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**SCREEN SHOTS
OF
ARTICLES/JOURNALS' FIRST PAGE**

2019-20

3.4.3 RP 101

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://journals.indexcopernicus.com/search/article?articleId=2291989>. The page header features the 'INDEX COPERNICUS INTERNATIONAL' logo and navigation links: 'ICI World of Journals', 'ICI Journals Master List', 'ICI World of Papers', and 'Contact'. A 'Login/ Register' button and language flags are also present.

The main content area displays the breadcrumb: 'ICI World of Journals / International Journal of Political Science / 2019; 5 (1) / India's 29th State: Telangana'. A 'Back' button is located to the right.

Journal metadata is provided in a structured layout:

- Journal title:** International Journal of Political Science
- ISSN:** 2454-9371 (print)
- GICID:** n/d
- Country / Language:** IN / EN
- Publisher:** Red Flower Publication Private Limited
- Deposited publications:** 33 > Full text: 76% | Abstract: 100% | Keywords: 94% | References: 100%

Additional metrics are shown in colored boxes:

- Citation:** C/S
- ICV 2020:** E/P
- MEIN:** N/D
- ICV 2019:** N/I

The article title 'India's 29th State: Telangana' is prominently displayed. Below it, the author 'K. Kamala' is listed with a superscript '1'. The author's affiliation is '1. Government Degree College, Shadnagar, Ranga Reddy, Telangana 502032, India.' The article's file information is 'F IJOPS 2019; 5 (1) : 31-44; 10.21088/ijpos.2454.9371.5119.3; Language: EN'.

A Windows activation watermark is visible at the bottom of the page, stating 'Activate Windows. Go to Settings to activate Windows.' Below this, a news snippet reads: 'Telangana turns two on June 2 and the State government is pulling out all stops to make it memorable. The Telangana Formation Day JACs, NGOs, TRS Party, Sagara Haram.'

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar with 'Type here to search', several application icons, and the system tray with the date '11:38 AM 1/19/2022'.

3.4.3 RP 102

(PDF) STUDY OF PHYSICO-CHEM... x +

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International Journal of Recent Scientific Research

CODEN: IJRSFP (USA)

International Journal of Recent Scientific Research
Vol. 10, Issue, 01(C), pp. 30329-30331, January, 2019

DOI: 10.24327/IJRSR

Research Article

STUDY OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF ALISAGAR AND ASHOK SAGAR LAKES OF NIZAMABAD DISTRICT, TELANGANA

Naga Sameera N and Aruna M*

Department of Botany, University College, Telangana University, Dichpally, Nizamabad, T.S. INDIA

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2019.1001.3036>

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article History:
Received 10th October, 2018
Received in revised form 2nd November, 2018
Accepted 26th December, 2018
Published online 28th January, 2019

Key Words:
Alisagar lake, Ashok Sagar Lake, Physico-chemical parameters, oligotrophic.

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3.4.3 RP 103

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© 2019 IJSRST | Volume 6 | Issue 1 | Print ISSN: 2395-6011 | Online ISSN: 2395-602X
Themed Section: Science and Technology
DOI : <https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRST196154>

Studies on Plankton Diversity of Ashok Sagar Lake in Telangana
N. Naga Sameera, M. Aruna*

*Department of Botany, Telangana University, Dichpally, Nizamabad, Telangana, India
*Corresponding Author – email: drarunatu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to study the diversity of Phytoplankton of freshwater bodies in Nizamabad District and after survey Ashok Sagar lake was selected. The present work was carried out during October, 2013 to September, 2014. Ashok Sagar lake is main source of drinking water for Nizamabad and surrounding villages, It also used for agriculture and support fish culture. All the collected water samples were preserved in 4% formalin and were observed under binocular microscope for identification. Mainly four groups of planktonic algae were recorded in Ashok Sagar lake. They were Chlorophyceae, Cyanophyceae, Euglenophyceae and Bacillariophyceae. The species diversity pattern was more or less uniform throughout the study period in lake, indicating the oligotrophic nature and it is useful for human consumption.

Keywords : Phytoplankton, Ashok Sagar Lake, Diversity , Oligotrophic, Nizamabad.

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3.4.3 RP 104

IMPACT: International Journal of Research in Applied,
Natural and Social Sciences (IMPACT: IJRANSS)
ISSN (P): 2347-4580; ISSN (E): 2321-8851
Vol. 7, Issue 2, Feb 2019, 47-50
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**TRADITION OF DIVERSIFIED WILD EDIBLE FRUIT PLANTS IN ANANTHAGIRI
RESERVE FOREST AREA OF VIKARABAD DISTRICT, TELANGANA**

N. Ramakrishna¹ & P. Sureshbabu²

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Received: 07 Feb 2019 Accepted: 13 Feb 2019 Published: 21 Feb 2019

ABSTRACT

The paper deals with 19 species of wild edible fruits eaten in various ways by the tribal and other people living in and around Ananthagiri reserve forest area and few of the recorded species are already known for their edible purpose, however the uses of some taxa or uncommon.

KEYWORDS: Ethno Botany, Wild Edible Fruits, Ananthagiri Reserve Forest, Telangana

INTRODUCTION

India is the second largest country in the world in respect to the human population. Over 600 communities are covered under 300 ethnic groups residing in about 6000 villages of India in different forests and vegetation types these ethnic communities have acquired good knowledge about play a significant role in the rural economy of India by providing nutrient food supplement and also generating side income for the poor people. Fruits collected by them from natural forests

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1/19/2022

3.4.3 RP 105

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https://lppcollegerisod.ac.in/uploads/7_03272021101856.pdf

1 of 7

Page view | Read aloud | Add text

International Journal of Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies (IJIMS), 2020, Vol 7, No.2,65-71. 65

Available online at <http://www.ijims.com>
ISSN - (Print): 2519 – 7908 ; ISSN - (Electronic): 2348 – 0343
IF:4.335; Index Copernicus (IC) Value: 60.59; Peer-reviewed Journal

Traditional Study of Some Medicinal Plants of Leguminaceae Family In Adilabad District, Telangana State, India

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2. Department of Botany, Late Pushpadevi Patil Arts & Science College, Risod, Dist. Washim, Maharashtra -444 506
* Corresponding Author: N. Ramakrishna

Abstract
Tribal medicinal practices of plant crude drugs for various ailments recorded from Adilabad District, Telangana State are presented. 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. The plants of Adilabad District in Telangana region are well known for their medicinal properties. Several of the 31 Leguminous plants species presented in this paper need special attention on account of their restricted availability, threatened status and Ethnobotanical significance. This is of crucial importance in planning any meaningful conservation strategy. The medicinal plants in Adilabad District are distributed in a wide range of habitats including, forests, grassy localities, field margins, way side / roadside etc.

Keywords: - Medicinal plants, Adilabad, Leguminaceae, Tribal

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12:01 PM
1/19/2022

3.4.3 RP 106

The image shows a screenshot of a PDF document viewer. The browser address bar displays the URL <https://www.ijedr.org/papers/IJEDR1901041.pdf>. The document content includes the following text:

ISSN: 2455-2631 © January 2019 IJEDR | Volume 4, Issue 1

A STUDY OF SOME SACRED PLANTS IN ANANTHAGIRI RESERVE FOREST OF VIKARABAD DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE

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¹Department of Botany, SAP College, Vikarabad, Ranga Reddy Dist, Telangana State, India

Abstract: Sacred groves are the pockets of almost climax vegetation. Preserved on religious grounds. They are located in the remote tribal areas. There are many plants grown near the temples, which are regarded as the sacred plants by different ethnic groups of the country. Sacred groves are not only the sacred ecosystems functioning as a rich repository of nature's unique biodiversity, but also a product of the socio - ecological philosophy that our fore fathers have been cherishing since days. In India, from time immemorial, the concept of conservation of nature has been carefully woven in to the various religious beliefs and customs. Sacred groves are significant also in tracing the past history area they act as model for social forestry, as they help in finding out the species composition in particular geographical area. The groves replicate the situation of the natural forest to a considerable. Sacred groves are also the home of many medicinal plants which not only help in curing several diseases of the rural population but also keep alive the heritage of traditional system of Indian medicine. Tribal folklore is rich in Magico-religious beliefs and taboos. Sacred groves are ancient natural sanctuaries that have supported the growth of several interesting and rare species of flora and fauna of the past. In the district many centers are considered under sacred grove category.

Keywords: Sacred groves, local communities, Vikarabad district

INTRODUCTION

Sacred groves are small groves that vary in size from a few hectares to a few kilometers protected by local communities as being the sacred residences of local deities and sites for religio - cultural rituals. There are about 14,000 sacred groves. In India various Gods and Goddesses are worshipped in Hindu religion throughout India, various plant parts like bark, twigs, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds are offered to Gods. There are many plants grown near the temples, which are regarded as the sacred plants by different

At the bottom of the screenshot, the Windows taskbar is visible, showing the search bar with the text "Type here to search", the taskbar icons for various applications, and the system tray with the date and time "12:03 PM 1/19/2022".

3.4.3 RP 107

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the IJS DR website. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.ijedr.org/viewpaperforall.php?paper=IJS DR1901041>. The website header includes the IJS DR logo, the journal title "International Journal of Scientific Development and Research - IJS DR (An International Open Access Journal)", the ISSN number "2455-2631", and a "Submit Paper Online" button. A navigation menu contains links for Home, About Us, Author Related, Editorial Board, Research Area, Current Issue, Publication Archive, FAQ, and Contact Us. The main content area is titled "Published Paper Details" and features a sidebar on the left with "Call For Paper" information (Issue: January 2022, Volume 7 | Issue 1, Impact factor: 5.47) and "Imp Links for Author" (Publication Guidelines, Publication Charges, Pay Publication Charges, Track Paper, Hardcopy and DOI, Sample Paper Format, Copyright Form). The central section displays the paper's title "ASTUDY OF SOME SACRED PLANTS IN ANANTHAGIRI RESERVE FOREST OF VIKARABAD DISTRICT TELANGANA", authors "N Ramakrishna , P suresh babu", unique ID "IJS DR1901041", and publication details "Volume 4 Issue 1, January-2019". The abstract describes sacred groves as pockets of climax vegetation with religious significance, serving as models for social forestry and biodiversity conservation. The keywords are "Sacred groves, local communities, Vikarabad district". On the right sidebar, there are buttons for "Track Paper", "Track Submitted Paper", "Important Links", "Call For Paper", "Join As Reviewer", and "Conference Proposal" with a "CLICK HERE For Conference Pproposal" link. At the bottom right, there is an ISSN logo and a watermark for "Activate Windows". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar, taskbar icons, and system tray with the time "12:06 PM" and date "1/19/2022".

3.4.3 RP 108

Browser tabs: IJSDR1901041.pdf, Welcome to IJSDR, Hindi 2019

Address bar: https://gdcts.cgg.gov.in/Uploads/GalleryFolders/130/Criteria%203/58071.pdf

Page 1 of 3

Navigation: Page view, Read aloud, Add text

भाषा, साहित्य एवं भारतीय संस्कृति : वैश्विक परिदृश्य
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संदेश

बहुधा बोलिज्म एवं कला महाविद्यालय तथा 'हिन्दी है हम विरव शैली में', हैदराबाद के संयुक्त प्रयास से आयोजित हो रहे थे दिवसीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय 'हिन्दी संघोष' का समाचार पत्र मुझे अपना प्रस्ताव है। संघोषों का विषय 'हिन्दी भाषा, साहित्य एवं भारतीय संस्कृति, वैश्विक परिदृश्य' अपना राष्ट्रीय व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय है।

हमारे विद्वान और संस्कृति का प्रमुख अंग हिन्दी भाषा है और भाषा रूपा माता को सुका और संरक्षण के साथ साथ व व्यापक प्रयोग से ही हम हिन्दी भाषा को जीवन रख सकते, हमें ये यय नहीं हो सकता। हिन्दी भाषा को आज के समय अनुकूल विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को भी भाषा बनाना सबसे बड़ी प्राथमिकता होने चाहिए। ऐसा किये वीर हम वैश्विक स्तर पर हिन्दी भाषा को नही अपना पाएँगे और आज के युवकों से नही जुड़ पाएँगे। इस दिशा में सामूहिक पहल हो और इस तरह के संघोषों के माध्यम से भविष्य की रक्षाति वय हो।

संघोषों से जुड़े सभी भाषा प्रेमी देवियों और सज्जनों को धन्यवाद की शुभकामना।

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3.4.3 RP 109

33. వ్యవస్థాపక కమిషన్ - కమిషన్ రచన	- కేవలం గాన	115
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ప్రథమ కలహం కథలో **"కరుణ రసం"**

ప్రథమ కలహం అంటే, వారసులుగా వచ్చే రసంను తో తీసుకు వెళ్ళాం. అంటే ప్రథమ కలహం అంటే, వారసులుగా వచ్చే రసంను తో తీసుకు వెళ్ళాం. అంటే ప్రథమ కలహం అంటే, వారసులుగా వచ్చే రసంను తో తీసుకు వెళ్ళాం. అంటే ప్రథమ కలహం అంటే, వారసులుగా వచ్చే రసంను తో తీసుకు వెళ్ళాం.

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3.4.3 RP 110

The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs: 'Telugu 2019' and '58084.pdf'. The address bar shows the URL: <https://gdcts.cgg.gov.in/Uploads/GalleryFolders/130/Criteria%203/58084.pdf>. The document content is as follows:

DST Sponsored National Conference on Recent Advancements on Computer Science (CONRACS 2019)- 26 to 28 July 2019

Wireless Sensor Networks: Applications and challenges

**Dr.G.Rajitha Devi., Asst.prof in Computer Science
Government Degree College HayathNagar, Hyderabad.**

Abstract

This paper describes the concept of sensor networks which has been made viable by the convergence of micro-electro-mechanical systems technology, wireless communications and digital electronics. First, the sensing tasks and the potential sensor networks applications are explored, and a review of factors influencing the design of sensor networks is provided. Then, the communication architecture for sensor networks is outlined, and the algorithms and protocols developed for each layer in the literature are explored. Open research issues for the realization of sensor networks are also discussed.

Keywords

Wireless sensor networks, Ad hoc networks, Application layer, Transport layer, Networking layer, Routing Data link layer, Medium access control, Error control, Physical layer, Power aware protocols

Introduction to Wireless Networks

A Wireless sensor network can be defined as a network of devices that can communicate the information gathered from a monitored field through wireless links. The data is forwarded through multiple nodes, and with a gateway, the data is connected to other networks like [wireless](#)

Activate Windows
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The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar, taskbar icons for various applications, and the system tray with the date and time: 12:12 PM, 1/19/2022.

3.4.3 RP 111

Review Article

International Journal of Political Science
Volume 5 Number 2, July - December 2019
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21088/ijpos.2454.9371.5219.2>

Demand for Smaller States in India

K Kamala

Abstract

The demands for smaller States in India. If we go back to history of Political Science where the Greek Philosopher Plato suggested a State should have a population of 5040, Rousseau enough to make an ideal State 10,000. Significantly, the necessity of new States and their local importance should be analyzed. The historical institutionalism framework also helps to explain why over time State borders have become less stable and subject to change in some parts of the federation and not in others. Borders, understood as a form of institution, rest on the notion that they are a critical element influencing competition among groups. Struggles over the size and shape of the State are part of the 'rules of the game': which interests are legitimate, what resources can be mobilized, the questions that are open for debate, and how these change.

In a complex country like India with a huge diversity, all efforts should be made to integrate the people in the national mainstream. No Indian should think of himself/herself belonging to a particular State or region and should think of being only an Indian. Creating the new States on the basis of the distinct cultures of their people in the region serves only to create and foster artificial barriers among the people. This is undesirable for the future of India in the long run. Secondly, where the demand for new States has been raised on the issue of development, study should be conducted whether creation of the new State would promote faster development or whether the new State would be perennially dependent on the central government can carry out uniform development of all the States in India, there would be no incentive for demanding a new State on the issue of development and the time and energy that is being wasted on the demand for new Statehood will be saved.

Keywords: Government; Uniform development; Smaller state; Reorganization; TRS.

How to cite this article:
K Kamala. Demand for Smaller States in India. International Journal of Political Science 2019;5(2):97-108.

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UGC Approved Journal No. 42560

జూలై 2019
Vol. 16, Issue: 6(2), June - 2019.
ISSN No.: 2458-4702 - RII No. APTEL/2003/12253

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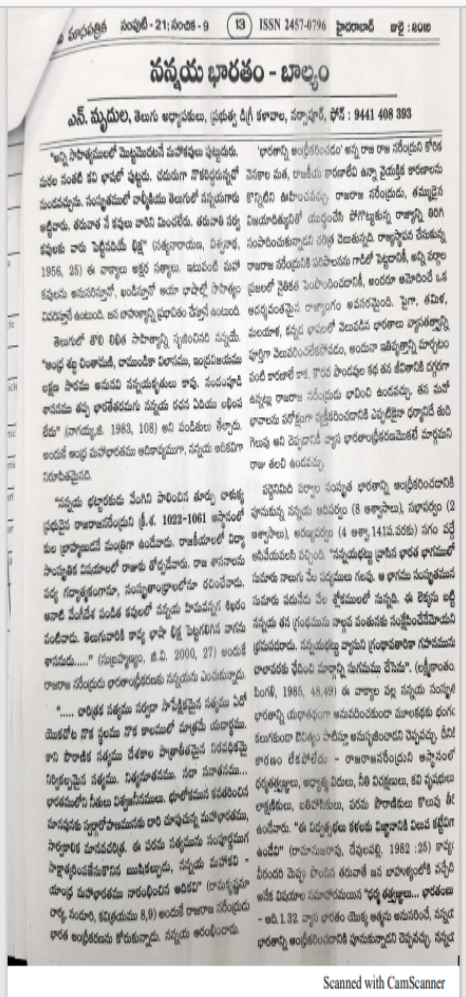
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A No.: 2456-4702 - RNI No. APTEL/2003/12293

BHAWAVEENA SPECIAL EDITION
UGC Approved Journal No. 42800

నానారసాభ్యుదయోల్లాసము

-డా. ఎన్. మృదులు, నహదాచార్యులు, తెలుగు విభాగం, ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, పల్నాటి, మెదక్ జిల్లా, తెలంగాణ.

తిక్కన రామాయణ, మహాభారతాలు చెందా రస పాఠాల్లో ప్రత్యేకతలను కలిగి ఉంటాయి. అందునా మహాభారతానికి అగ్రస్థానం తిక్కన మహాభారతంలో చేసిన రస ప్రయోగాలను ప్రధానంగా మూడు రకాలుగా గుర్తించవచ్చు.

1. ఏకరస ప్రయోగాలు
2. ద్విరస ప్రయోగాలు
3. చాపరస ప్రయోగాలు

1. ఏకరస ప్రయోగాలు :
మహాభారతంలో ఏకరస ప్రయోగాలు తక్కువే అయినా ఆ ప్రయోగాలలో తిక్కన విలక్షణతను సాధించాడు. వాటిని పరిశీలించినట్లయితే ప్రముఖంగా ఐదు రకాలు అని భావించవచ్చు.

1.1 శృంగారం : 1.2 కరుణం
1.3 రాధ్రం : 1.4 వీరం
1.5 దీర్ఘశృం

1.1 శృంగారం :
తిక్కన ఎంచుకున్న మహాభారత ఇతివృత్తం శృంగార రసపాఠాలను అనుకూలంగా లేకపోయినప్పటికీ, శృంగార భావాల తలపాతలో రసప్రయోగం చేశాడు. 'కంగిలు గేలితో గిరింది... యుద్ధమత శ్రీవనములకు నలవరింతు' (విరా. II 310). శీవకువి మనసులో కెక్కిన శృంగార భావాలను తిక్కన పై పద్యంలో ప్రకటించాడు. ప్రతివాయకుని పరంగా వర్ణించబడిన ఈ శృంగారం ఆభాసగా నిలుస్తుంది.

1.2 కరుణం :
తిక్కన కరుణ రసప్రయోగం. కరుణ రసాన్ని విరాట పర్యం మొదటి దశలో తిక్కన ప్రస్తావించాడు. 'కరుణారసము వొంగి తొలిచి దాచున...' (విరా. II 12) అని కరుణారస ప్రతిని పక్షీకరించాడు. మహాభారత యుద్ధానంతరం శ్రీ

పర్యంలో తిక్కన వర్ణించిన కరుణ రసం అప్పుడంక సార్వం కావది.

1.3 రాధ్రం :
తిక్కన రీతిని ప్రస్తావనలో అతరంగా ప్రయోగించే రసం - రాధ్రం. శీవవర పుట్టంలో అక్కడ గుంటుగా సాగిన మల్లయుద్ధంలో తిక్కన రాధ్రాన్ని అభివ్యంజించాడు. 'తగిదిన నడుగులు దిరలె... రాధ్రవృద్ధిచెందుచోడు రులకు వెళ్లనముగ' (విరా. II 347). రాధ్రరస మన: ప్రవృత్తులలో ఒకటికొకడు అసామ్యలైతామోని తిక్కన వర్ణించాడు. మల్లయుద్ధకల్పన అయినట్లు అవగాహనను పై పద్యం కళ్ళకు కదుకుంది.

1.4 వీరం :
మహాభారత ఇతివృత్తం అదిమంది అంతం పడు పీఠరసాన్ని అగ్రయుంతుకొని పొంది. అందుకు దీప్యత్రోణ, కళ్ళ, కంఠ, సాస్త్రక పర్వాలు పూర్తి స్థాయి ఉదాహరణలుగా నిలుస్తాయి. 'కల్పనారావనంకమున వొప్పింది... వెళ్ళుదుగు గాని యనదుగా శీత దివి' (దీప్య. 1.272) యుద్ధరంగంలో అభిమన్యుడు చెలరేగి పోతున్న తీరును పై పద్యం తెలుపుతుంది. అదా సందర్భంలో యుద్ధరంగాన్ని అడుగుదూరా తన యుద్ధ వైఖణ్ణాన్ని పీఠరసంత మేళవించి వర్ణించాడు.

1.5 దీర్ఘశృం :
కురుక్షేత్ర సంగ్రామానంతరం గాంధారి మౌనం యుద్ధ భూమి - 'పైపైలు గండలు పుత్రీకా... పుత్రులు లును మౌనము ఏకలంబుసెయ' (శ్రీ. II 9)గా ఉన్నట్టి ఈ ద్విశృం ఒక్క గుర్తుకొచ్చే దీర్ఘ ప్రభావమైనది. ఈ సందర్భం తుదా తిక్కనను యుద్ధభూమిలో ఉన్న పరిచయార్థి తెలుపుతుంది.

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International Journal of Pharmacy and Biological Sciences-IJPBS™ (2019) 9 (2): 58-65
Online ISSN: 2230-7605, Print ISSN: 2321-3272
Research Article | Biological Sciences | Open Access | MCI Approved
UGC Approved Journal

An Ethnobotanical Survey of Some Medicinal Plants used by Traditional Healers of Adilabad Dist, Telangana State

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Received: 13 Jan 2019 / Accepted: 10 Mar 2019 / Published online: 1 Apr 2019
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Abstract
The history of medicinal plants is as old as history of civilization, world over. The relevance of local herbal health traditions has not diminished despite the giant strides made in the field of modern medicine. India, a mega diverse nation, is one of the richest nations in terms of biological diversity. India owes this to its position in the tropical and subtropical latitudes. The traditional medicine industry in India mostly belongs to the small-scale category, in ethnobotanical studies, the major contribution has been in the field of medicine. A large number of ethnomedicinal information remained endemic to certain regions or people due to lack of communication. In recent the premier industrial houses have also entered the field of manufacture of ayurvedic and herbal products. In fact, modern or western medicine too is the beneficiary of herbal traditions in as much as 25% of the drugs of this class are plant-based. The major families which occupied first, and second position were Mimosaceae-12sp Euphorbiaceae-9sp, and all 149 plant species belonging to 57 families were documented and authentically identified. This bespeaks not only of the economic potential but also the sustained relevance of traditional medical science in modern times. The main aim of the survey is to prepare a ready check-list of medicinal plants present at and around Adilabad hills used by local herbalists and village folklore to cure various human and cattle ailments.

Keywords
Ethnobotanical survey, Medicinal Plants Traditional Healers, Adilabad Dist, Telangana.

INTRODUCTION
Documentation of Ethno- botanical studies of any area have attained importance due to fast depletion systems of Medicine though providing treatment quickly to many diseases but also cause deleterious side effects on human body. All these factors are

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Indian Journal of Plant Sciences ISSN: 2319-3824
An Open Access, Online International Journal Available at <http://www.cibtech.org/jps.htm>
2019 Vol. 8(3) July-September, pp.23-39/Ramakrishna and Singh

Review Article

**A REVIEW ARTICLE -
“ETHNOBOTANICAL USES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN ADILABAD
DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE, INDIA”**
N Ramakrishna¹ and DSR Rajender Singh²
¹Department of Botany, Govt Degree College Begumpet, Hyderabad,
Telangana State, India
²Department of Botany, Govt Degree & PG College Kairthabad, Hyderabad
*Author for Correspondence: nagilla_ramakrishna@yahoo.co.in

ABSTRACT
The present study is aimed at the preparation of an inventory of plants and their medicinal uses practiced by tribals in Adilabad district, related to the traditional medicinal practices of local tribal communities such as Kolams, Naikpods, Pardhans, Gonds, Thotis, Chenchus and Mathuras. We estimated that only one percent of the forest area is explored, 7% under explored and 92 % forest flora has not been explored. In the above context the author has taken up an in depth survey of Medicinal Plants which are endemic and unique to this district. The present study deals with ethnic methods of “art of healing” practiced by tribals such as Kolams, Naikpods, Pardhans, Gonds, Thotis, Chenchus and Mathuras of Adilabad district.

Keywords: Tribal medicine system, Adilabad, Tribal Community, Art of Healing

INTRODUCTION
Since time immemorial human beings have been using plants for their survival and development. In the beginning they were food gatherers and hunters of food, but subsequently concentrated on plants that are useful for other purposes, such as for shelter, health care and artifact. The understanding of the use of plants for food, health care, shelter, agriculture and other purposes got accumulated over generations as traditional knowledge. The indigenous people of various regions have developed their own way of using plants for their health care and following their own culture, customs, folk songs and food habits. This

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Indian Journal of Plant Sciences ISSN: 2319-3824
An Open Access, Online International Journal Available at <http://www.cibtech.org/jps.htm>
2019 Vol. 8(4) October-December, pp.13-17/Ramakrishna and Rajani

Research Article

ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS USED IN TOUCH THERAPY AT ADILABAD DISTRICT OF TELANGANA STATE

***N. Ramakrishna¹ and A. Rajani²**

¹Department of Botany, Govt. Degree College (W) Begumpet, Hyderabad, Telangana State, India

²Department of Botany, Raja Bahadur Venkata Ram Reddy Women's College, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad, Telangana State, India

*Author for Correspondence: nagilla.ramakrishna@yahoo.co.in

ABSTRACT

Plants used by tribals in touch therapy have been enumerated. Touch therapy is an old practice among the tribals and other rural people in district of Telangana state. In this therapy locally available plant species are used for the prevention of the diseases. Adilabad is known for its significant forests and Adivasi forest dwellers which include various tribal communities existing since centuries and has a strong social, historical and cultural back ground. The tribal community of Adilabad district includes primarily Kolams, Naikpods, Pardhans, Gonds, Thotis, Chenchus and Mathuras were contacted and the information on 40 species belonging to 30 families from different pockets was documented. This knowledge has not been recorded earlier from the reported site.

Keywords: Ethnomedicine, Touch therapy, Tribals, Adilabad

INTRODUCTION

Touch therapy is an interesting method of treatment of ailments practiced by, among others, the Kolams, Naikpods, Pardhans, Gonds, Thotis, Chenchus and Mathuras tribals of Adilabad. The tribals believe that when a plant or plant part is made to touch the body or placed near the

3.4.3 RP 122

IMPACT: International Journal of Research in Applied,
Natural and Social Sciences (IMPACT: IJRANSS)
ISSN (P): 2347-4580; ISSN (E): 2321-4851
Vol. 8, Issue 2, Feb 2020, 1-12
© Impact Journals

TRADITIONAL BOTANICAL KNOWLEDGE OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS OF ANANTAGIRI HILLS IN VIKARABAD, VIKARABAD DISTRICT, TELANGANA STATE, INDIA

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Received: 29 Feb 2020 Accepted: 04 Feb 2020 Published: 19 Feb 2020

ABSTRACT

India is endowed with a rich biological heritage. It has more than 53 million tribal people under 300 tribal communities, constituting about 8% of the total population of the country. The tribal knowledge regarding the uses of plants for various purposes indicates their general awareness and intimate dependence on the surrounding. The relevance of local herbal health traditions have not diminished despite the giant strides made in the field of modern medicine. The most surprising fact is that, even today, 75% of the world population belonging to developing countries are still dependent on traditional medicine for their care. Anantagiri Forest constitutes an important, non-renewable living resource. So there is an urgent need to protect the rich biological diversity and heritage of Anantagiri forest. Proper measures must be taken by the government to utilize the rich resources without harming the environment. The present study is aimed at knowing about the rich medicinal plants present in and around Anantagiri hills used by local herbalists and village folklore to cure various human ailments. The major families which occupied first and second position were Mimosaceae-12 and Euphorbiaceae-9p, and all 149 plant species belonging to 57 families were documented and authentically identified.

KEYWORDS: Biodiversity of Anantagiri Hills, Rangareddy District, Human Medicine, Telangana

INTRODUCTION

The very name Ethno botany indicates that it is an interdisciplinary science. The word "ethno" means a group of people

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International Journal of Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies (IJIMS), 2020, Vol 7, No.2,65-71. 65

Available online at <http://www.ijims.com>
ISSN - (Print): 2519 – 7908 ; ISSN - (Electronic): 2348 – 0343
IF:4.335; Index Copernicus (IC) Value: 60.59; Peer-reviewed Journal

Traditional Study of Some Medicinal Plants of Leguminaceae Family In Adilabad District, Telangana State, India

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2. Department of Botany, Late Pushpadevi Patil Arts & Science College, Risod, Dist. Washim, Maharashtra -444 506
* Corresponding Author: N. Ramakrishna

Abstract
Tribal medicinal practices of plant crude drugs for various ailments recorded from Adilabad District, Telangana State are presented. 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. The plants of Adilabad District in Telangana region are well known for their medicinal properties. Several of the 31 Leguminous plants species presented in this paper need special attention on account of their restricted availability, threatened status and Ethnobotanical significance. This is of crucial importance in planning any meaningful conservation strategy. The medicinal plants in Adilabad District are distributed in a wide range of habitats including, forests, grassy localities, field margins, way side / roadside etc.

Keywords: - Medicinal plants, Adilabad, Leguminaceae, Tribal

Introduction

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WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
Volume 8, Issue 7, 1395-1401 Research Article SJIF Impact Factor 7.421
ISSN 2278 - 4357

**ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF
BUTEA MONOSPERMA (LAM.) TAUB.**

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Khammam, Telangana State, India.

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Article Received on
17 May 2019,
Revised on 08 June 2019,
Accepted on 29 June 2019
DOI: 10.20959/wjpps20197-14176

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Telangana State, India.

ABSTRACT
The present study was carried out, to evaluate the antioxidant activity of ethanolic leaf extract of *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. Free radicals are generated during oxidative stress. The antioxidant potential of ethanolic leaf extract was assessed by DPPH (2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) free radical scavenging assay method. The phytochemical constituents such as flavonoids present in the leaf extract attributes to the antioxidant activity. The antioxidants prevent the deleterious effects of free radicals.

KEYWORDS: *Butea monosperma* ethanolic extract, Antioxidant activity, DPPH (2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl).

INTRODUCTION
Medicinal plants serve as a potential source of drug. There is a growing interest in use of

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WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
Volume 8, Issue 7, 1139-1147 Research Article SJIF Impact Factor 7.421
ISSN 2278 - 4357

EVALUATION OF HYPOLIPIDEMIC ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF *BUTEA MONOSPERMA* (LAM.) TAUB. IN ALLOXAN INDUCED DIABETIC RATS

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²Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Government Degree College for Women, Khammam, Telangana State, India.

Article Received on 06 May 2019,
Revised on 26 May 2019,
Accepted on 17 June 2019
DOI: 10.20959/wjpps20197-14175

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ABSTRACT
The present study was carried out, to investigate the hypolipidemic activity of the ethanolic leaf extract of *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub. The lipid profile of the diabetic rats was investigated after administration of ethanolic leaf extract daily for 45 days. The ethanolic leaf extract of *Butea monosperma* at doses of 250mg/kg and 500mg/kg body weight reduced serum cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, triglycerides, SGPT, SGOT levels and improved HDL cholesterol compared to diabetic control group.

KEYWORDS: *Butea monosperma*, Hypolipidemic activity, Cholesterol, Triglycerides, HDL, LDL.


INTRODUCTION

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Journal of Applicable Chemistry
2019, 8 (4): 1548-1555
(International Peer Reviewed Journal)



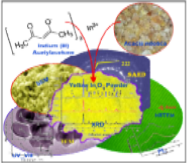
Interactions of Green Synthesized Indium Oxide (In_2O_3) Nanofluids with Bovine Serum Albumin Protein

KanchanaLatha Chitturi¹, Aparna Yarrama^{1*}, Jinsub Park², Dayakar Thatikayala³, Ramchander Merugu³ and S. Ramkumar⁴

1. Department of Physics, Nampally, Hyderabad-500001, Telangana, **INDIA**
2. Department of Electronic Engineering, Hanyang University, Seoul 133-791, Republic of **KOREA**
3. Department of Bio Chemistry, Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda-508254, Telangana, **INDIA**
4. Department of Physics, BVRIET, Hyderabad-500001, Telangana, **INDIA**
Email: profyparna@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
A two-step method which is cost-effective and reliable was used to prepare stable Indium oxide nanofluids by dispersing biosynthesized Indium oxide nanoparticles in ethylene glycol base fluid with a surfactant PVP and Albumin Protein. The precursors Indium (III) Acetylacetonate and Gum Acacia were used for obtaining Indium oxide nanoparticles. The obtained stable nanofluids of Indium Oxide were characterized by Spectroscopy and Microscopy for determining the morphology, size and chemical composition. For different volume concentrations of PVP, the thermophysical properties were studied. It was observed that the effect of PVP and Albumin protein has played a major role on magnitude and behavior of thermal conductivity enhanced about 30% and the decrement in viscosity for 3% volume concentration with that of base fluid at the same temperature.

Graphical Abstract



Keywords: Biosynthesis, In_2O_3 nano fluid, PVP, Albumin, Thermophysical properties, TEM, SEM and EDAX.

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ICMPC-2019

Green Fabrication And Characterization Of $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SnO}_2$ Nanocomposite From Acacia Gum

B shanti sree^a,Aparna Yaramma Reddy^b,B Srinivasa Rao^c,Kanchana latha Chittur ^{*}

^aDepartment of Physics,Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad,Telangana,India

^bDepartment of Physics,ANUH,CEH,Kakatiya,Hyderabad,Telangana,India

^cDepartment of CSE,Gokaraju Rangaraju Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad,Telangana,India

^{*}Department of Physics, Indira Priyadarshini Govt. Degree College Nampally, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Abstract

This study demonstrate the green synthesis of $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SnO}_2$ Nanocomposite using acacia gum as capping agent. The precursors used were Indium (III) acetylacetonate, Tin(IV) Bis (acetylacetonate) dichloride and acacia gum. The particles thereby obtained were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD)to calculate average particle size and analyzed the calcinations temperature by TGDTA.The morphological analysis and chemical composition were bring off by scanning electron microscopy(SEM/EDX).Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR)spectroscopy is used for analyzing the functional groups which is involved in the reaction, Zeta potential to know the stability. Optical properties were carried by UV-Visible spectroscopy (UV-Vis) to analyze the absorption patterns and energy gap.

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Selectio and peer-review under responsibility of the 9th International Conference of Materials Processing and Characterization, ICMPC-2019

Keywords: $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SnO}_2$ Nanocomposite; Acacia gum; Green synthesis;characterization

1. Introduction

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International Journal of Statistics and Systems
ISSN 0973-2675 Volume 11, Number 2 (2016), pp. 111-114
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<http://www.ripublication.com>

Reliability Testing

Dr. D Sharada Devi
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:

Tests conducted during the design stage:

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RNI Title Code: TELENG/2017/74418 ISSN: 2581-6322

	SPWI JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL WELFARE (A Multi Disciplinary Peer-Reviewed Bi-Quarterly Social Science Research Journal) Volume : 2 Issue : 1 January-March 2019 An ISO 9001-2015 Certified
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**DEFENCE STRATEGY IN NDA GOVERNMENT:
AN OVERVIEW**

	Dr. G. Narsimulu Asst. Prof of Public Administration, Government Degree College, Gajwel, Siddipet, Telangana State
---	--

Abstract: *Narendra Modi became the PM in 2014. Modi's legislative agenda has been dominated by the news of defence acquisitions, participation in war games, defence budgets, etc. The present paper focused on the different strategies led by the NDA Government.*

Key Words: *Defence Reaction with world countries, Defence Budget, Strategies*

Introduction

After Independence, India did not pay much heed to the military. Pandit Nehru thought that defence expenditure is unnecessary and is imperialist. Whereas India's neighbor China gave a lot of attention to this aspect. Some think that he was also scared of giving too much power to the military after he saw the coups happening in Pakistan. Narendra Modi is different in this manner. He believes in the power of the military. He is absolutely right in believing that as long as a country has a strong military, diplomacy will never fail.

Nirmala Sitharaman, in her address to the Lok Sabha recently, presented some

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**International Journal of Innovative Research in Science,
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Visit: www.ijrset.com
Vol. 8, Issue 2, February 2019

**Production Analytics of Certain Crops of
India**

G. Sunitha¹, K. Sampath Kumar², S. A. Jyothi Rani³, V.V. Haragopal⁴
Assistant Professor, Department of Statistics, Vivekananda Govt. Degree College, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad,
Telangana, India¹
Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Statistics, Telangana University, Dichpally, Nizamabad, Telangana, India²
Assistant Professor, Department of Statistics, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India³
Professor, Department of Mathematics, BITS Pilani, Hyderabad Campus, Jawaharnagar, Shamirpet, Telangana, India⁴

ABSTRACT: Agriculture is the most important occupation for most of the Indian families and has a significant role in Indian economy. It is the primary sector towards GDP growth. In India, agriculture contributes about 18% of total GDP. Agricultural growth has direct impact on poverty eradication; it is an important factor in containing inflation; raising farm wages and employment generation. In this paper a study has been undertaken to evaluate the production of certain cash crops viz., Chillies, Maize, Millet, Rice and Wheat in India by using different statistical models like ARIMA and Regression and comparing them with Artificial Neural Network Models (ANNs) to highlight which procedure fits well with the secondary data. The data analytics has been carried out by using secondary data available from www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QC. In this study Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) are evaluated for ARIMA, Regression and ANN models, then comparison of these methodologies are evaluated, for Chillies, Maize and Rice crops. ANN is performing better than the traditional statistical models viz., ARIMA and Regression while for Millets and Wheat crops, Regression and ARIMA respectively are performing better.

KEYWORDS: GDP, ARIMA, ANN, RMSE, MAPE

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- Page Header:** 1 of 6
- PDF Content:**
 - INFOKARA RESEARCH** (top left) and **ISSN NO: 1021-9056** (top right)
 - Title:** Secure Mining of Association Rules in Horizontally Distributed Databases
 - Authors:** K.PRANATHI¹, KALPANA PEDDINENI²
 - Affiliations:**
 - ¹ ASST.PROF, DEPT OF IT, CMR ENGINEERING COLLEGE, HYDERABAD
 - ² LECTURER IN COMPUTERS GDCW, BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD
 - Abstract:**

Data mining is the most fast growing area today which is used to extract important knowledge from large data collections but often these collections are divided among several parties. Privacy liability may prevent the parties from directly sharing the data and some types of information about the data. In this project we propose a protocol for secure mining of association rules in horizontally distributed databases. The current integral protocol is that of Kantarcioglu and Clifton well known as K&C protocol. This protocol is based on an unsecured distributed version of the Apriori algorithm named as Fast Distributed Mining (FDM) algorithm of Cheung et al. The main ingredients in our protocol are two novel secure multi-party algorithms one that computes the union of private subsets that each of the interacting players hold and another that tests the whether an element held by one player is included in a subset held by another. This protocol offers enhanced privacy with respect to the earlier protocols. In addition, it is not complicated and is importantly more effectual in terms of communication cost, communication rounds and computational cost.
 - Keywords:** Security, Privacy, Data Mining, Frequent Item sets, Association Rules, multi-party
 - INTRODUCTION:**

Data mining can extract important knowledge from large data collections but sometimes these collections are split among
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International Journal of Academic Research
ISSN: 2348-7666; Vol.7, Issue-4 April, 2020
Impact Factor: 6.023; Email: drfvrmana@yahoo.co.in

Study on Algal Diversity of two fresh water bodies of Hyderabad with reference to Assessment of water quality using Algal Indices

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² Department of Botany, AV College of Arts, Sciences and Commerce, Hyderabad
³ Department of Botany, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Abstract

A study on Algal characterization of two lakes of Hyderabad viz. Safilguda Lake and Pedda Cheruvu for a period of two years was made, to find the occurrence of specific taxa that serve as indicator taxa of specific ecological conditions. The present paper highlights assessment of water quality of these two lakes using Algal pollution indices based on the algal community of these water bodies. Phytoplankton diversity of two lakes revealed the presence of 165 algal species that belong to 69 genera. Chlorophyceae was observed to be the highly diversified group, represented by 52 species belong to 30 genera and Dinophyceae was poorly represented with 6 species belonging to 3 genera. Palmer (1969) algal indices have been applied to rate water samples for high or low organic pollution. Pollution index of algal species there is 'Theoretical maximum organic pollution' in Pedda Cheruvu and 'Lack of organic pollution' in Safilguda Lake. The study conducted on Safilguda Lake was carried out after the Lake restoration, an attempt has been made to compare the present status with previous studies which were carried out before restoration to assess the lake water quality over the years.

Keywords: Phytoplankton, Algal index, Bioindicators, Pedda Cheruvu, Safilguda Lake,

1. Introduction

Algae, one of the most diverse groups of living organisms are distributed in different types of water habitats and play and taken for calculation of water quality and it acts as an important tool to determine the drinking water quality in urban, rural and industrial area. is

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International Journal of Academic Research
ISSN: 2348-7666; Vol.6, Issue-10, November, 2019
Impact Factor: 6.023 drtvramana@yahoo.co.in



Seasonal influence of physico - chemical parameters on Algal diversity of an urban lake in Hyderabad, India

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Abstract

Limnological studies of an urban lake, Nadimi Cheruvu, Hyderabad were carried out monthly over a period of two years. The present paper highlights seasonal variation between various physico-chemical parameters and their influence on algal diversity and distribution in this water body. During the study period, the algal flora fluctuated between 31,000 nos/L (in winter) - 70,300 nos/L (in summer) and phytoplankton diversity of the lake revealed the presence of 88 algal species that belongs to 41 genera. Chlorophyceae is the most dominant group while Euglenophyceae is least represented group. Chlorophyceans exhibited high multiplication in summers and low in winters. Cyanophyceae minima occurred in monsoon and its maxima in summers. Dinophyceae were recorded more in number during winter months and less during summer months. Bacillariophyceans found to be maximum in summer and minimum in monsoon season in the first year and during winter season in the second year. Pearson's correlation analysis has been calculated to find out the relative importance between physico-chemical variables and phycoflora. Chlorophyceae and Bacillariophyceae exhibited a marked degree positive correlation with water temperature, pH, TH and calcium; Dinophyceae expressed a marked degree negative correlation with water temperature; Cyanophyceae displayed a moderate degree positive correlation with DO, COD, BOD, organic matter, phosphates, nitrates, silicates, magnesium, bicarbonates, carbonates, alkalinity and EC.

Keywords: Nadimi Cheruvu, Safilguda Lake, Limnological studies, Seasonal variation

1. Introduction chemical and biological factors in aquatic

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ISSN 1076-802, Russian Journal of General Chemistry, 2019, Vol. 89, No. 3, pp. 7777-7777. © Pleiades Publishing, Ltd., 2019.

Design, Synthesis, and Anticancer Activity of Amide Derivatives of Structurally Modified Combretastatin-A4¹

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Received December 10, 2018; revised March 13, 2019; accepted March 15, 2019

Abstract—A new series of amide derivatives of structurally modified combretastatin-A4 **10a-10j** are synthesized, and their structures are confirmed by ¹H and ¹³C NMR, and mass spectral data. The products are tested for their anticancer activity towards human cancer cell lines, MCF-7 (breast), A-549 (lung), Colo-205 (colon), and A-2780 (ovarian). The compounds **10b**, **10c**, and **10d** demonstrate the most promising activity.

Keywords: combretastatin-A4, cefozopram, 1,2,4-thiadiazoles, anticancer activity

DOI: 10.1134/S107036219037777

INTRODUCTION

A vast number of heterocyclic derivatives were employed efficiently in anticancer chemotherapy [1–6]. Combretastatin-A4 (**1**), (see the figure) was isolated from South African tree *Combretum caffrum* [7, 8]. It demonstrated high antitumor activity [9, 10] and acted as vascular disrupting agent (VDA) [11]. Combretastatin-A4 has poor water solubility, high lipophilicity and was easily converted into inactive trans-isomer which made its activity lower [12, 13]. Because of stability problems, many researcher have developed double bond restricted combretastatin derivatives based on triazoles, pyrazoles, thiazoles, furanones, imidazoles, and oxazolones [14–16]. Similarly, 1,2,4-thiadiazole derivatives act as useful units in medicinal chemistry [17] and demonstrate a broad spectrum of biological activities including human leukemia [18], antidiabetic [19], anti-hypertensive [20], allosteric modulators [21], antibacterial [22], and many more. The FDA approved antibiotic cefozopram (**2**) [23] contains the 1,2,4-thiadiazole unit.

Due to the potent biological activities of combretastatin-A4 and 1,2,4-thiadiazole derivatives, we have synthesized a series of structurally modified amide derivatives that combine combretastatin-A4 and 1,2,4-thiadiazole **10a-10j**. Their structures were confirmed by ¹H and ¹³C NMR, and mass spectral data. The derivatives were tested for their activity against human cancer cell lines.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first step of synthesis of new amide derivatives of combretastatin-A4 (Scheme 1) was condensation of commercially available trimethoxyphenyl acetonitrile (**3**) with 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (**4**) in presence of TEA which gave the intermediate **5**. Its following cyclization with 4-nitrobenzothioamide (**6**) in presence of AlCl₃ led to compound **7**. The nitro group of the precursor **7** was reduced by zinc dust into the corresponding amine **8**. Coupling reaction of the letter compound **8** with a variety of substituted benzoyl chlorides **9a-9j** in presence of TEA resulted in formation of the corresponding target compounds **10a-10j**.

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