

COUPLED FIXED AND COINCIDENCE POINT THEOREMS FOR GENERALIZED CONTRACTIONS IN METRIC SPACES WITH A PARTIAL ORDER

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Abstract. In this paper, we establish results on the existence and uniqueness of coupled common fixed point theorems and coupled coincidence fixed point theorems for such non-linear contraction mappings having a mixed monotone property in partially ordered complete metric spaces with out using continuity. Our results generalize and extend the results of V. Lakshmikantham and L. Ćirić [13], Sintunavarat and Poom Kumam [16].

Keywords: coupled fixed point, coupled coincidence point, mixed monotone property, partially ordered set.

1. Introduction

Recently V. Lakshmikantham and L. Ćirić [13] generalized the concept of coupled fixed point theorems for non-linear contractions in partially ordered metric spaces. Subsequently Sintunavarat and Poom Kumam [16] studied unique coupled fixed point theorem in partially ordered metric spaces. The aim of this paper is to extend the results of T.G. Bhaskar and V. Lakshmikantham [5] and V. Lakshmikantham and L. Ćirić [13] and Sintunavarat and Poom Kumam [16]

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Ethnomedicine for Dental Problems used by the *Bagata* tribe of Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT: The paper deals with 33 species of plants used by the *Bagata* tribe of Andhra Pradesh for curing dental ailments. 11 new or less known practices have been reported.

KEYWORDS: Ethnomedicine, *Bagata* tribe, Dental Problems, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

INTRODUCTION

Visakhapatnam district is situated on the north eastern part of Andhra Pradesh. It lies between 17°-34' 11" and 18° - 32' 57" northern latitude and 83°-16' 9" and 83°-16' 9" eastern longitude covering 6, 298 sq km i.e., 56.4% of the total geographical area of the district. As per 2011 census, its population is 4,290,589 of which the tribes include 618,500 comprising 14.42 per cent of the total population. The total population of *Bagata* tribe in the state is 132,577 (5.04% to total tribal population) constituting the second largest community in the state inhabiting mostly Visakhapatnam district. Though there are publications on dental problems in different regions of India by different tribes (Balaji Rao et al. 1995, 1996; Punjani, 1998; Pandey and Verma, 2002; Mohanty, 2003; Naidu et al. 2010; Singh et al. 2013; Manjula and Reddi, 2017; Swamy and Reddi, 2017; Suneetha and Reddi, 2018) yet exclusive studies on *Bagata* tribe of Andhra Pradesh are not available thus necessitating the present study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The ethnomedicinal data presented here are the outcome of a series of intensive field studies conducted during 2009-2011 in 44 interior tribal pockets with good forest cover. 60 *vaidyas* were consulted, during the study period. Each field trip was of 5-8 days duration covering all seasons of an year. After establishing good rapport with the tribe, the utility of plants, detailed methods of uses were documented and cross-checked for authenticity. Voucher specimens have been deposited in the Herbarium of the Department of Botany (BDH), Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.

ENUMERATION

The plants are arranged in an alphabetical order with botanical name followed by family name, vernacular name, English name, locality, collector and voucher specimen number. Each ethnomedicinal practice is provided with the part(s) used, method of preparation of the drug and mode of administration and dosage. Plants and practices marked with an asterisk (*) are new or less known.

Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet. Malvaceae . VN: Tuttura benda, E: Indian abutilon. Ananthagiri, BSS 9520.

Toothache: Root decoction is used as gargle every day.

Acalypha indica L. Euphorbiaceae . VN: Kuppinta, E: Indian Acalypha. Bokkelu, BSS 9531.

Toothache: Two to three drops of leaf juice are poured into the ear on the side of affected teeth.

Achyranthes aspera L. Amaranthaceae . VN: Duchheru, E: Prickly chaff flower. Paderu, BSS 9512.

Strong teath: Stem branches are used as tooth brush to strengthen teeth.

Toothache: Shade dried roots are made into powder and mixed with sugar crystals and used as tooth powder.

Ailanthus excelsa Roxb. Simaroubaceae . VN: Pedda maanu, E: Tree of heaven. Kotnapalli, BSS 9618.

*Tooth brush: Seed powder is used as tooth powder to clean the teeth.

Argemone mexicana L. Papaveraceae . VN: Balla rakasi, E: Mexican poppy. Kotthakota, BSS 9676.

Toothache: Flowers are used to clean the teeth.

INVESTORS OR TRADERS PERCEPTION ON EQUITY DERIVATIVES

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Abstract

Equity derivatives are a type of derivatives where its values are derived from equities like securities. Equity derivatives are derived from its one or more underlying equity security. The most commonly used equity derivatives in the market are futures and options. Futures can be stated as contracts which are standard in nature and can be transferred between the two parties with a purpose of buying or selling an underlying asset in future at particular time and price. Options can be described as contracts which give the buyer the right to buy or sell underlying asset at a particular price and time. In call option, the right to buy is applicable and in put option, the right to sell is applicable. This paper objective is to measure the perception of the investors towards Equity derivative.

The derivative market seems to be new segment in secondary market operations in India. Usually this trade measures are sophisticated, making it difficult for an Indian investor to digest and also to make profits in trading the derivative. This study aims to measure the investors' perception towards Derivatives market. This research is of descriptive nature, in which, systematic sampling technique is used. The size of the sample, validity and reliability is selected using the Trail survey process of the instrument. 200 samples are taken into consideration for this study. Age has an vital impact in investment where as the impact on the tax advantages is by education qualification respectively are the major findings in this study. Variables used in this study to measure perception of investors are functional in nature. Investors' perception the attributes that are considered as mediating factor are investments, charges and liquidity. Investment influences and benefits of investment in this study are given high importance.

Financial area reforms during the early decade of 1990's have changed the Indian capital markets into a dynamic and giant market amongst the world monetary markets. The internalization of financial endeavor and the unparalleled foreign money and pastime fee volatility, chance hedging strategies have grown at a speedy pace minimizing the impact of unsure money flows. The emergence of the market for by-product contraptions can be traced lower back to the eagerness of threat fending off financial marketers to guard themselves towards concerns springing up out of fluctuations in asset prices. Derivatives supply buyers and issuers with a wider vary of equipment for overseeing dangers and elevating capital. Derivatives have shifted the speculative buying and selling to a extra managed surroundings with threat containment measures like margining, monitoring of the overall performance of a number of participants. During the current international recession by-product devices had been generally criticized on account of their speculative nature. Since the introduction of derivatives section in the 12 months 2000, it has led each interactions between the sp pot and by-product phase in Indian inventory market and situation via regulators in controlling any viable detrimental influences of this new buying and selling segment. There are exclusive opinions on affect of spinoff phase on money segment. Considering the quick records of solely a decade of futures and selections buying and selling in India and the presence of countless market frictions and restrictions that would possibly have



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SUBLETHAL EFFECT OF COPPER ON PLASMA CONSTITUENTS OF *Cirrhinus mrigala* AND *Ctenopharyngodon idella*

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KEYWORDS

Sublethal

Copper

Plasma

C. mrigala

C. idella

Biochemistry

ABSTRACT

The measurement of serum/plasma parameters is of significance in assessing the nutritive value of cultivable fishes, in the light of drawing waters from contaminated sources and employing biocides containing heavy metals in culture ponds. The main objective of this study was to determine the sublethal effects of copper (0.16 mg/l Cu and 0.53 mg/l Cu) on plasma glucose, total protein, albumin, globulin, total cholesterol and triglycerides in an endemic carp *Cirrhinus mrigala* and an exotic carp *Ctenopharyngodon idella* at weekly intervals, over a period of four weeks. Glucose, albumin, total cholesterol and triglycerides were estimated by enzymatic methods and total protein by non-enzymatic method. Glucose level has elevated on day 14 and then returned to levels comparable to those of control fish. The result of this study revealed that total protein, albumin, cholesterol and triglycerides indicated a positive linear relationship with the duration of exposure. Globulin expressed an intermittent rise and fall till the end of the experiment. All parameters, other than glucose and globulin, showed a gradual decrease with increasing exposure period.

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