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TRADITIONAL PRACTICES AGAINST VETERINARY AILMENTS IN VIKARABAD AND ITS SURROUNDINGS,
RANGAREDDY DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE, INDIA

Author Name :

T. Sudhakar Reddy, P. Kamalakar and N. Ramakrishna

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Original Research Article

A Survey of Plant Crude Drugs in Folklore from Komram Bheem District, Telangana State

K.M. Ranjalkar¹ and N. Ramakrishna²

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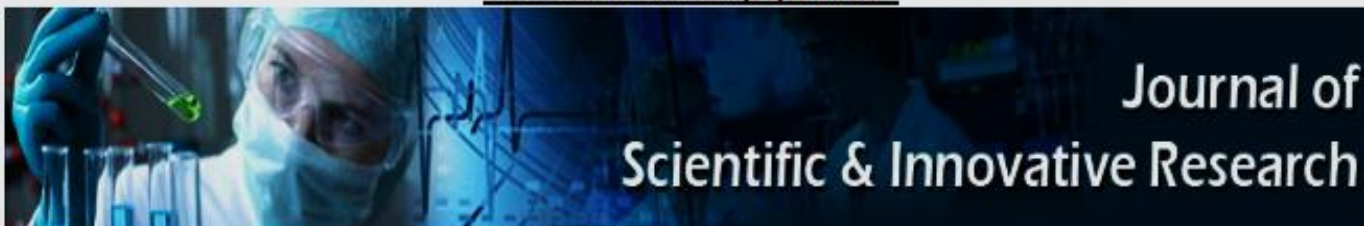
**Corresponding author*

A B S T R A C T

Keywords

Folklore medicinal practices, Plant crude drugs, Thirayani Mandal

Folklore medicinal practices of plant crude drugs for various ailments recorded from Tiryani mandal Nayakapu gudam and Gundu gudam, Komram Bheem district, Telangana State. The particulars of plant parts used, mode of preparation and administration are given, About 50 crude drugs, either single, bi- or multi –component preparation 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. In all 51 plants species belonging to 31 families used in primary health care are detailed.



Research Article

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Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Govt. Degree College, Kukatpally, Medchal Malkajgiri, Telangana, India

N Ramakrishna

Department of Botany, Sap College, Vikarabad, Vikarabad dist, Telangana state, India

Traditional botanical knowledge of local people of Anantagiri and Dhamagundam forest area, Vikarabad district Telangana state

P Sureshbabu and N Ramakrishna

Abstract

The present study deals with the documentation and evaluation of medicinal plants used by the tribal people in the primary health care in and around Anantagiri and Dhamagundam forest area, Vikarabad district. About 40 villages have been chosen for the study and yielded a valuable knowledge of plant medicine of the locals. The resource persons are mostly lambadas, chenchus and some elderly people of local villages. The study started in the month of May, 2012 and went on up to May, 2014. It revealed valuable information about the ethno medicine of the local tribals of this Dist. About 137 plant species of 36 families have been documented in this study and an itinerary is prepared according to alphabetical order of the diseases, families along with the vernacular names, botanical names, drug formulation of drug formulation and methods of drug administration as told by the herbal practitioners. The present study is thus aimed at to understand i) To record the traditional medicinal practices of the Tribal communities of Vikarabad district. ii) The plants which are in use for curing the diseases them. Further, a detailed data regarding the efficacy of the drug and the curing efficiency level of the plant drugs used by the local as well as tribal communities of the district.

Keywords: *medicinal plants, traditional botanical knowledge, tribals, disorder.*



सिनेमा और हिंदी

डॉ. अफसर उन्निसाँ बेगम, (एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष
हिंदी विभाग, मुमताज डिग्री एण्ड पी.जी कॉलेज, मलकपेट, हैदराबाद तेलंगाना)
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हिंदी सिनेमा आज भारत एवं विश्व भर में पहली पसंद बना हुआ है। यह साहित्य की उन विधाओं में से है जो भाषा सिखाने के साथ-साथ दर्शकों का भरपूर मनोरंजन करता है। सिनेमा समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग का सुगमता और सजगता से दृश्य अंकन करता है। मानव जीवन समस्याओं से भरा है। सिनेमा देखकर मनुष्य कुछ देर के लिए अपने जीवन के दुःख, संघर्ष और निराशा को भूलकर आनंद प्राप्त करता है। मनोरंजन और ज्ञानार्जन के माध्यमों में सिनेमा एक सशक्त माध्यम के रूप में उन्नत है। सिनेमा का विषय क्षेत्र अत्यंत ही व्यापक है। धार्मिक, पौराणिक, ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, खेलकूद, मनोरंजन, ज्ञान-विज्ञान, संगीत, साहित्य, कला, तकनीकी आदि समस्त विषयों पर सिनेमा ने सर्वोत्तम फिल्में भारत में बनाई हैं। हिंदी सिनेमा का विकास

तमिल, तेलुगू, पंजाबी आदि अनेक भाषाओं में तो फिल्में बनती हैं। सबसे अधिक फिल्में भारत की राष्ट्रीय भाषा हिंदी में बनाई जाती हैं। हिंदी फिल्में देश-विदेश में बड़ी पसंद से देखी जाती हैं। इन फिल्मों में गीत सबकी जुबान पर होते हैं। हिंदी विश्व की दूसरे नंबर पर सर्वोत्तम बोलनी जाने वाली भाषा है यह अपनी लिपि और ध्वन्यात्मकता (उच्चारण) के लिहाज से सबसे शुद्ध और विज्ञानसम्मत है। अनेक देशों में विश्वविद्यालयों में हिंदी विभाग स्थापित हुए हैं और पाठ्यक्रम में हिंदी को रखा गया है। "विभिन्न पत्र-पत्रिकाओं और इंटरनेट पर अंकित विवरणों के अनुसार आज की तारीख में लगभग 22 मिलियन ऐसे भारतवासी विश्व के 132 देशों में अपनी जड़ें जमा चुके हैं जिनके लिए हिंदी उनकी सभ्यता संस्कृति पहचान और अभिप्रेता है। आज विश्व के तकरीबन

10	A STUDY OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS IN MAHABUBNAGAR DISTRICT K. ASHOK
11	భక్త రామదాసు సాహిత్యం - విశిష్టత డా.డి.గె. సాగర్
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SECURITY ASPECTS OF CLOUD COMPUTING: AN OVERVIEW

Dr. G. Rajitha Devi

Asst. Prof. in Computer Science

ABSTRACT:

Cloud computing is the latest effort in delivering computing resources as a service. It represents a shift away from computing as a product that is purchased, to computing as a service that is delivered to consumers over the internet from large-scale data centers. Cloud computing is architecture for providing computing service via the internet on demand and pay per user access to a pool of shared resources namely networks, storage, servers, services and applications, without physically acquiring them. So it saves managing cost and time for organizations. This paper is the first systematic review of peer-reviewed academic research published in this field, and aims to provide an overview of the swiftly developing advances in the technical foundations of cloud computing and their research efforts. This overview gives the basic concept, defines the terms used in the industry, and outlines the general architecture and applications of Cloud computing. It gives a summary of Cloud Computing and provides a good foundation for understanding.

Keywords: *Cloud, Grid, Security Issues, Cloud Security, Cloud Architecture, Data Protection, Cloud Platform, Grid Computing*



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BANKING & FINANCE SECTOR IN THE DIGITAL ERA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCCESS

Kastoori Srinivas

ABSTRACT

Financial sector plays an important role in the economic development of a country. Banking Finance is the lifeline of an economy. A strong and healthy banking system is important requirement for economic growth. Indian banking industry, today is observing an IT digital revolution. The competition among the banks has led to the increasing total banking automation in the Indian banking industry. E-Banking is a generic term encompassing internet banking, telephone banking, mobile banking etc. Through E-Banking the bank wants to introduce the core concept of IT based Enabled Services (ITES). The E-Banking services are executed only upon the customer, and these e-banking services would fully integrate with the core banking solution that is already in usage. The objective of the present paper is to examine and analyze the progress made by Internet and digital banking finance, Trends, Challenges and Opportunities for success in India.

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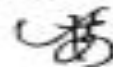
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Information Technology Innovations: A Road map to Success in Retail Sector

Dr. KASTOORI SRINIVAS

Associate Professor of Commerce & Project Director,
Vivek Vardhini College, Osmania University, Jambagh, Koti, Hyderabad-95 (TS)

Abstract

Information technology is an important emerging sector of the Indian economy. The size of this sector has increased at a tremendous rate of 35% per year during the last 10 years. Its contribution to the national gross domestic product is expected to be around 8.5%, quite similar to that in the United States today. The journey to business success in the retail industry is neither straightforward nor even. Innovation in technology, both inside the retail stores and in the hands of customers, is one of those external forces that impact the retail industry and is also the primary focus of this study. Retailing is evolving into a global, hi-tech business; and India is no exception for that, rising wealth levels, and the rapidly changing life styles and consumer aspirations of an ever-growing middle class are some major reasons for the organized retail boom in India. The retail business in India is moving from unorganized and family owned business to organized one that follows corporate management.

Today the Indian retail is moving ahead with greater expectations over potentiality; it is subjected to certain challenges as far as its growth is concerned. As retail is not regarded as an industry in India, it is difficult to get a correct picture of the size of the sector. This paper attempt to through a light on the advantages which the use of LT .brings to modern retail stores in comparison to traditional stores not making use of I.T., also attempts to analyze the impact of LT. innovation in retail sector as a competitive advantage in the growth of Indian retailing.

Key words: Innovations, GDP, IT & ITES, ERP, RFID, POS, Technology, Retailing.

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IMPACT OF MICROFINANCE ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION: A ROLE PLAYED BY SHG

Dr Kastoori Srinivas

Associate Professor of Commerce
Vivek Vardhini College of Arts, Commerce,
Science & PG Studies, Hyd

Abstract

One of the greatest challenges before the Indian sub- continent which accommodates more than one-third of the population is poverty. India, one of the BRIC nations with more than 1.2 billion population is seen by many developed countries as an emerging economy. India's economic growth has failed to make a significant improvement in its poverty figures with 400 million-more than the total in the poorest African Nations- still stuck in poverty. Government of India with its concern started various poverty alleviation programs but they have failed to deliver the objectives to the level which is desired. The reasons may be many such as failure to reach the target group, loopholes in the system, developing a robust mechanism to name a few. The microfinance has come forward to fill up the gap. But the outreach is too small as compared to the requirement and potential. However there is some progress in this regard after active role played by NABARD and formation of SHGs groups. A number of NGOs and MFIs have also delved into the business. Some of them have also started in a big way and have started making profit by issuing IPOs (Initial public offers). But certain development in recent years has brought a fresh focus on the problem of regulation in field of microfinance. The paper delineates three distinct aspects of microfinance, first growth of microfinance in India and some other countries; secondly it discusses the role played by NABARD and other National Banks in growth of SHGs and Grameen Bank. Third, it deals with the role of government in framing legislation for protection of right of micro borrowers. The study also deals with the need for a regulatory body to regulate, develop and guide the numerous MFIs and NGOs who work in the field of microcredit.

Keywords: Grameen Banks, India, Microfinance, NABARD, Poverty, SHGs.

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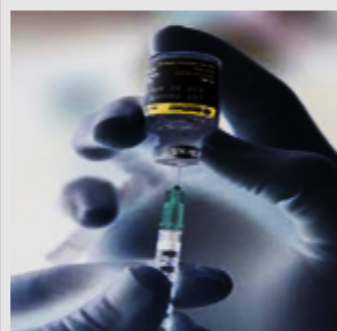
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Abstract

EFFECT OF METHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF BUTEA MONOSPERMA ON THE FERTILITY OF MALE ALBINO RATS

Dr. Annem Srinivas Reddy* and Dr. Sneha Rajendran

ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to evaluate the antifertility activity of methanolic leaf extract of *Butea monosperma* in male albino rats. Oral administration of methanolic leaf extract at the doses of 200 and 400 mg/kg body weight to male albino rats for 21 days significantly reduced the sperm motility, sperm count and also reduced reproductive organ weights. The results, the antifertility activity of *Butea monosperma* in male albino rats.

Keywords: *Butea monosperma*, Sperm motility, Sperm counts, Testosterone.

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ANTIDIABETIC ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF BUTEA MONOSPERMA IN ALLOXAN INDUCED DIABETIC RATS

Dr. Sneha Rajendran* and Dr. Annem Srinivas Reddy

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to evaluate the antidiabetic activity of ethanolic leaf extract of Butea monosperma in alloxan induced albino rats. Albino rats of either sex were used for the study. Oral administration of ethanolic leaf extract of Butea monosperma at doses 200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg body weight significantly reduced the blood glucose level. Blood glucose levels increased in alloxan induced diabetic rats but ethanolic leaf extract of Butea monosperma significantly reduced blood glucose levels.

Keywords: Alloxan induced rats, Butea monosperma ethanolic extract, Antidiabetic activity, Glibenclamide.

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Nonlinear convection of binary liquids in a porous medium

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PDF ABSTRACT FULL TEXT FIGURES CITED BY TOOLS

SPECIAL TOPICS

- Nonlinear Dynamics of Non-equilibrium Complex Systems

TOPICS

- Porous media
- Linear stability analysis
- Nonequilibrium thermodynamics
- Localized states
- Thermodynamic states and processes
- Binary liquid
- Asymptotic analysis

ABSTRACT

Thermal convection of binary mixtures in a porous medium is studied with stress-free boundary conditions. The linear stability analysis is studied by using the normal mode method. The effects of the material parameters have been studied at the onset of convection. Using a multiple scale analysis near the onset of the stationary convection, a cubic-quintic amplitude equation is derived. The influence of the Lewis number and the separation ratio on the supercritical-subcritical transition is discussed. Stationary front solutions and localized states are analyzed at the Maxwell point. Near the threshold of the oscillatory convection, a set of two coupled complex cubic-quintic Ginzburg-Landau type amplitude equations is derived, and implicit analytical expressions for the coefficients are given.

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Experiences of Cement Industry in India

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Abstract: *At present, the Indian Cement Industry (ICI) is spread all over the country, from north to south and east to west with most modern cement plants with latest technologies. There are about 84 large cement companies, which operate about 221 cement plants with an aggregate cement capacity of 444 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) as of 2015-16. The ICI plays a pivotal role in the national economy. It is a cyclical commodity with a high correlation with GDP, generating substantial revenue for government both state and central as well as a source of employment opportunities. Cement is the basic building material in India and is used extensively in urban housing, industrial sector and developing infrastructure. Consumption of cement is taken to be an indicator of economic development. The greater the infrastructure growth of a country, greater will be the consumption of cement. But nowadays ICI facing certain difficulties like under capacity utilization, inadequate machinery, operating cost, inefficiency of operations, infrastructure problems etc. The removal of these barriers can help the industry to the progress its performance in the future. The present study was designed to investigate the growth of ICI since 2011, in the terms of growth of plants, installed capacity, production, consumption as well as problems and prospects. This study is purely based on secondary data. The secondary data were collected for a period of 6 financial years (2011-2016) from the data base made available and maintained by various agencies, organizations, annual reports of companies etc for the purpose of periodical analysis of the industry. In order to effective study of ICI the technique of graphical presentation of data is used, which facilitates to understand the performance of the industry. In the end of the present study some implications and conclusion were incorporated.*

Keywords: *Trends, performance, industry, capacity, progress, analysis, prospects.*

Industrialization and Decentralisation of Industries in Telangana State – Post TS-iPASS Policy

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ABSTRACT

Telangana is the 29th new state of Indian union which has come into existence from 2nd June, 2014. The youngest Telangana state Government has formulated various policies and measures to realize sustainable and balanced development. With the enactment of "Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self Certificate System" (TS-iPASS) the Telangana state stood 1st in Rank in "Ease of doing Business" for the year 2016-17. The main aim of TS-iPASS act is to attain rapid progress and decentralized industrial growth by faster processing and giving approval of application for establishment of new industries with time bound clearances in two weeks (15 days) from date of filling online applications. The hope is that TS-iPASS will attract and make red carpet for domestic and (Multi-National Companies) MNCs in all over the state towards making Golden Telangana. This research paper aimed to

1. INTRODUCTION

Telangana state is rich in mineral resources. To generate large scale profits for the people the state has to develop an apparent and rational mechanism to facilitate the private sector to bring the most modern technology and mammoth investments required for their utilization. The united Andhra Pradesh with Hyderabad capital witnessed progressive development for the last two decades. But, the vicinity of Telangana state in more parts experienced less development and sometimes it was obtuse, with a growth rate of 3.4 per cent in 2011-12 FY, 11 per cent in 2013-14 FY and 2012-13 FY is an immunity year with a negative industrial growth rate owing to lack of transparent procedures, serious irregularities and severe power crisis. This lead to unfavourable for establishment of new industries and many Small & Medium scale Enterprises have closed down and shifted to other states. Even after

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT AND CHANGES IN CEMENT INDUSTRY IN TELANGANA STATE, INDIA

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Geography, Osmania University,
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ABSTRACT:

Telangana state is new and 29th state in Indian Union formed on 2nd June, 2014. Presently Telangana state has diversified its industrial base, with thrust on high-tech sectors. Traditional sectors like textiles, mineral based and food processing are also playing key role in industrialization. In 2018, the cement industry in Telangana has completed 60 years and having a first class cement technology. Since its instigation the cement industry in Telangana state has undergone the whole way through many technological up-gradation and changes in process of cement production. The Development of cement industry with technological innovations is a field of behavioural science related to regional planning. Technological advancement and changes is essentially achievement of sustainable development. In the present paper it is aimed to analyse the dramatic changes fascinating place in technology of cement production in Telangana, where innovative and better enhanced methods required to be developed to deal with such changes in the industry. Changes in the various variables cause modification in firm's organization which is important to its survival: skilled manpower, machinery, technology and knowhow in the modern industrial sector. The present research paper depicts the technological development and changes in cement industry in Telangana state. This paper also focuses the impact of technological advancement and growth of cement industry in Telangana state in terms of installed capacity, cement production and capacity utilization.

Key words: Technology, up-gradation, sustainable, machinery, capacity utilization.

**TRENDS OF CAPACITY UTILIZATION OF CEMENT INDUSTRY IN TELANGANA
AND ANDHRA PRADESH REGION, INDIA**

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Geography, Osmania University,
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ABSTRACT:

Capacity utilization in cement industry is a preliminary indicator which not only assists to verify the utilization level of present installed capacity but also helps to delineate the necessary level of installed capacity expansion for output of a target. Moreover it exposes that the dispersal of cement plants with which one can be known the effectiveness and efficiency of cement plants in their operation process of cement manufacturing. The cement industry of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh region ranks first in terms of both installed capacity and cement production in India. At present, these states have a cement installed capacity of 60.25 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA). This region is a cement surplus region due to the presence of Nalgonda cluster which is one of the seven cement clusters in India. The capacity utilization level of cement industry in this region is lagged at the rear on account of diverse reasons like insufficient supply of crucial inputs such as power, raw materials, coal, transport and infrastructure facilities. So a great deal of cement capacity that subsists in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh region used to remained not utilized for many reasons. The present study endeavours to examine how and why the capacity is under utilization. It also attempts to analyze the growth of cement industry in terms of utilization of installed capacity of cement, cement production, cement consumption levels and determinants of under utilization etc. Although the cement industry in Indian union has been making more efforts towards to improve its fullest capacity utilization and attempts on the way to better utilization will confirm fruitful to significant level.

Key words: Capacity, Utilization level, manufacturing, MTPA, consumption, clusters etc.



IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION POLICY ON CEMENT INDUSTRY IN INDIA

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Abstract

The sudden announcement of demonetisation policy, which swallowed out about 80 percent of the circulation of currency, has upset the economy of India. The abolition of High currency notes like Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 had become as a blow to numerous industrial sectors in India, particularly cement industry and real estate industry etc. The cement industry plays a key role in the growth of construction sector which comprises of various sub sectors like housing, hospitality, industrial and commercial sectors. The cement industry in India has been witnessing a slow and study growth rate since recent past and with this historical decision by NDA-2 (National Domestic Alliance) government, the cement industry has become stagnant and will remain the same till there come clarity upon circulation of money and transactions. The black money or money not comes accountable has been distressing the economy of India for a moment. The construction industry is trusted to be an important means for such type of funds. No doubt, the growth of cement industry depends upon the growth of construction industry and stagnant in construction sector leads to decrease in consumption of cement. Although several have accepted and welcomed the demonetisation policy, a few have conveyed their unease for the construction sector which develops infrastructure in rural and urban areas. The present research paper made an attempt to examine the impact of demonetisation policy on the cement industry on which construction sector depends and is one of the important sectors for employment directly as well as indirectly. It has been assessed to increase at 20 percent more in the near future.

Key words: Demonetisation, hospitality, currency, infrastructure, NDA, IBEF etc.



Transport Properties of Indium Oxide (In_2O_3) Nanofluids Using PVP and Gelatin

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Green Bio and Two-step method have been applied for synthesizing Indium oxide nanoparticles and nanofluids respectively with Ethylene Glycol. Indium oxide nanoparticles obtained from Indium (III) Acetylacetonate and Acacia gum were used as precursors. The effect of surfactant PVP (2–5% volume) and Gelatin protein (1% by volume) on Indium oxide nanofluids (1% by volume) was observed. The Indium oxide nanofluids were characterized by UV-Vis Spectroscopy, FTIR, SEM, EDAX, TEM, RAMAN and PL Spectroscopy. The size and morphology from TEM were found to be spherical and 25 nm and 10 nm for 1:2 and 1:5 nanofluids respectively. The effect of PVP and Gelatin protein on thermophysical properties (*Thermal Conductivity, Viscosity, Density, Specific Gravity and Ultrasonic Velocity, Adiabatic Compressibility and Surface Tension*) of Indium oxide nanofluids was observed in the temperature range 30 °C to 60 °C confirming the Newtonian behavior of nanofluid.

Keywords: Green Synthesis, Indium Oxide Nanofluid, Thermophysical Properties, Two-Step Method, TEM, SEM and EDAX, Acacia Gum Mediated, PVP, Gelatin.

Forecasting GDP using ARIMA and Artificial Neural Networks Models under Indian Environment

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Abstract

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the most important economic factors world over. India's growth majorly depends on the market and economy as a whole. In this paper an attempt is made to forecast the GDP growth. From the past experience it is evident that the variation in the GDP economy was cyclical. To see this behaviour we evaluate the analytics by considering the data drawn from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the period 1951 to 2016. Out of a variety of forecasting models, Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) and Artificial Neural Network (ANN) – Multilayer Perception Model are evaluated to forecast the GDP. In this study Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) are calculated for ARIMA model and ANN model. Using specifically RMSE and MAPE values, both the models are compared and it is observed from the analytics, that ANN is performing better than the traditional statistical models viz., ARIMA.

Keywords: GDP, ARIMA, ANN, RMSE, MAPE, Forecasting.



Comparison of Global GDP Analytics– A Statistical Perspective

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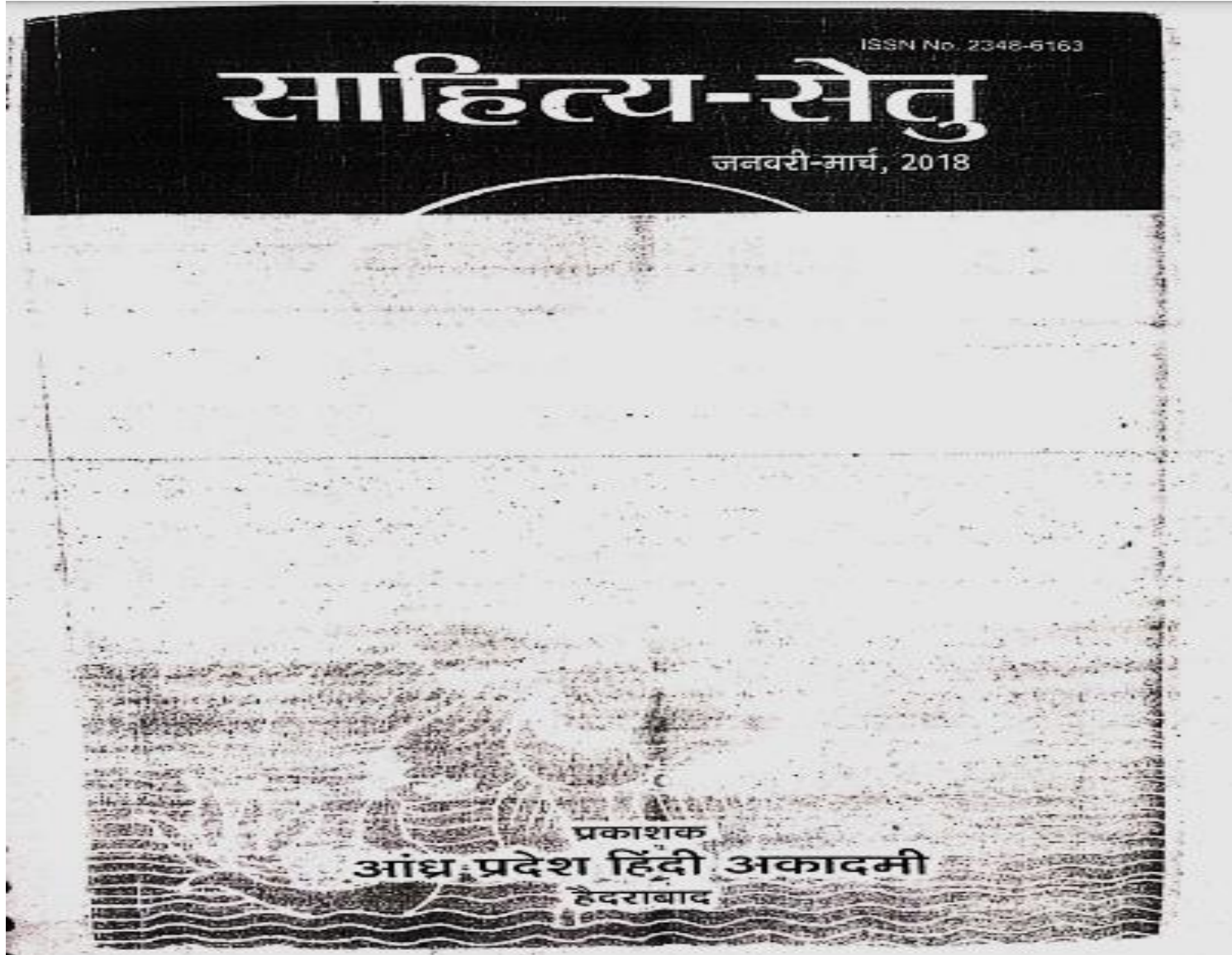
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Abstract - Gross domestic product (GDP) is an indicator of the economic health of a country. The objective of the present paper is to make a comparative study of GDP of India, USA and Japan with various components viz., Agriculture, Mining Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity Gas Water Supply, Construction, Trade Hotels Transport, Finance Insurance Real Estate. For the study we evaluate the analytics by considering the yearly aggregate GDP data (Market Price) at constant prices for the period 1996-97 to 2015-16. For the study Multiple and Stepwise Regressions are applied and it is observed that, in India, Finance Insurance Real Estate, Manufacturing and Construction influences the GDP at constant prices while in USA, the independent variable, Trade Hotels Transport influences the GDP and in Japan, the independent variables, viz., Construction, Manufacturing, and Trade Hotels Transport influences the GDP. Also it is observed that there is a substantial amount of variation in GDP of Japan and USA than in India. Also, from this study we can claim that over the years India fares well in GDP as compared to the other two countries. Hence, the economy of India is very sound and consistent.

Keywords- GDP, Multiple Regression, Stepwise Regression

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3.4.3 RP 89

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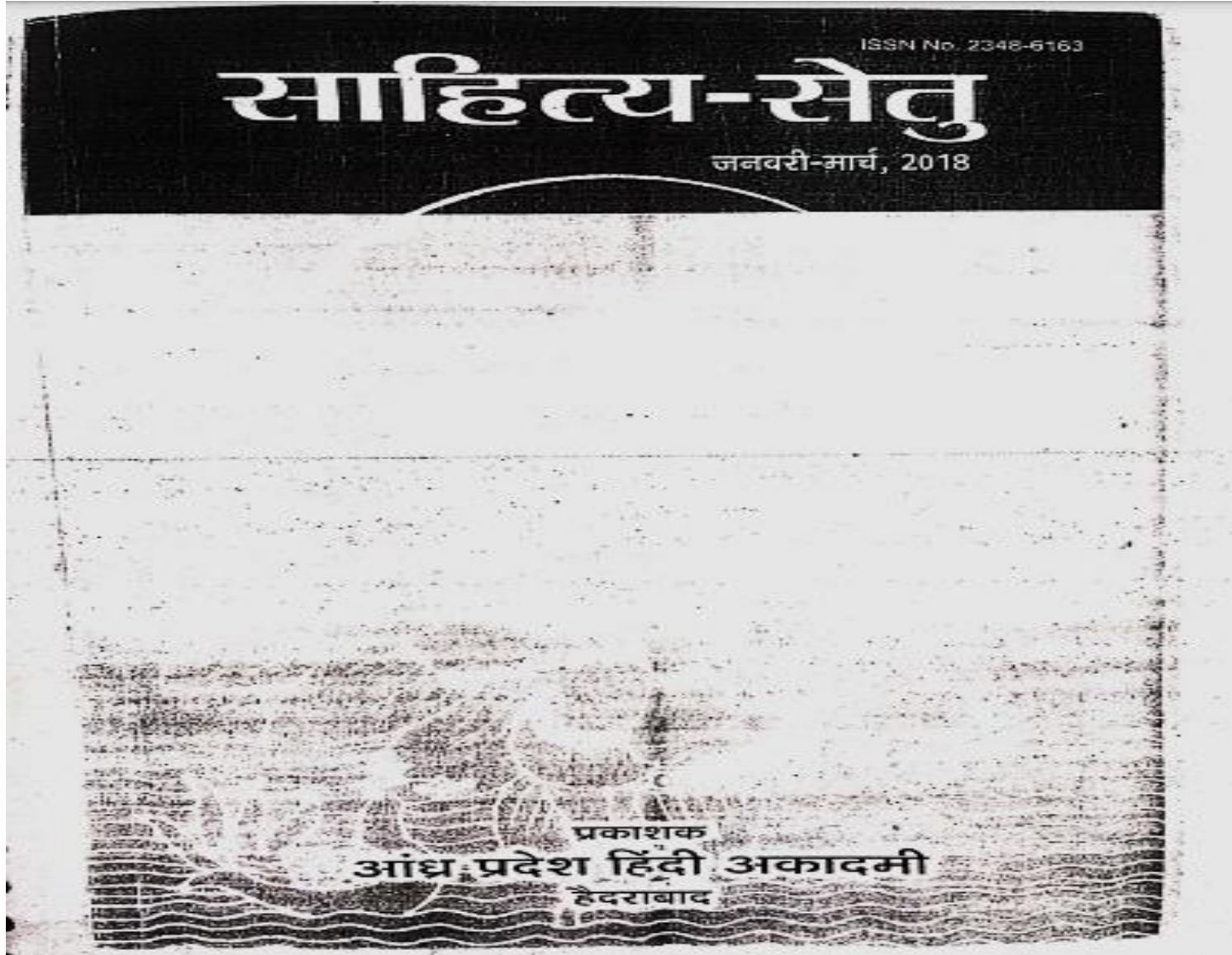
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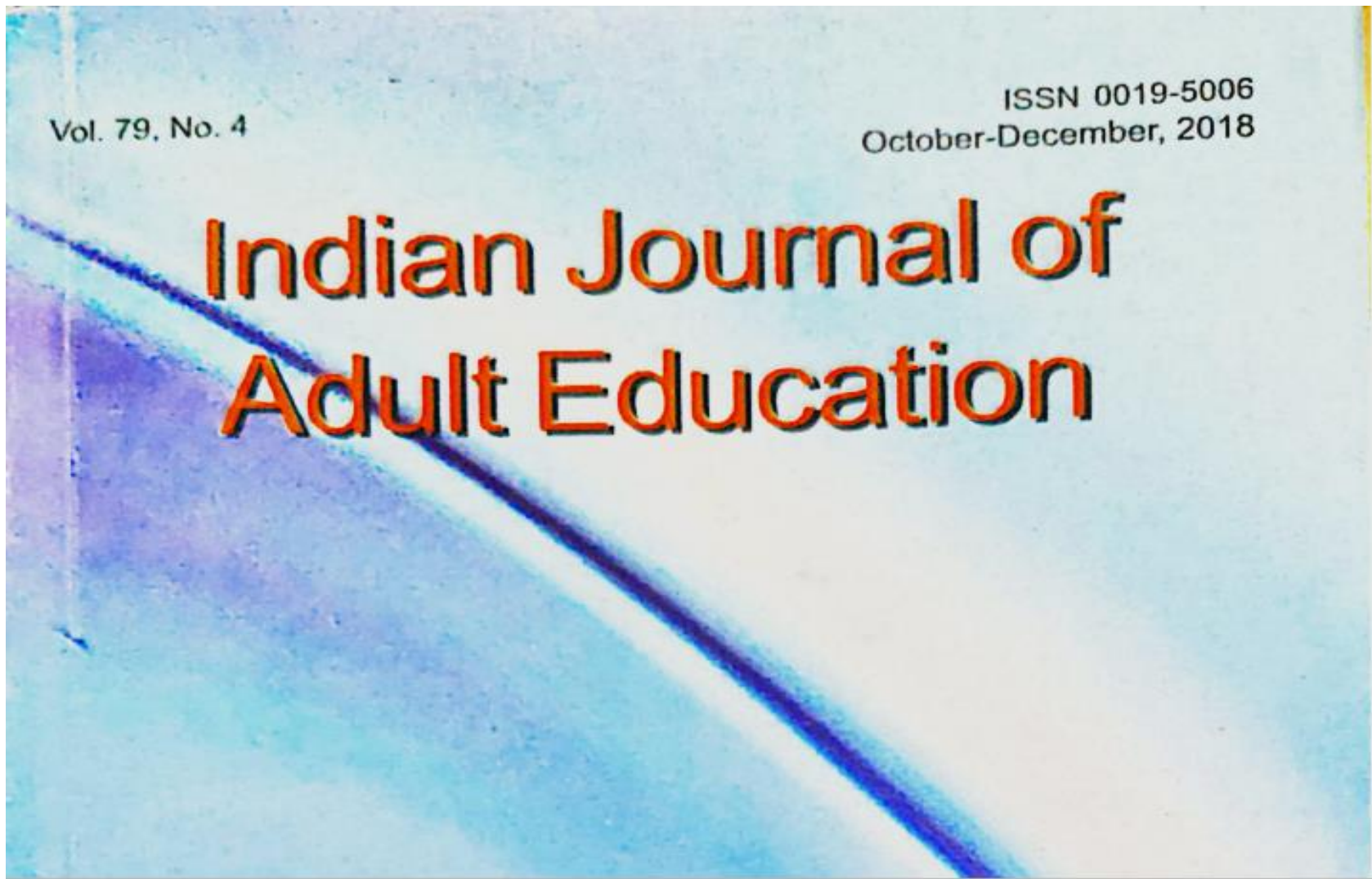


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Research Article

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Sequence analysis, Homology Modeling, Docking and Pharmacophore Studies of Phosphocholine Cytidylyltransferase in *Plasmodium Falciparum*

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ABSTRACT

By virtue of the most fatal pandemic disease, Malaria, about a million individuals reach lethality globally every year and with ever consummating drug-resistant malarial parasite species, there occurred a coercive demand for the identification of incipient drug targets. Here we have evaluated a new drug target in phospholipid metabolic pathway such as Phosphocholine cytidylyltransferase (PfCCT) which is involved in the synthesis of Phosphatidylcholine, a class of phospholipids that significantly sways the developmental aspects of malarial parasite along with its replication and longevity within human red blood cells. The Objective of Present study is to identify potential lead molecule against PfCCT through docking with homology model of our target protein and common pharmacophore approach of our target inhibitor molecules. In this study, we computationally modeled the structure of PfCCT using Molsoft and validated by PROCHECK, ProSA and RMSD. With the finally refined target structure we performed docking using GOLD 3.1 and pharmacophore studies using Discovery Studio with 12 natural compounds. The predicted homology model of PfCCT is reliable. On the basis of the docking scores and pharmacophoric features, we have identified the compounds Amodiaquine and Quinidine showing better binding affinity towards PfCCT respectively with good fit values. In conclusion, the two compounds Amodiaquine and Quinidine shows potential inhibition against PfCCT respectively as targeted for malaria and also having better pharmacophoric features that could aid in the design of new lead molecules.

Keywords: Docking, Malaria, pharmacophore, Phosphatidylcholine, Phosphocholine cytidylyltransferase, Phospholipids.

Optical Thermo Physical and Ultrasonic Properties of Bio-Synthesised Nano (Indium Oxide) Fluids

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Abstract. Green Synthesis and Two-step method have been applied for preparing Indium oxide nanoparticles and nanofluids respectively with base fluid as Ethylene Glycol. The Indium oxide nanoparticles were obtained from Indium (III) Acetylacetonate and katira gum as precursors. The effect of surfactant PVP (2-5% volume) and Gelatin protein (1% by volume) on Indium oxide nanofluids (1% by volume) is observed. The Indium oxide nanofluids were characterized by SEM and EDAX Spectroscopy. The chemical composition and morphology were done by EDAX and SEM respectively. The effect of PVP and Gelatin protein on thermophysical properties (*Thermal Conductivity, Viscosity, Density and Ultrasonic Velocity, Adiabatic Compressibility and Surface Tension*) of Indium oxide nanofluids were observed in the temperature range 30°C to 60°C confirming the Newtonian behaviour of nanofluids.

Keywords: Green synthesis, Indium oxide nano fluid, thermophysical properties, two-step method, SEM and EDAX, katira gum mediated, PVP, Gelatin.

Optical Thermo Physical and Ultrasonic Properties of Bio-Synthesised Nano (Indium Oxide) Fluids

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