(2.897)	7(2.800)	7.75	0.96
4	Tobacco leaf Extract	3%	13	12(3.549)	10(3.347)	9(3.142)	11	1.83	12	11(3.433)	9(3.004)	8(2.966)	10	1.83
5	Mahau Oil	3%	10	8(2.951)	8(2.916)	7(2.800)	8.25	1.26	10	8(2.939)	7(2.877)	7(2.827)	8	1.41
6	Neem Oil	3%	10	6(2.586)	5(2.853)	4(2.66)	6.25	2.63	11	7(2.804)	7(2.862)	6(2.571)	6	1.78
	C.D			0.325	0.535	0.283				0.357	0.307	0.4		
	SEM			0.107	0.176	0.093				0.117	0.101	0.131		
	C.V			6.697	11.072	6.259				7.299	6.481	8.484		

Tab. 3 Larval mortality rate after 5% spray

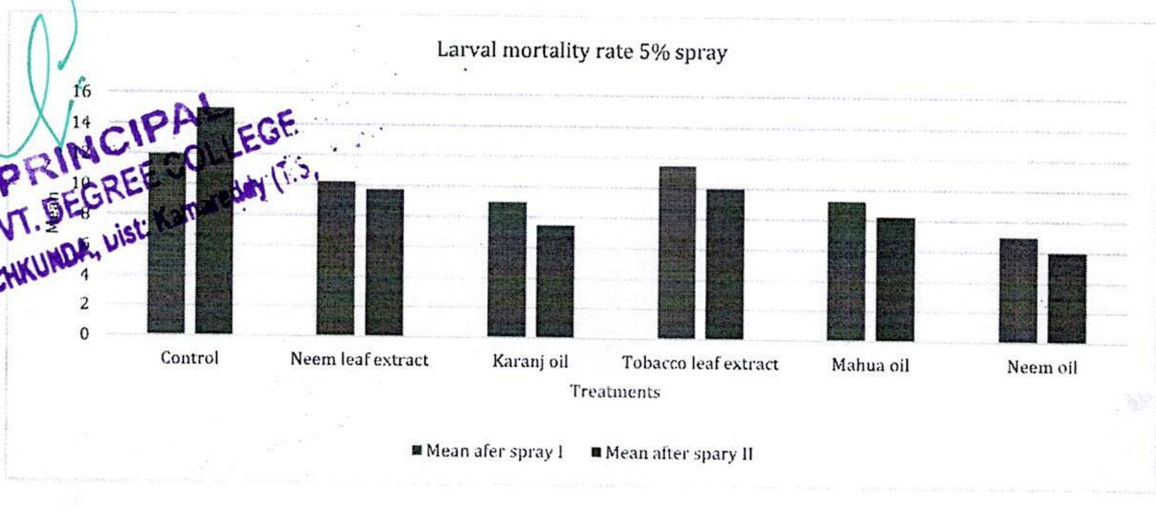

Fig 3 Larval mortality rate after 5% spray

Conclusion

All growth character was significantly affected by application of botanical extract uses as treatment. The botanical treatments are Neem oil @ 2% 3% 5% Karanj oil @2% 3% 5%, Mahau oil @ 2%3% 5%, Neem leaf Extract @2% 3% 5%, and Tobacco leaf Extract oil@ 2% 3% 5% performed as the treatments.

Through present findings it is concluded that soybean crop is heavily infested by various insect pests during its different growth stages like vegetative, flowering and pod stages. As maximum population of tobacco caterpillar, green semilooper infests its vegetative stage hence it must be botanicals

Controlled at, while tobacco cater pillar was maximum at flowering and pod stages so controlled measures must be applied during these stages.

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Review Of Research

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN TELANGANA

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ABSTRACT

The Public distribution system (PDS) is an Indian food Security System for the poor people established by the Government of India under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution. While the Central government is responsible for procurement, storage, transportation, and bulk allocation of food grains, the State governments hold the responsibility for distributing the same to the consumers through the established network of approximately 5 lakh Fair Price Shops. Major commodities distributed include wheat, rice, sugar, and kerosene. A study on the role of PDS in Shaping the Household and Nutritional Security was carried out by the erstwhile Independent Evaluation Office, now the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office, on a request received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The study was designed with an objective to explore the effectiveness of PDS in ensuring food and nutritional security to the beneficiaries. The other aspects explored were efficiency in PDS, importance of food grains provided to the beneficiaries, balancing between cereal and non-cereal and food and non-food expenditures, effects of change in income on food expenditure/consumption patterns, etc.

Government of Telangana decided to issue Food Security Cards to all priority groups and all eligible BPL households with an objective to provide subsidized food grains and other essential commodities to the eli-gible households. To arrive at the eligibility of the BPL families (priority house holds) the family income limit in rural areas has been increased to Rs. 1.50 lakhs and in urban areas to Rs. 2 lakhs.

The study established that, the effectiveness of PDS has improved over time and PDS emerged as an effective tool in targeting the twin problems of poverty and under-nourishment in the country.

KEYWORDS : Public Distribution System, Food Security, Poverty.

INTRODUCTION

The origin of the Public Distribution System in India is a very old concept. We can see this concept in 'Arthashastra of koutilya. It recommends effective public action through food subsidies as the basic remedy for famine. The suggested measures included distribution of seed and food from the royal store on concessional terms and food for work programmers for building forts, irrigation work etc.

Several committees

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THE ROLE OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN NIZAMABAD DISTRICT OF TELANGANA

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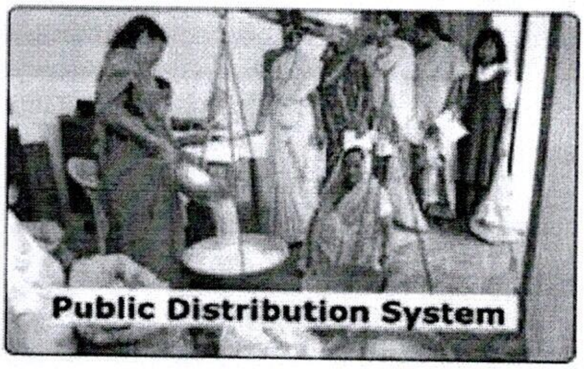
ABSTRACT

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is one of the important elements of the Government"s „Food Security" system. PDS involves management of supplies of essential commodities and maintenance of their uninterrupted flow at affordable prices to the identified beneficiaries. It also works as an instrument for moderating the open market prices of food. The system help to maintain the real value of purchasing power in the poor, its impact can be effective as any conventional poverty alleviation measure. The PDS is a rationing mechanism that entitles households to specified quantities of selected commodities at subsidized prices. The PDS was universal and all household, rural and urban, with a registered residential address were entitled to ration. Eligible households were given a ration card that entitled them to buy fixed rations of selected commodities. The commodities are made available through a network of fair price shops.



Public Distribution System

Economic growth is a necessary condition for eradicating poverty and uplifting the living standards of State's population. Significance of economic growth for over-all development of the State is aptly explained by Prof. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog: "Economic growth 'pulls up' people into gainful employment and places ever-rising purchasing power in their hands. This in turn cuts poverty and empowers people to access education, health and other amenities provided by the State as well as through private expenditures. Growth alone provides enhanced revenues that the Government can use to alleviate poverty and provide education, health and other social services."

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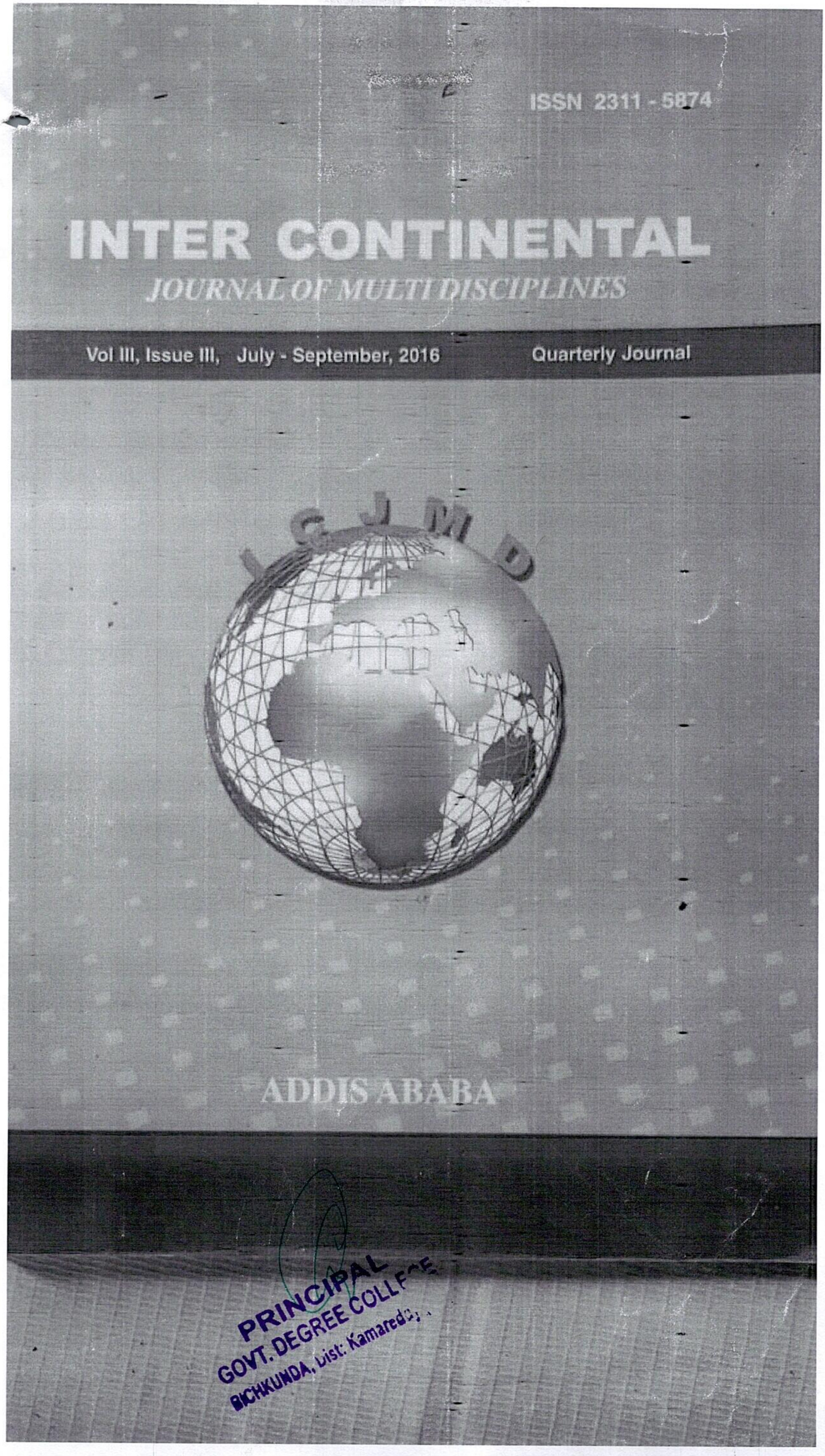
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IMPACT OF CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC SITUATION ON BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION – A REVIEW

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Abstract

Like everyone else, conservation biologists are concerned first with how the pandemic will affect their families, friends, and people around the world. But we also have a duty to think about how it will impact the world's biodiversity and our ability to protect it, as well as how it might affect the training and careers of conservation researchers and practitioners. Field and lab work have largely shut down, while teaching and other communications have moved online, with consequences for training, data collection, and networking that are still unclear. The media report some examples of reduced human pressures on natural ecosystems, cleaner air and water, and wildlife reclaiming contested habitats. Beyond the direct and immediate consequences of this particular virus, some have also started to think about emerging infectious diseases and their links with biodiversity loss, human activities, and issues of sustainability. In this era, this present research paper to be discussed about the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on biodiversity conversation.

Keywords: Ecosystem, Covid-19, Universal Pandemic Situation, Global Crisis, Wild Species, Worldwide Crisis, Practical Solutions, Alternative Activities.

Introduction

Statement of the Problem

At the second wave of COVID-19 we write this, the pandemic is still accelerating in most countries, although there are hopeful signs of returns to normality in, for example, China. This editorial can therefore only be a snapshot of a quickly evolving situation. We hope, however, that we can offer some encouragement and insights for our colleagues in lockdown. Our world is changing, and the conservation community must be ready to respond.

Across the world, universities academic circles and research institutes have shut down. As with other subjects, courses critical to the training of conservation biologists and managers are being cancelled or moved online. In practice, this means that professors with little prior online teaching experience are now teaching students with little experience in online learning. This can work well for some topics, but conservation is an applied science, like medicine, and students will miss the practical, hands-on experiences gained through labs and field courses. The consequences will depend on how long the shut-down continues and whether practical components of their training can be postponed until later.

Many career-relevant decisions made in the field of conservation are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Exams have been postponed and the award of degrees and certificates has been delayed. There has been a huge decline in advertising new jobs and interviewing for those previously advertised. Major research projects are on hold or cancelled, and associated employment opportunities lost, at least for now. Many researchers are continuing to employ students and technicians to work remotely on data analysis, digitizing paper records, coding interview transcripts, annotating photos and videos, or other tasks, but this is only a small part of conservation-related research and cannot continue for long.

The careers of tenured staff will survive if their institutions do, and students may be able to make up missed courses, but conservation also supports—and is supported by—numerous people who depend on temporary jobs in the field or lab. Early career scientists, such as graduate students and post-docs, need these jobs, both as a source of income and for the varied experiences they provide. For these young conservation scientists, financial worries interact with the problem of missed field or lab research. For some, these missed opportunities can be made up, although they may lead to delays of many months, but for others the damage will be irreversible, because of the nature of their research or their funding constraints.

Many conservation organizations, both governmental and some NGOs, recruit large numbers of seasonal employees, as short-term local contractors, student interns, and volunteers, to carry out fieldwork, environmental education, trail maintenance, and other activities. These positions are an important source of training, experience, and income for people in the field of conservation biology. The pandemic currently makes it impossible for many organizations to interview, hire, train, house, and supervise seasonal

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staff. Unless lock-down measures are reduced dramatically in the next couple of months, a whole cohort of students may therefore miss out on these opportunities.

Delays in training and career development, in combination with the economic and psychological impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, may cause some people to leave the field of conservation biology and pursue other careers that offer more stability or better pay. If the pandemic lasts into the next academic year, declining enrollments at universities, and in conservation and ecology courses, may have longer-term negative consequences. More optimistically, education and research in ecology, conservation, and environmental studies may appear more attractive and meaningful to young people who have been alerted to the global environmental crisis by this pandemic and made aware of the links between biodiversity conservation and human well-being.

Research Maintenance

University laboratories and other research facilities have shut down, ending many lab-based experiments and halting new research. Field research has been similarly impacted, with many field sites no longer accessible, because of travel and entry restrictions, and safety concerns. International travel has become all but impossible, and post-pandemic recovery may be slow if countries maintain entry restrictions. Researchers can no longer conduct field-based social research that requires interviews or focus groups, because of the possibility of disease transmission. Oceanographic research cruises have also been cancelled, many permanently because of the difficulty of re-scheduling ship time. The impact of losing these expeditions is high, because the locations to be explored are typically remote and under-studied.

Missed research means missed opportunities to identify conservation priorities, monitor the health of endangered species and ecosystems, and provide practical solutions for the protection and sustainable use of resources on which human well-being depends. As with many concerns discussed here, the impact will depend on how long shutdowns last and whether research projects are simply postponed or permanently cancelled. Gaps in a long-running time series cannot be filled later but may not be serious if observations are restarted soon. A lot of conservation research nowadays involves data collection by citizen scientists. Most of this will be stopped for now, but it is important that conservation researchers keep in touch with citizen participants and, where possible, provide alternative activities. For example, backyard bird counts and web-based projects may receive increased attention.

The looming global economic recession will reduce funds available to national governments and conservation foundations, and potentially reduce funding for research grants and conservation programs. Projects funded by the Inter-American development bank (IDB) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), for example, are now requesting a formal risk analysis related to the pandemic to assess whether and by how much the projects they fund will be impacted by the virus. Conservation research is unlikely to be a government priority during the post-pandemic economic recovery, and conservation biologists must communicate the many benefits that both this research, and biodiversity itself, provide society. Organizations reliant on external donors to employ staff and implement research and conservation activities will be particularly vulnerable.

Communication and Networking in Pandemic Situation

One immediate consequence of the pandemic is that conservation and ecology meetings of all sizes have been cancelled for the next few months, and probably even longer. For many small to medium-sized gatherings, online conferencing technology might provide an effective way for people to meet and exchange ideas. For large conferences—like those held by the Society for Conservation Biology and the Ecological Society of America—involving many thousands of people, online meetings cannot replace the networking and interactions that happen at the in-person conferences. In face-to-face meetings, large venues provide unique opportunities to meet a wide range of people with varied expertise, to explore and learn about the latest developments in the field, and to get feedback on one's own projects. Such meetings also are places to reconnect with previous colleagues and collaborators, meet future collaborators and find colleagues who are mutually compatible.

A missed conference is a minor concern for established individuals, but for graduate students and early career researchers and practitioners it can be a major loss. The current crisis creates both needs and opportunities for conservation science to communicate more online. Online communications can, for example, draw attention to the links between conservation and human well-being, test models for alternative events, funding, and educational measures, and make meetings more accessible to a larger community.

It is not only academic meetings that are threatened. Two key global intergovernmental meetings planned for 2020 are crucial to addressing the twin environmental crises of our time: biodiversity loss and climate change. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP 15 was scheduled to take place in Kunming, China, in October and has now been postponed, with no new date announced as we write this. The purpose of this meeting was to establish a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and its postponement means

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that key decisions will be delayed and may have less impact. Similarly, the UN climate change conference COP 26, planned for November in Glasgow, has been postponed, with potentially serious consequences for international efforts to address the challenges of climate change. As the world recovers from the pandemic, we must keep reminding our governments how important ambitious commitments at these two meetings are.

Protection of Biodiversity

How is the pandemic affecting biodiversity now? It is too early for a definite answer, but communications with our colleagues around the world suggest that essential conservation work is still going ahead. National parks and protected areas in many places are still being patrolled and vulnerable wildlife is still being guarded. This continued protection is a testament to the dedication of protected area staff during an extraordinarily difficult time. There may be problems we have not heard about, but on current evidence, practical conservation appears to be continuing in many places.

There have even been anecdotal reports of reduced human pressures on wild species. In protected areas, declines in visitor numbers caused by travel restrictions and park closures have reduced stresses on sensitive animals and trampling pressure on popular trails. Conservation derives much of its public support from the accessibility of wild nature in protected areas, but reduced human pressures in the most popular parks will be good for sensitive species. We have also seen reports of wild species venturing into rural and urban areas, including parks and beaches, where they have not been seen for many years, as traffic and other human activity declines. In areas where travel is still possible and protected areas remain open, visitation has often greatly increased, reflecting a widespread feeling that activity in a natural setting is both a physical and a mental antidote to the stress of the pandemic. We predict it will increase in other areas too when restrictions are loosened.

Satellite images have shown dramatic improvements in air quality in every country affected by the pandemic, as industry and transport shut down. Shipping has declined worldwide and reduced impacts on marine systems might be expected. This year will very likely see a global decline in greenhouse gas emissions, as well as large reductions in other drivers of global warming, such as the contrail cirrus from high-flying aircraft. These may be short-term improvements, but they dramatically underline the pervasiveness and severity of anthropogenic impacts worldwide.

Activity of Conservation

The positive impacts listed above are all likely to be temporary and it is currently not clear how conservation will fare in the aftermath of the pandemic. Noise, air, and water pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and the many other adverse human impacts on wild nature will rebound, but funding and other support for conservation will have to compete with a wide range of new priorities for financial resources which are likely to be reduced overall, at least in the near future. Conservation NGOs may also struggle to raise funding from private sources. Ultimately, conservation depends on boots on the ground and, if funding is limited, it is these activities that will need to be prioritized.

On the other hand, if conservation must compete for resources, we may find that we have new allies. Experts in emerging infectious diseases have been warning for decades that habitat fragmentation and degradation, and live animal markets, increase the risk of diseases spilling over from wildlife into human populations. The emergence of many of the new scourges of our time—HIV, Ebola, Nipah, SARS, H5N1 and others—can be attributed, at least in part, to increased human impacts on natural systems. China has already taken the first steps towards ending the trade in live wild animals, but this needs a permanent and enforceable global agreement. And what if people's appreciation for vital ecosystem services such as clean air and water has grown, and they notice pollution when it reappears? This would provide an opportunity to push for stronger clean air and water regulations and better enforcement of existing regulations. Increasing visits to protected areas could be bad for sensitive species, but increasing support for the protected area system would be good news in the longer term.

The inevitable uncertainties at this stage mean that the conservation community must be ready to respond to needs as they become apparent. We think the priority will usually be supporting people: ensuring that early career researchers and practitioners, on whom future conservation depends, have opportunities to continue their careers and grow their contributions to the field. But we must also be ready to respond to positive new trends, to reach out to potential new allies, to step up public education, and to be available with the science when it is needed. Research may need to be triaged; we should probably focus on the highest priority protection, including species recovery and enforcement, but in a way that minimizes negative impacts on education and career development.

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Stimulating Opportunities

The pervasive impacts of the pandemic on all aspects of human society present research opportunities that would not otherwise have occurred. While some socio-ecological systems will eventually return to their pre-pandemic states, others may be permanently altered. A single global event does not allow for a replicated design, but standardized measurements before, during, and after the pandemic can make up for this. Researchers who have been studying systems prior to the coronavirus pandemic are particularly well placed to monitor these systems during and after the crisis. In practice, we may often have to make do with less than this ideal—re-purposing old observations and matching them with new ones as closely as practical—but this can also be valuable. Useful topics for investigation will depend on how the pandemic develops and will vary between locations, but we offer some possible examples here with the hope of inspiring others.

Use research and conservation

What kinds of consequences will disruptions to field and lab work during the pandemic have for the species and ecosystems we are studying, monitoring, and protecting? What effects will reduce human impacts on wildlife and ecosystems during the pandemic have on wild species and ecosystems, and will any of these effects persist into subsequent years? Will conservation budgets be reduced because of the economic fallout from the pandemic, and how will this impact both staffing levels, and conservation science and practice? Will the ban on the capture, trade, and sale of live wild animals for food in China lead to reduced hunting pressure and the recovery of populations in the wild? How has the pandemic crisis impacted people whose livelihoods depend on conservation and ecotourism, especially local people who live near and inside protected areas?

What need to be done?

Will the career paths and prospects for the current cohorts of graduate students differ from those who came before and will come after them? Will the current switch to online teaching for conservation science and related disciplines impact learning outcomes and will it have a long-term influence on how courses are taught in the future? What role will innovations in online technology play in conservation learning and science post COVID-19? Will the move to other models for conferences and networking have a permanent impact on if and how traditional conferences are held, and will these new models affect how research collaborations develop? Can lessons learned about online communication during the pandemic be used to reduce travel-related greenhouse gas emissions in the future?

Summing up

It is too early to evaluate the overall impacts of the coronavirus pandemic on biodiversity and our ability to protect it, but some preliminary conclusions are possible. At this point, protected areas appear to be safe and, in many places, biodiversity is benefitting from reduced human activities. However, this may not be true everywhere, especially where enforcement has weakened but threats have not. Research has been disrupted, but only time will tell if this will have long-term consequences. We are concerned for the training and careers of young conservation scientists, but the lasting effects of the pandemic on these will depend, in part, on how we and our institutions respond to these concerns. Finally, although we focus here on conservation, this is first and foremost a human tragedy, disrupting lives and killing far too many people. Society's priorities must be human health and the containment of the pandemic, but we also need to be thinking ahead to the resumption of conservation practice and education. There is an opportunity here to remind people of the links between healthy, resilient ecosystems and human well-being.

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संपादिका

प्रो. क्रान्ति मुदिराज

अनुक्रमणिका