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Foliar Epidermal Study of *Withania somnifera* Grown in Heavy Metal Treated Soil

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Abstract

Withania somnifera L. Dunal is one of the most important medicinal plants and also known as "Indian ginseng". The present study deals with pot culture experiments with plants were grown in three treatments in black soil, Treatment No I. control without any addition to the soil, Treatment No II. Cadmium 10 ppm, Chromium 20 ppm, Nickel 16 ppm were introduced into the soil, Treatment No III one % of Calcium hydroxide was also added along with heavy metals to soil. Then plants were grown up to the productivity levels. The micro morphological characters of *Withania somnifera* in epidermal cells were polygonal on the both surfaces, anticlinal walls were straight and smooth surface were dominant on both the surfaces, which are same in three treatments. The costal cells are present on the both surfaces as they are

ETHNO- HERBAL REMEDIES OF ADIVASI COMMUNITIES OF ADILABAD DISTRIC, TELANGANA STATE, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The particulars of plant parts used, mode of preparation and administration are given. The crude drugs, either single, bi- or as multi-component preparations are used for various ailments. This information provides immense potential for study of relationship of the active principles of the drugs with the ailments concerned. This is of crucial importance in planning any meaningful conservation strategy. The medicinal plants in distributed in a wide range of habitats including, forests, grassy localities, field margins, way side / roadside etc.

Keywords: - Ethno- Herbal Remedies, Medicinal Plants, Adilabad, als.

INTRODUCTION

**Research Article**

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Ethnomedicinal uses of some plant studies Mancherial and Jannaram reserve forest division of Adilabad district, Telangana State, India

N. Rama Krishna, Ch. Saidulu, S. Kistamma*

Abstract

The present study deals with the exploration of tribal knowledge on medicinal plants used for human ailments by tribes of Mancherial and Jannaram Forest Divisions of Adilabad district, Telangana State. The Ethnomedicinal applications of plants to manage human ailments in the study area were assessed through a survey conducted during 2007-2013. First hand information on ethnobotanical recipes, dosage and their mode of administration etc., was gathered from herbal practitioners of Kolam, Naikpod, Pardhan, Gond, Thoti, Chenchu and Mathura tribes. The survey reported 68 plant species belonging to 33 families are presented in this paper. The detailed botanical name, local uses, local names, preparation and administration for diseases treated were recorded for each species. The study has brought to light some interesting data on plants which form a potential source of information for new bio-dynamic compounds of therapeutic value in phytochemical researches. As the exploitation of raw materials of these species is high in this area, there is an urgent need for their conservation.

Keywords: Ethno medicinal plants, Adilabad district, Mancherial forest, Jannaram forest, Telangana State.

GENDER DISCOURSE IN THE NOVELS OF MARGARET LAURENCE'S AND ALICE MUNRO

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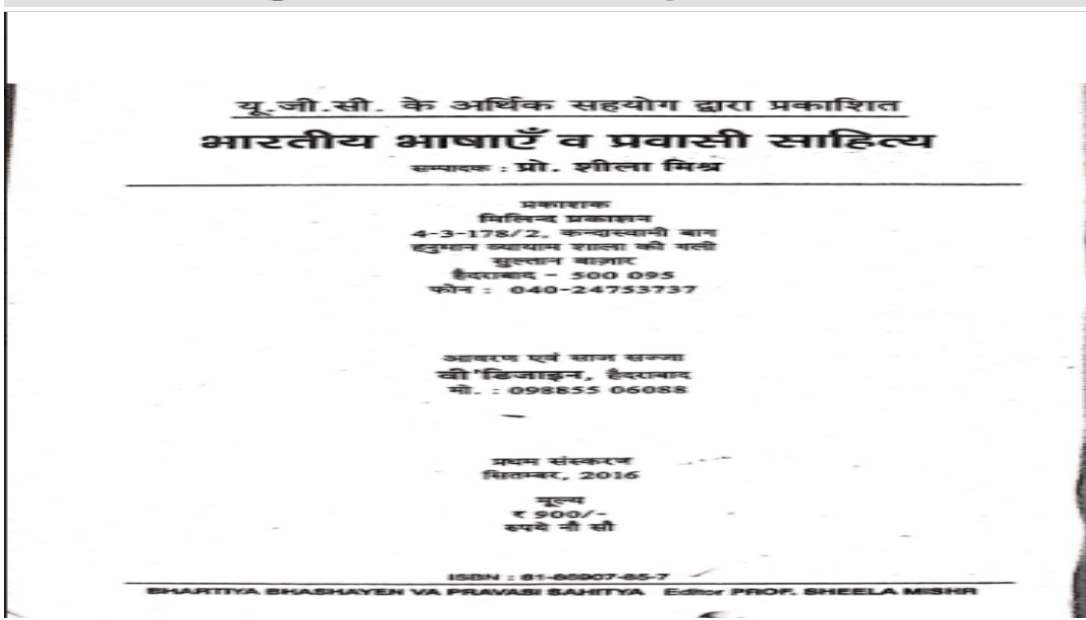
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ABSTRACT

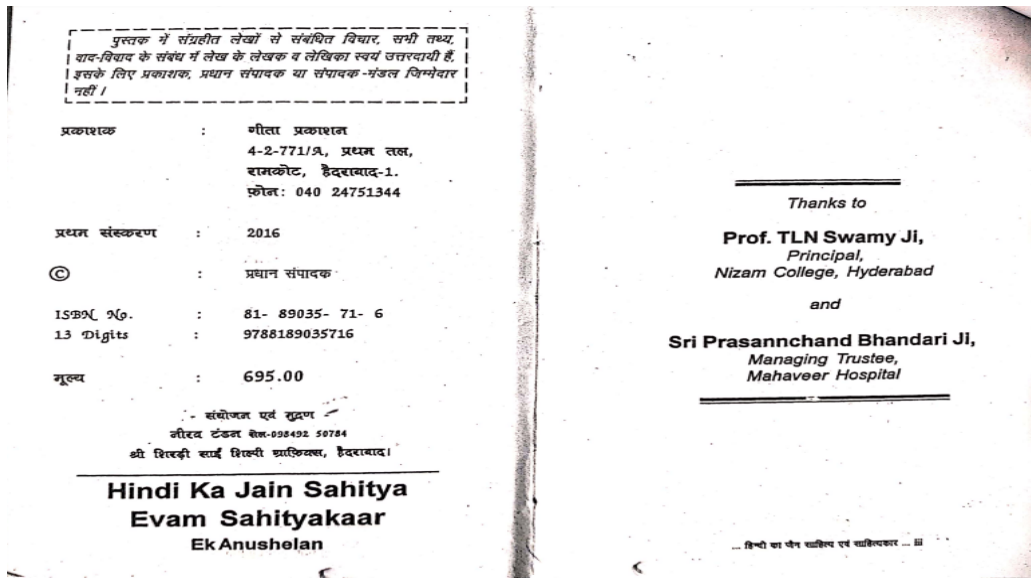
“Many women experience their own bodies as the only available medium for their art, with the result that the distance between the woman artist and her art is radically diminished” - Susan Gubar

In the Nineteenth Century, gender was a matter of much public discussion and debate in Britain and the United States. “The Woman question” as it was called, focused on whether gender should be a factor in granting or limiting rights, like voting rights; it also focused attention on men and male social roles, asking questions about the nature and function of gender. Some of the primary questions were: Is gender innate and biological? Is it the product of socialization and environment? Is the family structure eternal, universal, divinely ordained, natural—or socially constructed and thus variable? Behind these, lies the basic question: Why is gender important? It is because “Gender,” meaning the differentiation, usually on the basis of sex, between the social roles and functions labeled as “masculine” and “feminine,” is universal. Gender stands as central feature of all cultures, throughout the world. Gender is so ubiquitous as a topic of study because of our capacity, in the Twentieth Century, to “deconstruct” gender categories. Therefore, it is this nature of gender which forms the driving force of this paper. As to how Gender discrimination paralyses women in general and the Canadian women in particular, and their struggle to rise above Gender bias, is seen through the experiences of the protagonists of the two Canadian women writers Margaret Laurence and Alice Munro.

3.4.3 RP 05



3.4.3 RP 06



Effective Implementation of Conditional Shortest Path Routing in Delay Tolerant Networks

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Abstract - In this article Delay tolerant networks are characterized by the sporadic connectivity between their nodes and therefore the lack of stable end-to-end paths from source to destination. Delay tolerant networks (DTNs) where each node knows the probabilistic distribution of contacts with other nodes. Since the future node connections are mostly unknown in these networks, opportunistic forwarding is used to deliver messages. However, making effective forwarding decisions using only the network characteristics (i.e. average intermeeting time between nodes) extracted from contact history is a challenging problem. Based on the observations about human mobility traces and the findings of previous work, we introduce a new metric called conditional intermeeting time, which computes the average intermeeting time between two nodes relative to a meeting with a third node using only the local knowledge of the past contacts. We then look at the effects of the proposed metric on the shortest path based routing designed for delay tolerant networks. We propose Conditional Shortest Path Routing (CSPR) protocol that routes the messages over conditional shortest paths in which the cost of links between nodes is defined by conditional intermeeting times rather than the conventional intermeeting times. Through trace-driven simulations, we demonstrate that CSPR achieves higher delivery rate and lower end-to-end delay compared to the shortest path based routing protocols that use the conventional intermeeting time as the link metric.

Keywords - Delay Tolerant Networks, CSPR, ROUTER

algorithms in DTN's utilize a paradigm called *store-carry-and-forward*. When a node receives a message from one of its contacts, it stores the message in its buffer and carries the message until it encounters another node which is at least as useful (in terms of the delivery) as itself. Then the message is forwarded to it. Based on this paradigm, several Research was sponsored by US Army Research Laboratory and the UK Ministry of Defence and was accomplished under Agreement Number W911NF-06-3-0001. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the US Army Research Laboratory, the U.S. Government, the UK Ministry of Defence, or the UK Government. The US and UK Governments are authorized to reproduce and distribute reprints for Government purposes notwithstanding any copyright notation hereon.

Routing algorithms with different objectives (high delivery rate etc.) and different routing techniques (single-copy [2] [3], multi-copy [4] [5], erasure coding based [6] etc.) have been proposed recently. However, some of these algorithms [7] used unrealistic assumptions, such as the existence of oracles which provide future contact times of nodes. Yet, there are also many algorithms (such as [8]-[10]) based on realistic assumption of using only the contact history of nodes to route messages opportunistically.

Recent studies on routing problem in DTN's have focused on the analysis of real mobility traces (human

Conditional Shortest Path Routing in Delay Tolerant Networks

¹G. Rajitha devi (Lecturer), ²B. Sujatha (Assistant professor)

Abstract:

Routing in delay tolerant networks (DTN) is a challenging problem because at any given time instance, the probability that there is an end-to-end path from a source to a destination is low. Since the routing algorithms for conventional networks assume that the links between nodes are stable most of the time and do not fail frequently, they do not generally work in DTN's. Therefore, the routing problem is still an active research area in DTN's. To realize the DTN vision, routes must be found over multiple unreliable, intermittently-connected hops. Many researchers have investigated this fundamental challenge, to overcome these challenges, this paper propose Conditional Shortest Path Routing (CSPR) protocol that routes the messages over conditional shortest paths in which the cost of links between nodes is defined by conditional intermeeting times rather than the conventional intermeeting times. Through trace-driven simulations, we demonstrate that CSPR achieves higher delivery rate and lower end-to-end delay compared to the shortest path based routing protocols that use the conventional intermeeting time as the link metric.

Index Terms: DTN, CSPR, ROUTER, MANET.

3.4.3 RP 09

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A STRATEGY FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN INDIA

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Abstract

Rural development has assumed global attention especially among the developing nations. It has great significance for a country like India where majority of the population, around 65% of the people, live in rural areas. The present strategy of rural development in India mainly focuses on poverty alleviation, better livelihood opportunities, provision of basic amenities and infrastructure facilities through innovative programmes of wage and self-employment. This article overviews the role and function of the Government and its' programmes for rural development in India. Science and technological interventions in the field of rural development have been discussed briefly and efforts being made to document some of the appropriate technologies developed by several research institutes, organizations suitable for application in rural areas are listed. Besides, the actual realization achieved during the Xth plan and the proposed target and strategy of the XIth plan have been highlighted to showcase the recent trend of developmental activities under the Ministry of Rural Development.

3.4.3 RP 10

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<i>Housing Finance in India: A Diagnostic approach to 'Home Schemes' in Telangana State....1</i>	
<i>Dr. KASTOORI SRINIVAS</i>	
<i>Ethical Investment: An Emerging Branch of Finance Function.....18</i>	
<i>MR.G.HEMANTH REDDY & DR. G. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY</i>	
<i>Impact of Micro-Finance on Poverty Levels of Rural Women: A Study in Nizamabad Dist...., 23</i>	
<i>DR.D.ADEPPA</i>	
<i>Role of Language Labs in Vocabulary Acquisition.....39</i>	
<i>DR.CH.NAGAMANI</i>	
<i>The Transformation of Indian Higher Education from Pre-Independence to Post- Independence: Some Observations and Concerns.....44</i>	
<i>DR. GOPALA SUDARSHANAM & Y. SHARADHA</i>	
<i>An Analysis of Expectations of the Financially Excluded Farmers towards Their Financial Inclusion: Empirical Evidence.....51</i>	
<i>DR.L. RAJI REDDY</i>	

3.4.3 RP 11

Beyond optical enhancement due to embedded metal nanoparticles in thin-film solar cells

Sundara Murthy Mopurisetty¹, Mohit Bajaj² and Swaroop Ganguly¹

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Abstract

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Abstract

Metal nanoparticles (MNPs) inside the active layer of thin-film solar cells are considered promising for light trapping, but they have also engendered concerns over their adverse impact on transport properties. Contrary to expectations, coupled optical and electrical simulations indicate that a purely electrical effect due to MNPs might result in an enhancement of the cell performance in addition to the gain from optical (plasmonic) effects. This electrical enhancement strongly depends on the MNP/semiconductor barrier height. On the other hand, the anticipated degradation due to trap states

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3.4.3 RP 12

Proceedings of National Seminar on Human Rights & Environmental Protection-2017

OP-50: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ON HUMAN RIGHTS

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ABSTRACT:

This paper deals with human rights, environmental law and its protection. Rights that inhere in a human being by virtue of his birth as a human being are human rights. Human rights do not depend for their existence on the legal and moral practices of different communities. Human Rights are based on mankind's increasing demand for a civilized life in which the inherent dignity of each human being is well respected and protected.' These rights are essential for the spiritual, physical and moral development of the individual. They are associated with the dignity of the individual and it is the enjoyment of these rights that makes a human being worthy of human dignity. Environmental protection is described as a possible means of fulfilling human rights standards. Here, environmental law is conceptualized as 'giving a protection that would help ensure the well-being of future generations as well as the survival of those who depend immediately upon natural resources for their livelihood.' Here, the end is fulfilling human rights, and the route is through environmental law.

Keywords: Environmental law, Human rights

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3.4.3 RP 14

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3.4.3 RP 15

20. రామదాసు జీవితం - రచనలు	- జి. సుకన్య	130
21. రామదాసు రచనలు - రామాయణ విశేషాలు	- డా॥ కాకునూరి సూర్యనారాయణమూర్తి	134
22. రామదాసు శతక సంకీర్తనలు - భక్తిరస నిర్వహణ	- డా॥ జె. భారతి	146
23. శ్రీరామదాసు కవిత్వంపై విశిష్టాద్వైత ప్రభావం	- డా॥ వై. కామేశ్వరి	151
24. రామదాసు గారి 'రాముడు'	- డా॥ పత్తిపాక మోహన్	155
25. కంచర్ల గోపన్న సాహిత్యం - భాషా నిర్మాణశాస్త్రాలు	- ఎం. నారాయణ శర్మ	158
26. గోపన్న దర్శించిన శ్రీరాముడు	- డా॥ ఎం. రమేష్ బాబు	164
27. రామదాసు కీర్తనలు - ఛందచ్చాయలు	- ఎన్. మృదుల	167
28. దాశరథి శతకం - అలంకార సమిక్ష	- డా॥ జి. శ్రీనివాస రావు	173
29. తక్కువేమి మనకు...	- డా॥ ఇనగంటి భాగ్యరేఖ	177
30. భక్త రామదాసు - అన్నమయ్యల భావుకత	- డా॥ వి.వి. సుబ్బారావు	182
31. దాశరథి శతకం - ఆధ్యాత్మిక సామాజిక కోణాలు	- డా॥ జె. అనూరాధ	187
32. రామదాసు సాహిత్యం - భక్తియోగం	- డా॥ పేరాల స్వరాజ్యలక్ష్మి	192
33. దాశరథి శతక వైశిష్ట్యము	- డా॥ జి. స్వర్ణలత	197
34. దాశరథి శతకం - మానవీయ విలువలు	- డా॥ ఎన్. దీపిక	200
35. భక్త రామదాసు - భక్తి తత్వం	- డా॥ పి. విజయకుమార్	204
36. ఇదిగో భద్రాద్రి గౌతమి అదిగో...	- నందూరి అనంతలక్ష్మి	206
37. రామదాసు కీర్తనలు - భక్తిరస నిర్వహణ	- అవధానం సుజాత	208

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3.4.3 RP 16



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Abstract

EVALUATION OF HYPOGLYCEMIC ACTIVITY OF METHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF BRYONIA LACINIOSA IN ALLOXAN INDUCED DIABETIC RATS

Dr. Annem Srinivas Reddy* and Dr. Sneha Rajendran

ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to evaluate the hypoglycemic activity of methanolic leaf extract of Bryonia laciniosa in alloxan induced diabetic rats. Albino rats of either sex were used for the study. The albino rats used for the experimental work were administered with alloxan (150 mg/kg) to induce diabetics. The rats having blood glucose levels above 200 mg/dl were selected and considered as diabetic rats. The diabetic rats were segregated into groups, with a minimum of at least 6 in each group and treated with glibenclamide (5mg/kg), methanolic leaf extract of low dose 200 mg/kg and high dose 400 mg/kg separately for 14 days. Body weight measurements and blood glucose level estimations were recorded on the 1st day and 14th day of the experiment. Blood glucose levels are estimated with the glucometer. Blood glucose levels increased in alloxan induced diabetic rats but the methanolic leaf extract of B. laciniosa significantly reduced blood glucose levels. Body weight decreased in alloxan induced diabetic rats but an increase in body weight was seen in diabetic rats treated with glibenclamide, low and high dose of plant leaf extract.

Keywords: Alloxan, Bryonia laciniosa methanolic extract (BLME), Carboxy methyl cellulose (CMC), Hypoglycemic activity, Bodyweight, Glibenclamide.

3.4.3 RP 17



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Abstract

HYPOLIPIDEMIC ACTIVITY OF METHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF BRYONIA LACINIOSA IN ALLOXAN INDUCED DIABETIC ALBINO RATS


Dr. Sneha Rajendran* and Dr. Annem Srinivas Reddy

ABSTRACT
Bryonia laciniola linn. (Cucurbitaceae) is an annual herb used in traditional medicine for the cure of metabolic disorder such as Diabetes mellitus. The methanolic leaf extract of B. laciniola shows antidiabetic activity through its hypolipidemic effect in alloxan induced diabetic rats. Albino rats of either sex were used for the study. The albino rats used for the experimental work were segregated into five groups with a minimum of at least 6 in each group. The groups include Non diabetic (Normal control), diabetic control, diabetic conventional treated (with Glibenclamide) and diabetic treated (with low dose 200 mg/kg and high dose 400 mg/kg of methanolic leaf extract of B. laciniola). Diabetic rats treated with methanolic leaf extract of Bryonia laciniola reduced total cholesterol, triglycerides, SGPT, SGOT levels when compared to untreated diabetic rats.

Keywords: Bryonia laciniola, Glibenclamide, Hypolipidemic activity, Cholesterol, Triglycerides.

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3.4.3 RP 18



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Article

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Gum Mediated Synthesis and Characterization of Indium Oxide (In₂O₃) Nanoparticles

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Biological synthesized nanoparticles are simple, cost effective and eco-friendly and have many applications in various sectors. Hence, in the present study, biosynthesis of nanoparticles from plants which are emerging as nano-factories has been investigated. Yellowish In₂O₃ nanoparticles have been biologically synthesized using *Indium(III) Acetylacetonate* as precursor via *Acacia nilotica* gum and was characterized by TG-DTA to determine the thermal decomposition and crystallization temperature was found to be at above 450 °C. Nanoparticles are formed after calcination of the precursor of In₂O₃ in air at 470 °C-650 °C for 2 hours. The obtained In₂O₃ nanoparticles were characterized by UV-Vis Spectroscopy, XRD, SEM, EDAX, TEM, and PL. The crystalline size of In₂O₃ nanoparticles was increased from 12 to 17 nm up on increasing the sintering temperature from 500 °C to 650 °C. The prepared In₂O₃ nanoparticles showed a strong PL emission in the UV region. The strong emissions of In₂O₃ are attributed to the radiative recombination of an electron occupying the oxygen vacancies with a photo excited hole. The present work proves that the *Acacia nilotica* gum extracted synthesis is a novel and useful method using cheap precursors for preparation of In₂O₃ nanoparticles.

Keywords: Gum Mediated Synthesis, Indium Oxide Nanoparticles, XRD, UV-Vis, TEM, PL, SEM, EDAX.

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Advances in Nanoparticles > Vol.5 No.1, February 2016

Synthesis and Characterisation of In₂O₃ Na-nanoparticles from *Astragalus gummifer*

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Abstract
Exploitation of green chemistry approach for the synthesis of Indium Oxide nanoparticles using green synthesis has received a great attention in the field of nanotechnology. To demonstrate a biogenic method that involves the Katira gum (*Astragalus gummifer*) leading to the formation of different morphological In₂O₃ using the precursor Indium (III) Acetylacetonate and TG-DTA is characterised for calcination temperature and it is found to be above 500°C. Different techniques such as XRD, UV-VIS, SEM and EDAX have been used for the characterisation of In₂O₃ nanoparticles. The average crystallite size of Indiumoxide nanoparticles is determined as 19 nm by using Scherrer's Equation and PSA and studying optical properties.

Keywords
In₂O₃ Nanoparticles, Bio Synthesis, XRD, UV-Vis, SEM and EDAX, PSA, RAMAN FTIR and PL

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Gum Mediated Synthesis and Characterization of In₂O₃ Nano Particles

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The yellowish Indium Oxide nanoparticles obtained from Neem gum is a new useful Biosynthesis Method using cheap precursors by a simple, cost effective and environment friendly route using Indium (III) Acetyl Acetonate. The precursor was characterized by TG-DTA to determine the crystallization temperature and thermal decomposition is found to be above 450 °C. Thermal studies of In₂O₃ confirmed complete conversion of In₂O₃ around 500 °C–600 °C. Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of sintered In₂O₃ nano particles revealed the formation of phase pure cubic In₂O₃. The crystallite size of In₂O₃ nano particles increased from 12–25 nm. UV-visible Raman, PSA, SEM and EDX and FTIR characterization analysis showed that the In₂O₃ samples are cubic.

Keywords: Indium Oxide, Nano Particles, XRD, UV-Vis, RAMAN, SEM and EDX, PSA, FTIR, PL.


3.4.3 RP 21



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Kanchana Latha Chitturi¹, Aparna Yaramma^{1*}, Ramchander Merugu², Ravinder Dachehalli³, Jaipal Kandhadi⁴

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³Department of Physics, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India.
⁴Inorganic and Physical Chemistry Division, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad, India.

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In₂O₃ Nanoparticles, Bio Synthesis, XRD, UV-Vis, SEM and EDAX, PSA, RAMAN FTIR and PL

3.4.3 RP 22

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3.4.3 RP 23

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Reliability Testing

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Department of Mathematics, V. V. College, Hyderabad

Keywords: Reliability-Analyzing-Testing-Failure data-Hazard function.

Introduction:

Reliability tests are intended to find whether a system can operate satisfactorily for a specified period of time under prescribed operating conditions. Different types of reliability tests are conducted at various stages of the life cycle of a system as indicated in the following list:

3.4.3 RP 24

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Migration of Agricultural Labour: A Study in Telangana

Dr. G. Narsimulu*

ABSTRACT

Human migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi permanent residence, usually across a political boundary. An example of "semi permanent residence" would be the seasonal movements of migrant farm laborers. People can either choose to move (voluntary migration) or be forced to move (involuntary migration). Migrations have occurred throughout human history, beginning with the movements of the first human groups from their origins in East Africa to their current location in the world. Migration occurs at a variety of scales: intercontinental (between continents), intra-continental (between countries on a given continent), and interregional (within countries). One of the most significant migration patterns has been rural to urban migration, the movement of people from the countryside to cities in search of opportunities. The present study is a modest which is deals with the migration of agricultural labour in Telangana State.

INTRODUCTION

There are various types of migrations are viz., Internal Migration, External Migration, Emigration Immigration, Population Transfer, Impelled Migration (also called "reluctant" or "imposed" migration, Step Migration, Chain Migration, Return Migration and Seasonal Migration.

According the migration the peoples are also classified into Emigrant, Immigrant, Refugee, Internally Displaced Person and Migration Stream.

People move for a variety of reasons. They consider the advantages and disadvantages of staying versus moving, as well as factors such as distance, travel costs, travel time, modes of transportation,



Quantitative Determination of Few Commercial Drugs by Using NBS and Rhodamine-B Couple :A Spectrophotometric Study

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Abstract:

Simple, sensitive and accurate methods are developed for the spectrophotometric determination of five drugs, viz., Cefixime, Cefoxitin sodium, Cefdinir, Guaifenesin and Levocetirizine based on their reactivity towards N-Bromosuccinimide (NBS). The method involves addition of a known excess of N-bromosuccinimide to drugs in acidic medium (1M HCl) and the residual amount of oxidant (NBS) is estimated with Rhodamine-B dye. The absorbance was measured at 557 nm. These methods have been applied for the determination of above drugs in their pure form as well as in tablet formulations. The method has been validated in terms of guidelines of International Conference on Harmonization (ICH).

Key Words: Drugs, NBS, Rhodamine-B, Spectrophotometry, Quantification and Validation.

 WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES Volume 5, Issue 6, 2249-2260 Research Article SJIF Impact Factor 6.041 ISSN 2278 – 4357	
SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC DETERMINATION OF DRUGS BY USING N-BROMOSUCCINAMIDE AND RHODAMINE-B DYE COUPLE	
G. Pranitha and G. Venkateshwarlu* Department of Chemistry, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 500007, India.	
<p>Article Received on 22 April 2016, Revised on 11 May 2016, Accepted on 31 May 2016 DOI: 10.20959/wjpps20166-7033</p> <p>*Corresponding Author G. Venkateshwarlu Department of Chemistry, Osmania University, Hyderabad, 500007, India.</p>	<p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Simple, sensitive and accurate methods are developed for the spectrophotometric determination of five drugs, viz., Amoxicillin, Bendamustine, Ceftriaxone Sodium, Diclofenac Sodium and Quetiapine Fumerate based on their reactivity towards N-Bromosuccinimide (NBS). The method involves addition of a known excess of N-bromosuccinimide to drugs in acidic medium (1M HCl) and the residual amount of oxidant (NBS) is estimated with Rhodamine-B dye. The absorbance was measured at 557 nm. These methods have been applied for the determination of above drugs in their pure form as well as in tablet formulations. The method has been validated in terms of guidelines of ICH.</p> <p>KEYWORDS: Spectrophotometry, NBS, Rhodamine-B, drugs, Quantification and Validation.</p>

Globalization to Higher Education: Quality and Quantity Assurance

G. Kamalakar* and K. Kamala**

Contemporary globalization has rapidly developed into a complex system of circuits of exchange, interactive dynamics, and structures that collectively interact at high levels to produce rapid change affecting most aspects of human life. Like most complex systems contemporary globalization acts to produce outcomes that are difficult to foresee, but which operate to influence most aspects of the system. Higher education as an intrinsic element of contemporary globalization is implicated throughout these interactive dynamics and effects. This paper examines ten aspects of globalization which can usefully be viewed as challenges to higher education especially in its efforts to develop varied ideas and demonstrations of quality and systems of quality assurance that will be useful and sustainable in this environment.

Keywords

Contemporary Globalization, Circuits of Exchange, Simultaneity of Effect, Knowledge Society, Alignment, Demographic Shifts, Inequality, Triple Linkage, Rankings, Reductionism

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3.4.3 RP 29

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**Numerical Solutions of Steady MHD Free Convective Flow and Heat
Transfer over an Exponentially Stretching Sheet Embedded in a Extended
Darcy-Forchheimer Porous Medium with Viscous Dissipation and
Radiation Effects**

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3.4.3 RP 30

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GOOD GOVERNANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT
Education is the beacon that guides a society to a better future. Human Resources Development depends on the quality of Education provided. The aims of Higher Education i.e. equity, inclusiveness and quality can be achieved through Good Governance in High Educational Institutions. Good Governance features like Accountability, Transparency, Participation, Equity and Inclusiveness, Efficiency and Effectiveness, Responsiveness and Participation must be adopted by all the Higher Education Institutions.

Key words: Higher Education, Governance

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3.4.3 RP 31


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Applied Physics Express 

Beyond optical enhancement due to embedded metal nanoparticles in thin-film solar cells

Sundara Murthy Mopurisetty¹, Mohit Bajaj² and Swaroop Ganguly¹
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[Applied Physics Express, Volume 9, Number 3](#)
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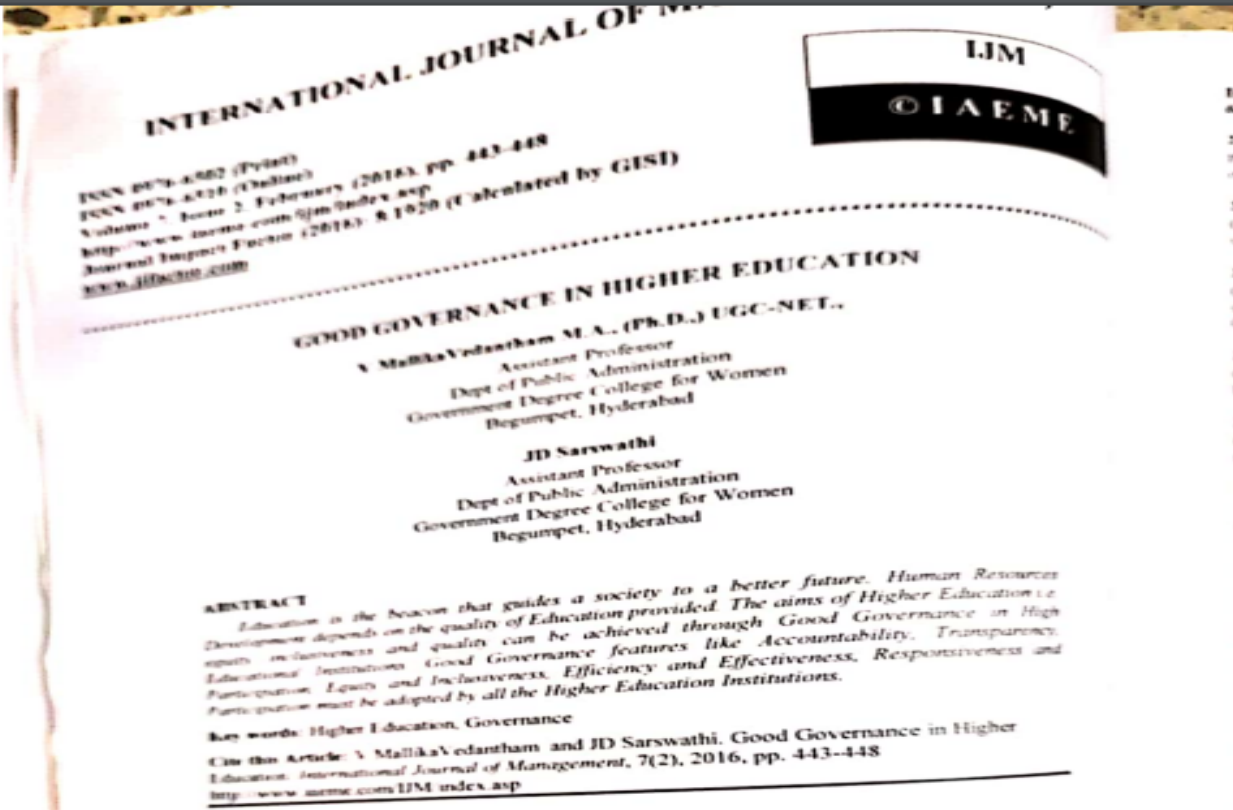
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3.4.3 RP 32



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GOOD GOVERNANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Key words: Higher Education, Governance

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3.4.3 RP 33

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V Mallika Vedantham and Shaik Kamruddin
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GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA

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Abstract

Good Governance is required to ensure that the public policies have their desired effect. In the recent past, issues of governance have received serious attention from the researchers, policy makers and international development community. Today, 'governance' not only occupies centre stage in the development discourse but is also considered as a crucial element to be incorporated in the development strategy. The major focus of the study is on Good Governance and public policy process in India. In this context the present research paper discusses the basic concepts and elements of Good Governance in the first part of the article. The need of the Good Governance in the effective implementation of public policies has been elaborately discussed and the nature of public policy has been mentioned in the next part. Various stages and constraints that are involved in public policy process and need for an effective policy has been discussed in detail in subsequent parts.

Keywords
Good Governance, Public Policy


3.4.3RP 34

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Association of *CYP1A1*, *GSTM1* and *GSTT1* gene polymorphisms with risk of non-small cell lung cancer in Andhra Pradesh region of South India

Vidyullatha Peddireddy , Siva Prasad Badabagni, Sandhya Devi Gundimeda, Vasudha Mamidipudi, Pardhanandana Reddy, Penagaluru & Hema Prasad Mundluru

European Journal of Medical Research 21, Article number: 17 (2016) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

Background

Lung cancer is one of the most preventable causes of death globally both in developed and developing countries. Although it is well established that smokers develop lung cancer, there are some smokers who are free from the disease risk. The predisposition to lung cancer is attributed to genetic polymorphisms in xenobiotic metabolizing genes. Reports on assessment of xenobiotic metabolizing genes like *Cytochrome P 450 1A1* (*CYP1A1*), *Glutathione -S -transferase M1* (*GSTM1*) and *T1* (*GSTT1*) polymorphisms from India are meagre, and reports from Andhra Pradesh are lacking.

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