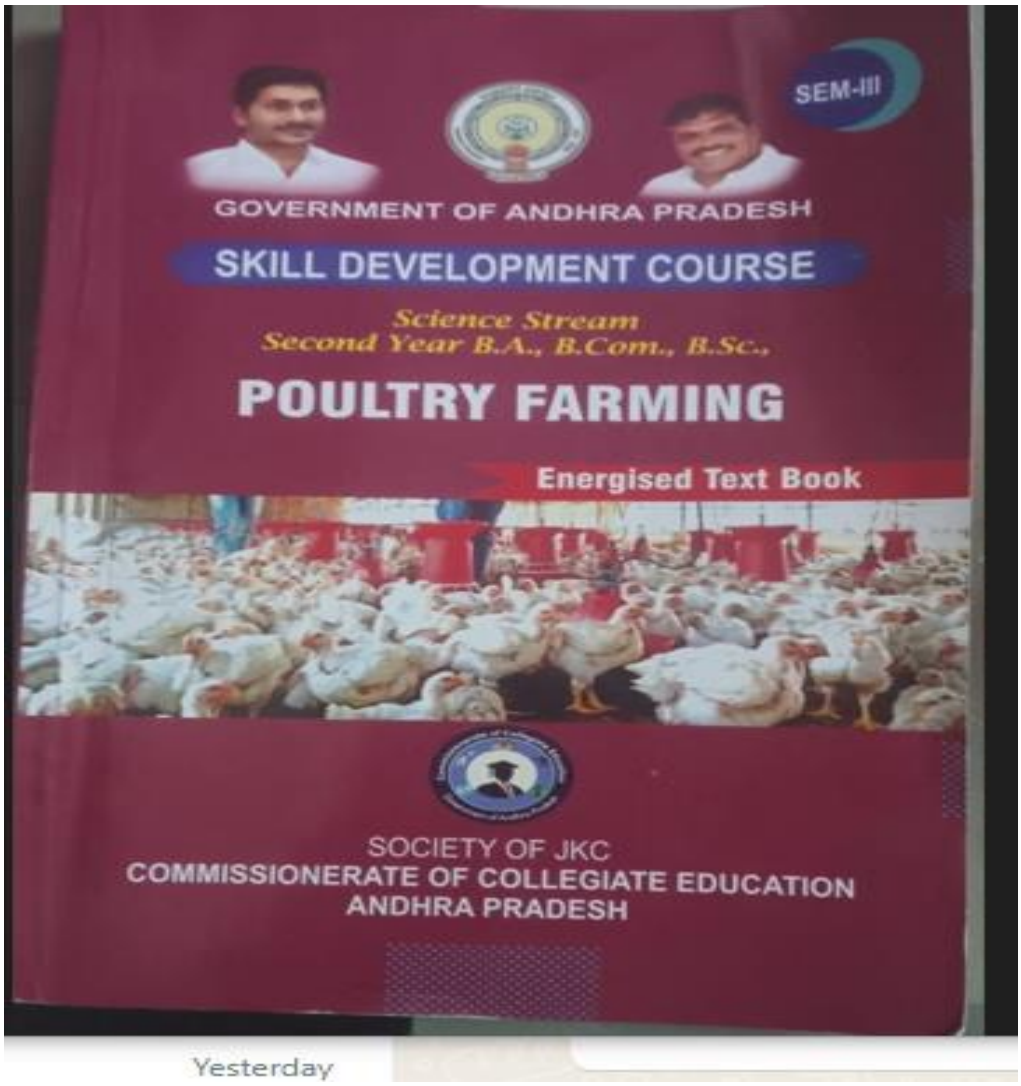
3.4.4 - Number of books and chapters in edited volumes / books published per teacher during the year

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. Skill development course-Poultry farming



SKILL DEVELOPMENT COURSE

POULTRY FARMING - SEMESTER – III

AUTHORS

S.No	Topic	Name of the Content Generator
1	1.1 General introduction to poultry farming -Definition of Poultry; Past and present scenario of poultry industry in India.	Dr. K. Jayappa Lecturer in Zoology GDC, Penukonda
2	1.2 Principles of poultry housing. Poultry houses. Systems of poultry farming.	Dr. B. Sreedevi Lecturer in Zoology GDC, Kalyanadurgam
3	1.3 Management of chicks, growers and layers. Management of Broilers	Dr P Sachi Devi Lecturer in Zoology GDC W(A), Kadapa
4	1.4 Preparation of project report for banking and insurance	G.L.N. Prasad Lecturer in Zoology GDC, Kalyanadurgam
5	2.1 Poultry feed management – Principles of feeding, Nutrient requirements for different stages of layers and broilers. Feed formulation	S.Fakrunnisa Begum Lecturer in Zoology GDC (M), Kurnool

1.3 Management of chicks, growers and layers. Management of Broilers.

Dr. P. Sachi Devi

Poultry are kept in most areas of the world to provide an acceptable form of animal protein. During the last decade, many developing countries have adopted intensive poultry production in order to meet the demand for this form of animal protein. Poultry in the industrial system are housed in confinement with the aim of creating optimal conditions of temperature and lighting and in order to manipulate day-length to maximise production.

Introduction: Four types of birds like chicks, growers, layers & broilers are commonly selected for farming. They are to be managed carefully in separate housing systems depending on their habits to obtain better profits. These birds express different types of behaviour and hence different principles of management have to be applied.

Chick is a newly hatched young baby bird. Chicks do not possess a well-developed thermo-regulatory mechanism. The day-old chicks don't possess the insulating feather coverage to protect them from chillness. The body temperature of chick is 107^0 F which is always more than the ambient temperature. It may result in the losing of body heat to the environment. So a source of heat is given by natural brooding or by Artificial brooding up to 4 weeks of age.

Important principles to be followed are

2. Environmental Pollution: a threat to human life

14. Effect of Sublethal dose of Ethion on the Detoxification Enzymes in the Kidney of Albino Rat

Dr. Suchi Devi[1]
Dr. D. Aruna Kumari[1]

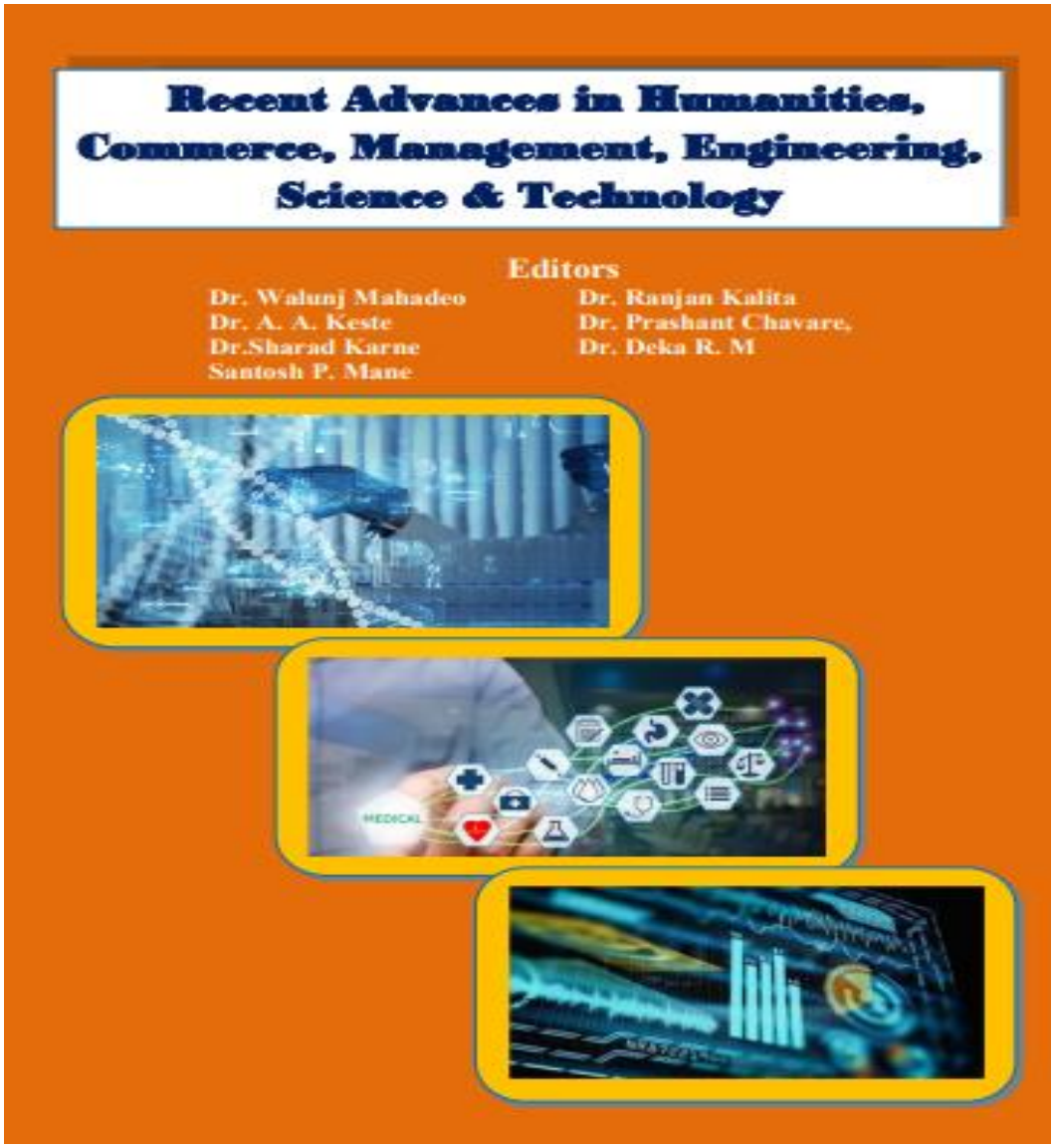
Abstract:
Ethion [[O, O,O',O'-tetraethyl S,S'-methylene bis(phosphorodithioate)]] is an organophosphorous (OP) insecticide. It was introduced seven decades ago for use on plants and animals as an insecticide, acaricide and oviside. The aim of the present study was to investigate the sublethal effect of ethion on the detoxification enzymes in the kidney of Albino rats. Adult male albino rats of Wistar strain were orally administered with Ethion (1/5th of LD50 i.e. 42mg/kg body weight) for 30 days with an interval of 48h. Animals were randomly divided into four groups. The first group served as control. Second group of animals was treated with ethion for 10 days, third and fourth groups of animals were administered for 20 days and 30 days respectively. Antioxidant enzymes namely Catalase (CAT), Superoxide dismutase (SOD), Glutathione Peroxidase (GPx) and Glutathione Reductase (GR) are the first line of defense against oxidative stress. Pesticide exposure caused inhibition of antioxidant enzymes namely SOD, CAT, GPx and GR in the kidney. Decrease in the activities of these enzymes changes the redox status of the cells. Results of the present study clearly showed days and exposure frequency-dependent decrease in the activities of CAT, SOD, GPx, and GR in the kidney.

Key words: Albino rats, Ethion, Kidney, Catalase (CAT), Superoxide Dismutase (SOD), Glutathione Peroxidase (GPx) and Glutathione Reductase (GR).

INTRODUCTION

Organophosphorus (OP) compounds have been widely used for a few decades in agriculture for crop protection and pest control, thousands of these compounds have been screened and over one hundred of them have been marketed for these purposes (Megdo et

3. Recent Advances in Humanities, Commerce, Management, Engineering, Science & Technology



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ETHION INDUCED CHANGES IN THE PROTEIN METABOLISM OF ALBINO RAT

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Abstract
Ethion[(O,O,O',O'-tetraethyl S,S'-methylene bis(phosphorodithioate))] an organophosphorous (OP) insecticide was introduced seven decades ago for use on plants and animals as an insecticide, acaricide and ovicide. The aim of present study was to investigate the sublethal effects of ethion induced alterations in protein metabolism in the liver of Albino rats. Adult male Albino rats of Wistar strain were orally administered Ethion (1/5th of LD_{50} i.e. 42mg/kg body weight) for 30 days with an interval of 48h. Animals were randomly divided into four groups. The first group served as control. Second group of animals was treated with ethion for 10 days, third and fourth groups of animals were administered for 20 days and 30 days respectively. Total proteins decreased in ethion administered groups while all the parameters studied in the present investigation showed an increase and this increase was more in 30 days when compared to 20 days and 10 days administered groups. All the parameters studied in the present investigation were severely altered in Ethion exposed Albino rats. The present study has revealed significant alterations in all the important metabolites and enzymes of protein metabolism in different tissues of Ethion exposed Albino rats. The physiological and biochemical activities in the Albino rats were completely disturbed after the oral administration of Ethion. The present study suggests that Ethion exerts its toxic effect by altering all the parameters of protein metabolism in all the vital tissues of Albino rats.

Key Words: *Albino rats, Ethion, LD_{50}, Protein Metabolism.*

Introduction

Organophosphorus (OP) compounds have been widely used for a few decades in agriculture for crop protection and pest control, thousands of these compounds have been screened and over one hundred of them have been marketed for these purposes that were approved for use in agricultural crops. Ethion is an insecticide that is used in a variety of forms and in several oil solutions and combinations with other chemicals. As a result, the acute toxicity values vary considerably. Ethion poisoning has been reported in workers harvesting grapes and

4. Recent Advances in Humanities, Commerce, Management, Engineering, Science & Technology

[redacted]

Prospects and Challenges of Organic Farming in India: A Holistic Approach

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Abstract

The prime requisite of this approach are different prospects as well as challenges of organic agriculture day-by-day for an exceptional socio-economic transformation of our nation. Therefore, we are also going to discuss, different agricultural strategies of progressing countries that is essential to be geared up for improvising productivity of land under cultivation with lower costs through rebuilding and modifying the present systems of farming in our country. In this study, we are also going to reach the demand for food quality and safety in our country and also to general consumers of the market. However, the outcome of this research also helped to find how it is the best technique to create healthy soil, plants, food and healthy environment which also aims to develop land for small-scale farmers. These analyses fundamentally explore the issues and prospects for adopting such kind of techniques in India. The findings will also led the call for organic farming in developing countries at achieving agro-ecosystems by providing and improving physical, chemical as well as biological properties of soil to build up the soil health. Sample of 197 farmers were surveyed to know the prospects and challenges of organic farming in India. Number of significant prospects and challenges of organic farming are found in India.

Keywords: Prospects, Developing, Country, Different, Healthy

I. Introduction

During the last few decades, farming has been oriented with regard to industrialization along with extremely intensive agricultural practices which aimed to ensure sufficient resources or food for human population which unfortunately, wasn't achieved (Boye & Arcand, 2013). Such type of farming practices severely damaged and caused a negative impact on our bio-diversity. The losses of bio-diversity and degradation in our own ecosystems undergo critical repercussions on the environment. To minimise and reduce such impacts organic cultivation practices came to be promoted. The stated organic farming or its production method is based on specific and precise level of yielding and the above mentioned systems have existed for a great deal of years in many different countries of the world. Agriculture being the backbone of Indian economy put forward the fact that approximately 67% of our country's

5. Prospects and Challenges of Organic Farming in India: A Holistic Approach

Chapter 12
Print ISBN: 978-93-5547-807-8, eBook ISBN: 978-93-5547-808-5

Plant Protease Inhibitors from *Abelmoschus moschatus* L. Seeds: Characterization, Inhibitory and Kinetic Studies

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DOI: 10.9734/bpi/capr/v8/3317C

ABSTRACT

Protease inhibitors have been isolated and reported in many plant species and mono-headed trypsin inhibitors are the most common type. The objective of the present study was to characterize mono-headed kunitz type trypsin inhibitors, AMTI-I and AMTI-II isolated from the seeds of *Abelmoschus moschatus* with respect to their specificity, mode of action and kinetic studies. Mono-headed inhibitors were isolated and purified following conventional methods of protein purification. Inhibitory activities of mono-headed inhibitors against various proteases of mammalian, bacterial and fungal origin has been studied. AMTI-I and AMTI-II were discovered to be serpins, with a high affinity for trypsin and a moderate affinity for porcine elastase, Staphylococcus aureus protease, and