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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Synthesis of Spectrochemical Characterization of Novel Dithiocarbamate and its Metal Complexes like Mn⁺² and Fe⁺³

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ABSTRACT

Sodium 6-methylpyridin-2-ylcarbamodithioate (HL), a novel dithiocarbamate, was successfully synthesized by combining 6-methylpyridin-2-amine with carbon disulfide. This compound is significant within a unique series of amino pyridines. The primary objective of this research was to prepare metal complexes of HL, specifically with Mn(II) and Fe(III) metals. Comprehensive characterization through elemental analysis, IR spectroscopy, powder X-ray diffraction, 1H NMR spectroscopy, and Thermal gravimetric analysis was conducted. The results from Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy and 1H NMR data indicated that the ligand exhibited isobidentate behavior. UV-visible spectroscopy revealed that charge transfer transitions were primarily centered on the ligand. Thermal studies provided valuable insights into kinetic parameters, including activation energy (E) and thermal radiations (n). These findings contribute significantly to our understanding of the synthesis and spectral analysis of HL dithiocarbamate complexes with Mn and Fe metals, shedding light on their coordination chemistry, electronic properties, and thermal behavior. Furthermore, the synthesized HL dithiocarbamate complexes with Mn and Fe metals were subjected to biological activity studies using three different bacterial strains: Escherichia coli, Bacillus substilis, and Klebsiella pneumonia. These studies offer promising insights into the potential applications of these complexes in various fields such as catalysis, materials science, and bioinorganic chemistry.

Keywords: Dithiocarbamate, Spectral Characterization, Metal complexes, Thermal gravimetric analysis, Biological activity.





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INTRODUCTION

Dithiocarbamates are versatile chemical compounds, replacing oxygen with sulfur atoms in carbamates, offering diverse biological actions [1-4]. They exhibit anti-bacterial, anti-cancer, and anti-histaminic properties [5-7], while also finding use in agriculture as pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides [8]. Additionally, they serve as sulfur vulcanization agents in the rubber industry and radical chain transfer agents in polymerizations [9]. They have been employed in the preparation of compounds such as heterocyclic rings [10], thioureas [11], cyanamides [12], isothiocyanates [13], and2-imino-1,3-dithiolanes [14]. Dithiocarbamates act as building blocks for various organic materials and play a vital role in peptide synthesis, protection of aldehydes, and amide bond formation [15-17]. They are valuable ligands in metal complex formation [18], highlighting their significance in coordination chemistry. Traditionally, dithiocarbamates were synthesized using cumbersome methods, but recent advancements employ more efficient and sustainable procedures [19-23]. Innovative approaches, like deep eutectic solvent (DES) utilization [24], enhance their synthesis. These developments cater to the need for safe and efficient methods. Dithiocarbamate ligands form stable chelates with metal ions due to their electron pair donation capability [25-26]. This ability is advantageous in coordination chemistry, catalysis, and materials science.

The current research focuses on synthesizing a novel dithiocarbamate, HL, derived from carbon disulfide and 6methylpyridin-2-amine, a significant compound. The aim is to prepare metal complexes (M_1L and M_2L) with Mn(II)and Fe(III) metals and assess their antibacterial potential against *E. coli, B. substilis,* and K. pneumoniae using a paper disc method. This study aims to explore the biological properties of HL and its metal complexes, potentially contributing to antibacterial agent development.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the present study, analytical reagent grade chemicals were utilized. The organic compounds used include 6methylpyridin-2-amine (obtained from HiMedia), Methanol (obtained from AR-Loba), and Carbon disulphide (obtained from Qualigens). As for the inorganic salts, Ferric chloride (obtained from Sigma Aldrich), Manganese Chloride (obtained from SD Fine), Sodium Hydroxide (obtained from SD Fine), and Sodium acetate trihydrate (obtained from AR-Merck),were employed. The selection of these chemicals ensures the quality and reliability of the experimental results and promotes accurate and reproducible findings.

Preparation of Dithiocarbamate (HL) and its metal complexes (M1L & M2L)

The suggested schematic representation of the HL, M1L and M2L complexes were provided in Scheme 1.

Synthesis of Dithiocarbamate Ligand (HL)

In the experimental procedure, 6-methylpyridin-2-amine (0.51 grams) in 10 cm³ of methanol is combined with 5 ml of 5N NaOH solution in a clean casserole. Carbon disulfide (8 ml) is added dropwise with continuous stirring over 30 minutes, forming an oily precipitate. After five hours of undisturbed crystallization in a water bath, the white precipitate is filtered using a Buchner funnel and washed with methanol. The washed product is vacuum-dried, then further purified through ether recrystallization and vacuum-dried over calcium chloride. The process yields a highly efficient 79% yield, with a melting point of 196-198°C confirming purity. Elemental analysis in Table 1 confirms the chemical identity and purity of the synthesized dithiocarbamate HL, as depicted in Scheme 1.

Synthesis of M1Land M2L metal complexes

To obtain metal complexes, the dithiocarbamate ligand is mixed with Mn(II) and Fe(III) metal salt solutions in 50% methanol, with sodium acetate as a catalyst. Refluxing for four hours forms colored precipitates. Multiple hot water and cold methanol washes remove unreacted salts and ligands, ensuring high purity. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) confirms purity by comparing results with known standards. This method yields pure metal complexes suitable for analysis and potential applications. Elemental analysis is presented in Table 1.





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Characterizations

Elemental analysis was performed using an elemental analyzer for both the ligand HL and M₁L and M₂L complexes. The metal content, in the complexes was determined through digestion with con.HNO₃ and subsequent analysis using atomic absorption spectroscopy. A conductivity measurement was carried out at a temperature of 300 ± 0.1 K using a conductivity bridge Beclanan Re-18A type. Magnetic susceptibility were measured at room temperature using the Guoy method. FT-IR was obtained using KBr pellets and a Perkin-Elmer IR 598 Spectrometer in the range of 4000-400 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR spectrum was recorded at RT using a 300 MHz NMR spectrometer in DMSO-d6 solvent. Thermal gravimetric analysis was simultaneously recorded by IUGAKU 8150 thermo analyzer through the powdered samples, and with a chart speed of 2.5 min⁻¹ and a heating rate of 10 K/min. Powder diffraction patterns was obtained using a powder x-ray diffraction model equipped with a Lynx-Eye Detector. These analytical techniques provide valuable information about the elemental composition, magnetic properties, spectroscopic characteristics, thermal behavior, and crystal structure of the ligand and complexes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Interpretation of IR spectra

The infrared spectrum of HL ligand exhibits significant absorption bands that differ from the spectra of the M₁L and M₂L complexes. Table 2 provides the specific IR spectral frequencies and their assignments. Figures 1, 2, and 3, display the IR spectra of the HL, M₁L, and M₂L complexes, respectively. In the FTIR spectra of the HL ligand (Figure 1), significant peaks include the v (N-CSS) stretching vibrations between 1418-1485 cm⁻¹, the v (C-S) stretching vibration at 768 cm⁻¹, and a weak band at 1132 cm⁻¹ corresponding to v (C=S) stretching vibrations. Notably, the band at 1472 cm⁻¹ signifies a C-N bond with strong electron delocalization within the dithiocarbamate moiety. Other bands reveal the presence of functional groups within the pyridine ring. In the FTIR spectra of the M₁L complex (Figure 2), the shift of the Thioureide bond peak from 1472 cm⁻¹ to 1574 cm⁻¹ indicates increased C=N bond character, suggesting bidentate coordination. The appearance of a single band in the v (C-S) region supports symmetric bidentate behavior of the HL ligand, and new bands reveal metal-ligand interactions and coordinated water vibrations. Similarly, in the FTIR spectra of the M₂L complex (Figure 3), the shift of the Thioureide bond peak to 1532 cm⁻¹ confirms coordination through S, S atoms. The presence of a strong band at 952-1062 cm⁻¹ indicates bidentate behavior, and additional bands reflect metal-ligand interactions and coordinated water vibrations.

Interpretation of ¹H NMR spectra

The ¹HNMR spectrum of the HL ligand and M₁L and M₂L complexes were depicted in Figures 4, 5, and 6. Detailed information on the chemical shift values, including multiplicity, number of protons, for the HL and M₁L and M₂L complexes can be found in Table 3 of the supporting information. In Figure 4, the ¹H NMR spectra of HL reveal signals for the -CH₃ protons in the picoline moiety at 2.62-3.62 ppm, a cluster of multiplets for the aromatic ring in the 6.60-7.60 ppm range, and a singlet at 7.42 ppm for the proton attached to the Thioureide nitrogen. In Figure 5, the M₁L complex shows a downfield shift (7.32 to 7.83 ppm) for the Thioureide proton, indicating increased II-bond character and electron delocalization due to bidentate coordination. A broad signal at 9.6 ppm suggests water-metal ion interaction. Figure 6, the M₂L complex, exhibits a similar downfield shift (7.32 to 7.89 ppm) for the Thioureide proton, broader aromatic ring signals (6.60-7.62 ppm), and a broad signal at 10.12 ppm indicating water-metal ion complexation.

UV-Vis. Analysis

UV visible spectra studies on HL and M₁L, M₂L complexes in aqueous solutions were reported (Figures). HL exhibited characteristic bands at 268 nm ($\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$) and 365 nm ($n \rightarrow \pi^*$). Additional bands in the visible region indicated charge transfer and d-d transitions. Complexes with M₁L and M₂L showed new bands at specific wavelengths. Iigand color may differ from its UV absorption. The complexes exhibited enolization, forming a





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conjugate system. Based on these results, the complexes are predicted to have chelate structures containing six-membered rings, with M_1L and M_2L likely having octahedral geometries.

ESR spectral studies

ESR examinations focused on the M₁L complex due to its substantial Spin orbit coupling constant. Challenges in spectrum detection required extremely low temperatures. Complex configurations differed in solution from the solid state due to molecular tumbling. ESR spectra for Iron complexes were obtained in DMF solution at liquid nitrogen temperature, revealing altered patterns. The M₁L complex exhibited four low-intensity peaks, likely attributed to the g component. At liquid nitrogen temperature, ESR spectra of the copper complex in DMF were obtained, and a representative ESR spectrum of the M₁L complex is shown in Figure 7. Table 4 presents crucial parameters for the complexes, including spin Hamiltonian, orbital reduction, and bonding data. The g^{||} and g[⊥] values are determined using DPPH as a marker, with values suggesting covalent character due to g values below 2.3. The pattern g^{||} > g[⊥] > 2.0023 implies electron restriction in the M₁L complexs dx²-y² orbital. The G value below four suggests no Mn-Mn interactions in DMF. Complex ESR parameters allow for the calculation of orbital reduction, bonding, dipolar interaction, and Fermi constant association, indicating strong in-plane bonding and a square planar geometry for the M₁L complex.

Magnetic susceptibility measurements

Magnetic moment values for M₁L and M₂L complexes are 3.40 B.M. and 3.72 B.M., indicating low-spin complexes with square planar and octahedral structures, respectively.

Thermal Studies

The thermal behavior of the complexes was investigated through TG analysis, revealing a multi-step disintegration process. In Figure 8, the thermogram of the M1L complex supports the proposed molecular formula and demonstrates thermal stability up to 171°C. The initial phase (196.3-257.3°C) involves the loss of lattice water, leading to an endothermic dehydration process and the formation of an anhydrous complex. Subsequently, the complex undergoes a second disintegration stage with two or three endothermic peaks, corresponding to the gradual loss of the ligand HL moiety at 232°C and 496°C. Above 588°C, an exothermic decay process results in the formation of Manganese sulfide as the final decomposition product. Thermal decomposition of the M1L and M2L complexes was carried out under nitrogen conditions, with experimental total mass loss rates and mass loss values provided in Table 5. Similarly, TG analysis of the M2L complex, as shown in Figure 9, confirms thermal stability up to 179.8°C. The thermogram indicates an initial stage (102.45-168.54°C) characterized by endothermic dehydration and lattice water loss, leading to the formation of an anhydrous complex. Subsequent stages exhibit two or three endothermic peaks, signifying the gradual loss of the HL moiety at 432°C and 592°C. At temperatures exceeding 930°C, an exothermic decomposition occurs, resulting in the formation of Iron sulfide as the final decomposition product. Thermal degradation of the complexes was conducted under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the total mass loss rates and mass loss rates and mass loss rates are presented in Table 5.

Conductivity measurements

M₁L and M₂L dithiocarbamate metal complexes, derived from 2-Amino-6-methylimidazole and carbon disulfide, were soluble in DMF. DMF served as the solvent for conductivity tests. Solid complex amounts dissolved in a 25 ml volumetric flask, then diluted with DMF. Conductivity measurements were performed in a 100 ml beaker. Table 6 presents molar conductivity values, ranging from 32.0 and 24.0 Ohm⁻¹.cm⁻¹.mol⁻¹, confirming non-electrolytic properties.

Powder XRD study

Figure 10 shows a diffractogram with sixteen diffractions between 2-80 (2 θ) values, with θ representing Bragg's angle. Table 7 lists the estimated Miller indices (h k l), matching 2 θ , and d-spacing values, demonstrating excellent agreement. Powder x-ray diffraction data for the M1L complex indicate low crystallinity. Figure 11 presents a diffractogram with thirteen diffractions between 2-80 (2 θ) values, with θ representing Bragg's angle. Table 8 lists



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computed Miller indices (h k l), 20 values, and d-spacing values, showing a high degree of agreement. Powder X-ray diffraction data also indicate low crystallinity for the M2L complex. These XRD patterns describe the crystallinity level in the samples.

Biological Activity

Table 9 summarizes antibacterial studies of HL, M₁L, and M₂L complexes against *B. subtilis, K. pneumoniae*, and *E. coli* using the paper disc method. The zone of inhibition was measured to assess antibacterial activity. HL was most effective against *K. pneumoniae* and least effective against *E. coli*. M1L was most active against *B. subtilis* and least active against *E. coli*, while M₂L exhibited the strongest antibacterial activity against *E. coli* and the lowest activity against *B. subtilis*. The zone of inhibition was estimated after incubation. [27,28]. In comparison to existing literature, Bhaskar *et al.*[29] found that the Clotrimazole Complex showed no activity, while the Ciprofloxacin Complex exhibited maximum activity against *E. faecalis*. According to M.A. Ashraf et al.[30], Amoxycillin displayed the highest activity against *E. coli* and no action against *E. faecalis*, with the lowest activity observed against *B. subtilis*. It's important to note that factors such as the complex nature of the metal ion, concentration, geometry, coordinating sites, parameters, presence of co-ligands, ligand characteristics, and lipophilicity significantly influence antibacterial activity. While the tested compounds showed improved antibacterial activity, it was still lower than that of the reference standards.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the provided details, It is possible to deduce that the 2-amino-6-methylpyridine dithiocarbamate HL ligand exhibits excellent complexing abilities towards various transition metal ions. Spectral analysis indicates that the ligand acts as a bidentate the ligand is complexed during the process. The M₁L and M₂L complexes formed have demonstrated thermal stability and no charge. Since no single method can independently predict the complexes final structures, all available data from to the various study are combined. Based on this comprehensive analysis, the preliminary structures of the complexes under inquiry have been developed, as depicted in Figure 12. These proposed structures provide a visual representation of the complexation of the ligand with the appropriate transition metal ions.

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Table 1: Physical and analytical data of dithiocarbamate ligand (HL) and its metal Complexes.

Compound	Color	Empirical	M.P. (ºC)	P. (°C) Elemental Analysis Found and Calculated (%)			Yield		
		formula weight		С	Н	N	S	Metals	%
$L = C_7 H_7 N_2 S_2$	Colorless	346.40	196-198	40.05	3.00	13.00	31.30	-	79
Na (HL)				(40.76)	(3.42)	(13.58)	(31.90)		
MnL ₂ .2 H ₂ O	Dark	438.938	252-254	63.53	5.41	7.01	16.06	7.92	82
(M1L)	Green			(63.60)	(5.46)	(7.06)	(16.15)	(8.02)	
FeL22 H2O	Light	439.847	282-284	58.01	4.55	6.38	14.69	15.97	79
(M2L)	Yellow			(58.08)	(4.60)	(6.45)	(14.75)	(16.01)	

Table 2: The important FT IR spectrum of the HL and (M1L & M2L) complexes

Compound	OH (water)	U(C-N) (Thioureide bond)	U(C-S)	U(M-S)
HL	-	1472	1132,768	-
MiL	3441	1574	976	419
M ₂ L	3439	1532	992	416





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Table 3: ¹HNMR Spectrum of the HL and (M₁L & M₂L) complexes in DMSO-d₆ in ppm

Compound	H-N-C (thioureide bond)	-CH3	-OH	Ar-H
HL	7.32	2.62	_	6.60-7.60
M1L	7.83	2.56	9.6	6.72-7.44
M ₂ L	7.89	2.58	10.1	6.60-7.62

Table 4: Spin Hamiltonians and orbital reduction parameters for complex M₁L and M₂L in DMF solution.

Parameters	M1L
g⊨	2.2372
g⊥	2.2698
gave	2.1290
G	2.5366
$A_{ }^{\star}$	0.0112
A⊥⁺	0.0017
A^* ave	0.0061
d-d	25612
KII	0.6242
K⊥	0.8051
Ρ*	0.0302
α^2	0.3991

* Values are given as cm⁻¹ units.

Table 5. TGA analysis of metal complexes M₁L and M₂L.

Complex	Molecular weight (g/mole)	Weight of the complex taken (mg)	Temperature range in °C	Observation	% of Fraction of weight	Total mass loss (%)
MıL	438.938	8.19	92-182 232-588 > 588	loss of 2H2O molecules loss of 2L molecules residue of MnO	5.16 78.80 9.59	82.41
M2L	439.847	12.16	72 <i>-</i> 212 432-592 > 592	loss of 2H2O molecules loss of 2L molecules residue of FeO	5.51 84.23 17.14	73.28

Table 6. Conductivity measurements for M_1L and M_2L complexes

Metal Complex	Conductance(Ohm's)	Specific conductance (Ohm ⁻¹ .cm ⁻¹)	Molar conductance (Ohm ⁻¹ .cm ⁻¹ .mol ⁻¹)
MıL	0.032X10 ⁻³	0.032X10 ⁻³	32
M ₂ L	0.024X10 ⁻³	0.024X10 ⁻³	24





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Table 7. Powder X-ray diffraction vaules of M1L Complex

	<u> </u>			
<i>2θ</i> expt	<i>2</i> 0 саІс	d expt	d calc	hkl
11.64455	11.64454	7.59322	7.59345	211
13.88366	13.88366	6.37324	6.37332	411
17.64759	17.64760	5.02150	5.02154	521
19.07534	19.07534	4.64875	4.64878	542
20.04740	20.04736	4.42549	4.42549	642
22.64731	22.64728	3.92298	3.92299	871
24.63296	24.63294	3.61106	3.61108	861
26.72232	26.7223	3.33327	3.33331	983
28.71865	28.71864	3.10594	3.10728	10 7 2
30.13617	30.13622	2.96299	2.96301	10 9 1
31.16592	31.16594	2.86740	2.86743	1190
38.90770	38.90774	2.31282	2.31284	12 6 1
39.95965	39.95962	2.25433	2.25435	12 8 3
41.62096	41.62086	2.16811	2.16812	1492
45.87737	45.87724	1.97637	1.97636	14 11 2
47.83538	47.83530	1.89994	1.89995	16 10 1
	•	1		

Table 8. Powder X-ray diffraction values of M₂L Complex

			-	
<i>2θ</i> expt	2 0 calc	d expt	d calc	h k l
5.74963	5.749636	15.35833	15.35952	210
10.12735	10.12724	8.72712	8.727239	321
12.43091	12.43004	7.11460	7.115093	4 3 1
15.57899	15.57968	5.68330	5.68346	632
18.01738	18.01688	4.91927	4.91940	752
19.19132	19.19084	4.62092	4.62103	860
21.25106	21.24996	4.17747	4.17767	965
24.90087	24.90028	3.57281	3.57289	972
26.28889	26.28890	3.38723	3.38726	10 8 5
28.19587	28.19468	3.16233	3.16245	11 8 2
34.47616	34.47580	2.59929	2.59931	12 9 2
36.60534	36.60452	2.45283	2.45288	14 2 0
50.37448	50.37348	1.80996	1.81005	14 11 2

Table.9. Antibacterial activities of ligands and their transition metal complexes (Zone formation in mm)

Compound	E. coli	K. Pneumoniae	B. subtilis
HL	7	9	8
M1L	11	12	14
M2L	15	14	12
Ciprofloxacin*	13	14	15
Clotrimazole*	-	-	-
Amoxycillin**	18	12	-





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Figure 1: FTIR spectra of HL ligand



Figure 2: FTIR spectra of M₁L complex.



Figure 3: FTIR spectra of M₂L complex.



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1950

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Figure 4: 1H NMR spectra of HL ligand

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Figure 6: ¹H NMR spectra of M₂L complex





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Figure 7: ESR spectra of M₁L complex.



Figure 8: TG/ DTA analysis of M₁L complex.



Figure 9: TG/ DTA analysis of M₂L complex





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Figure 11: Powder X-ray diffraction spectra of M₂L complex







Scheme 1: Schematic representation of synthesis of Dithocarbmate (HL) ligand and its metal complexes ($M_1L \& M_2L$).





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REVIEW ARTICLE

A Review of Literature on the Efficacy of Mirror Therapy for Improving Gait, Balance, and Motor Recovery in Post-Stroke Patients

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ABSTRACT

Mirror therapy is a type of therapy in which a mirror is used to create a visual illusion which helps in reducing phantom limb pain. Initially, it was used to treat pain but afterward, the researchers used this therapy to improve motor functions and other aspects of the extremities. This review wants to show the effectiveness of mirror therapy in improving gait, balance, and motor function in post-stroke patients and analyze its benefits. A comprehensive search on PubMed, Google Scholar, PEDro, and Science Direct database was done to collect the articles. Randomized controlled trials that are published from 2007 to 2022 were taken for the study. A total of 14 studies fall in the selection criteria, of which 11 studies were selected for reviewing and all of them arerandomized controlled trials. The result of this review provides evidence that Mirror Therapy has some beneficial effects on the improvement of gait, balance, and motor recovery of the lower limb in the case of stroke patients, giving better results if combined with conventional therapy. However, there is little evidence about the long-term effects of mirror therapy and for how long it should be done to achieve an optimal result. The review provides some evidence that Mirror Therapy has a beneficial effect and can improve the gait in post-stroke patients, which gives better results if it is done simultaneously with other interventions. However, there is no huge effect was found





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for improving balance but it also has a small positive effect on motor recovery of the lower limb after a stroke.

Keywords: Mirror Therapy, Post-stroke, Gait, Balance, Motor function, Lower limb, Randomized controlled trials.

INTRODUCTION

A stroke is a condition that happens when the blood supply to the brain is interrupted. When the blood flow is disturbed, the brain cells don't get enough oxygen and begin to die. The symptoms last for 24 hours or longer or sometimes even lead to death.[1] Stroke has two types - (A) Ischemic stroke and (B) Haemorrhagic stroke. Strokes can occur at any age but the risk of having stroke increases with age. Common signs of stroke are - Numbness of the arm, leg, or face, Difficulty in speaking or vision, Loss of balance and coordination, and Severe headache. Ischemic stroke is the most common type of stroke. This kind of stroke happens when the blood supply of the brain gets disturbed by a blood clot which is also known as thrombosis [2]Whereas, Haemorrhagic stroke occurs when blood vessels get ruptured due to higher pressure within the brain. It is again classified into intracerebral haemorrhage (ICH) (approximately two-thirds) or subarachnoid haemorrhage (SAH) (approximately one-third).[3] In 2013, stroke was considered the 2nd most common cause of death in the world and the 3rd most common cause of disability.[4] In 2017, stroke was considered the 3rd most common cause of both death and disability and the 2nd most common cause of death worldwide. From a 2019 study, it was shown that the incidence of stroke cases was 12-2 million while the prevalent cases of stroke were 101 million and the deaths caused by stroke were 6.55 million leading stroke as the 2nd most common cause of death and the 3rd most common cause of both death and disability combined in 2019. From the year of 1990-2019, the number of stroke cases increased by 70.0% and deaths that caused by stroke increased by 43.0%.[5]Out of all, 80% of the people who survived after stroke have either an upper or lower limb paresis.[6] The rehabilitation process for the proper functioning of the affected lower limb post-stroke is a major problem, and due to that approximately 30% of patients with chronic stroke still face difficulties in independent ambulation.[7]For people with stroke, paralysis in the lower limbs can lead to impairment in motor functions along with balance disorders and gait dysfunction also.[8] Even after rehabilitation and another recovery, 50% of hemiplegic patients still cannot walk independently.[9] According to statistics, there are more than 80 million people who still live in the world who have experienced a stroke globally, and every year approximately 13.6 million new cases of stroke arise globally.

Mirror therapy (MT) is an affordable and non-invasive treatment that was invented by Ramachandran and Rogers.[10] In the first clinical use of mirror therapy, they observed a significant improvement in the treatment of phantom pain. This therapy was initially used to treat the pain caused by phantom pain caused by after doing amputation but later it is used in the rehabilitation of both upper and lower extremity motor function. In mirror therapy, thepatients are asked to do movements with their less-affected limbs (upper or lower) while they observe the reflection in the mirror that makes a visual illusion of the increased movement of the affected limb.[11] The mirror is placed in a way that the image of the less-affected side will be superimposed on the projection of the affected side.[12]

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study is to find the effectiveness of Mirror Therapy and evaluate a review of its improvement in gait, balance, and motor function in post-stroke patients, individually, or in combination with other treatment techniques.





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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Source -:Online search engines such as Google Scholar, PubMed, PEDro, and Science Direct database were used to collect the journals using keywords Mirror Therapy, Post-stroke, Gait, Balance, Motor function, Lower limb, and Randomized controlled trials. The articles were all collected in full text.

Inclusion criteria:

(1) Studies that are published in English.(2) Studies that are published between the year 2007-2022.(3) Studies that contain both genders.(4) Study type - only RCTs.

Exclusion criteria:

(1) Studies that are non-English.
(2) Case studies.
(3) Studies published below the year 2007.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The table below shows the results of the articles that are included -

REVIEW OF THE ARTICLES

The RCT done by Sütbeyaz et al., 2007^[13]; has a good score according to the PEDro scale (Physiotherapy Evidence Database). The study concluded MT performsbetter when combined with conventional therapy and showed positive results for FIM – motor and motor recovery, saying that there were improvements in activities of daily life (ADLs). However, the other outcome measures MAS and FAC showed no significant differences between the groups. This study tried to show the long-term effects of MT and opened room for further studies. Another RCT by Mohan et al., 2013^[14]; showed that after the interventions, they found no significant difference in FMA – LE score and BBA between the groups; however, they saw a significant difference in FAC outcome. Their study was only done for 2 weeks so they believed that the application of MT for a long period may be beneficial for the patients. RCT did by Ji & Kim et al.,2014^[15]; has a good PEDro score. In their study, they found that after the interventions, there were significant differences seen in single stance, step length, and stride length between the experimental group and control group. But no significance was found for the stance phase, swing phase, velocity, cadence, and step width. They also concluded in their study that MT would be beneficial for improving gait ability in stroke. Ji et al., 2014[16]; in their study found that after the interventions, the MT+FES showed positive outcomes in velocity, step length, and stride length compared with the other groups. The result implied that MT combined with FES is more beneficial to improve gait than MT alone.RCT by Kim et al., 2016^[17]; found that MT may be beneficial for improving balance in subacute stroke. Salem et al., 2015^[18]; in their study found positive outcomes in ankle PROM, brunnstorm stages of motor recovery, and 10MWT, implying that MT combined with conventional therapy is more beneficial to treat the paretic limb in chronic stroke. However, they found no benefit on the spasticity of the limb. Another RCT by Lee et al., 2016^[19] found in their study that MT when combined with NMES was able to improve the dorsiflexor strength along with BBS, MAS, TUG, and 6 MWT when they compared it with the baseline values, resulting that MT may work effectively when it is combined with some other interventions such as NMES. Xu et al., 2017⁽²⁰⁾; in their study, they also found that MT combined with NMES showed better outcome results than MT alone to decrease spasticity and improve the walking ability of stroke patients. Wang et al., 2017[21]; found in their study that after the interventions, the MT group showed improvement, and significant differences were there between the groups. The MT group showed positive outcomes in the brunnstorm stages of motor recovery, FAC, and FIM - locomotion. The





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results were taken before and after treatment. This study concluded that MT in addition to conventional therapy can improve lower extremity motor functions in hemiplegic patients. RCT by Arya et al., 2017^[22]; had a very good score according to the PEDro scale. In their study, they found that after the intervention, the experimental group (MT group) showed significant differences for FMA-LE and RVGA. However, no significant changes were found in 10MWT. This study concluded that activity-based MT can improve motor recovery of the lower extremity and gait in chronic poststroke patients. Lim et al., 2021^[23]; in their study found that the MT group showed greater improvement in FMA-LE than the control group. The BBA score also showed greater improvement in the MT group. Their study concluded that MT has the potential to improve motor recovery of the lower limb and balance in case of acute stroke.

DISCUSSION

In this review, 11 RCTs were included which showed positive outcomes after applying Mirror Therapy (MT) for the lower limb in post-stroke patients. The studies showed overall improvement in gait and motor function; however, there was no significant improvement in balance in the case of stroke patients as there are very less articles to support that. Further research is needed to assess the effect on balance. According to the databases, there were also very few articles showing the effect of MT, as there are very less articles about this topic. That is why the effect of MT isn't properly well defined; though there was also some positive feedback about it, which was discussed in this review. When RCTs contain long-term follow-up, they are considered high-ranking. In this study, only one RCT performed a follow-up 6 months after the intervention implying that FIM and motor recovery are improved but have no effect on spasticity and FAC. [13] Mainly the number of studies that did follow-up is very less which is why more studies are required with the longer follow-up to further investigate the effect of MT.

In most of the studies that were included in the review, mirror therapy was always given with conventional physiotherapy. Therefore, only the conjunctional effects were seen in the studies. There was also no evidence about when to initiate or apply mirror therapy and at which stage to get optimal results. In some studies, it was found no significant differences between MT and conventional therapy suggesting that this therapy cannot replace conventional therapy but rather act as a positive addition to the treatment when combined with other interventions. The studies that used NMES combined with MT showed good results. [15,20] Few articles showed MT can improve motor recovery, walking ability, ADLs, and gait but there was no drastic improvement in balance. This indicates that in some stages and aspects, MT is beneficial and may improve the condition. More research is required to evaluate the effectiveness of MT in stroke. The positive results that were found can be used for further studies and clinical implications. Since MT is very cost-effective and safe that can be performed in sitting, the patients can do it at home also with little or no supervision which makes it a good intervention to be used in rehabilitation. Despite the statistical analysis, all studies showed that MT had some positive effects and with proper application, it will be beneficial. The limitations of this review are mainly a small sample size, a limited number of studies, differences in treatment protocols, and little evidence of proper follow-up in the studies. Mostly MT was applied with other interventions. The long-term effects of MT were not checked due to very less proper follow-up. Also, publications only in English were analyzed in this review. Therefore, further studies with large sample sizes and proper followup are needed to confirm the long-term benefits of this therapy.

CONCLUSION

The review found that Mirror Therapy is a safe and easy-to-administer intervention that has a positive effect on improving the gait in post-stroke patients. When this therapy is combined with other interventions, it gives better results than conventional therapy alone. This review also found some positive results for motor recovery of lower extremities. Administration of this therapy for a longer period at an early-stage result in better outcomes and enhance lower limb motor recovery.





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SI	Author, Year	Sample	Outcome measure	Interventions	Results
no.		size			
1	Sütbeyaz et al., 2007[13]	40	Brunnstrom stages of motor recovery, Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS), Functional Independence Measure (FIM) - Motor, Functional Ambulation Category (FAC)	Conventional therapy, Mirror therapy + conventional therapy (30 min, 5 days/week for 4 weeks)	Pre- and post-intervention data (follow-up 6 months),showed that there was a significant improvement of Brunnstrom stage and FIM in the mirror group than the control group.
2	Mohan et al., 2013[14]	22	Fugl-Meyer assessment (FMA) – Lower Extremity (LE), Brunel Balance Assessment (BBA), FAC	Conventional rehabilitation, Mirror therapy + conventional rehabilitation (30 min, 6 days/week for 2 weeks)	Comparing pre- and post- intervention after 2 weeks, the result showed that only the FAC score showed better improvement in the case of the mirror group.Balance is not improved significantly.
3	S. G. Ji et al., 2014[15]	30	Temporospatial features of gait (Velocity, cadence, step length, stride length)	Conventional therapy, MT+FES, sham MT (50 min, 5 days/week for 6 weeks)	The result of the study implied that the group that received MT along with FES showed better improvement than the other groups.
4	S. G. Ji & Kim,	34	Temporospatial	MT + conventional therapy,	The result of the study

Table 1. Results



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	2014[16]		features of gait (Single stance, Stance phase, Swing phase, cadence, step length, step width, stride length, velocity)	sham MT + conventional therapy (45 min, 5 days/week for 4 weeks)	described that the experimental group (MT group) showed positive significance and outcome for single stance, step length, and stride length than the control group.
5	Kim et al., 2016[17]	34	Balance Index (BI)	MT with balance training, conventional therapy, sham MT with balance training (60 min, 5 days/week for 4 weeks)	The study revealed that the MT group showed improvement in terms of balance (a significant decrease of degree in overall & in and out stability index).
6	Salem et al., 2015[18]	30	Brunnstrom stages, MAS, 10-meter walk test, Passive range of motion (PROM) – Ankle dorsiflexion	MT, sham MT (30min, 5 days/week for 4 weeks)	The result concluded that MT was effective in improving Brunnstrom stages, Ankle PROM, and walking speed. However, they didn't find any difference in MAS between the groups.
7	Lee et al., 2016[19]	27	MAS, Berg Balance Scale (BBS), Timed up and go test (TUG), Dorsiflexor strength, 6-meter walk test	MT + NMES, conventional therapy (60min, 5 days/week for 4 weeks)	The study showed significant differences were seen indorsiflexor strength (improvement of 86.61%) and BBS between both groups, more in the experimental group.
8	Xu et al., 2017[20]	69	Brunnstrom stage, MAS, Ankle dorsiflexion PROM, 10-meter walk test (10MWT)	MT, MT + NMES, sham MT (30min, 5 days/week for 4 weeks)	This study showed that among the three groups, the MT group showed significant improvement. However, the MT+NMES group showed greater improvements in motor recovery, spasticity, ankle PROM and 10MWT than the control group and MT group alone.
9	Wang et al., 2017[21]	36	Brainstorm stage – lower limb, BBS, FAC and the transferring and walking parts of FIM.	MT, sham MT (40min, 5 days/week for 6 weeks)	The study showedthat before and after treatment, the scoring of each scale was significantly improved in both groups. The MT group showed better results than the control group.





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10	Arya et al., 2019[22]	36	Brunnstrom stages, FMA – LE, Rivermead Visual Gait Analysis (RVGA), 10MWT	MT, conventional rehabilitation (60min, 3-4 days/week for 12 weeks, total 30 sessions)	Pre- and post-intervention showed that the experimental group (MT) showed significant differences for FMA-LE and RVGA than the control group. However, no favourablechanges were seen on 10MWT.
11	Limtrakarn et al., 2021[23]	20	Brunnstrom stages, Fugl-Meyer LE, BBA	MT, conventional therapy (60min, 5 days/week for 12 weeks)	Pre- and post-intervention showed greater improvement in FMA score for the MT group compared with the control group. BBA also showed improvement. No significant differences were found in the Brunnstrom stages.





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REVIEW ARTICLE

Thiadiazole : A Versatile Compound with Diverse Reactions and Biological Activities in Modern Chemistry

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ABSTRACT

The 5-membered thiadiazole scaffolds are the most esteemed and well-known heterocycles, and they are a common and significant component of many different natural products and therapeutic medicines. These scaffolds occupy the centre stage and serve as the primary structural foundation for a wide range of medications that fall under several headings. They include antibacterial, antiviral, analgesic, antiepileptic, anti-tubercular, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer medications. In this review, we mostly talk about the chemistry, synthesis, and some biological activities of thiadiazole derivatives.

Keywords: Anticancer, Anti-tubercular, Thiadiazol

INTRODUCTION

Thiadiazol is a five-membered heterocyclic molecule that is the most common and essential heterocycle. It serves as a framework for many naturally occurring as well as pharmaceutical compounds.¹The sulfur atom confers lipo-solubility, resulting in analogs with increased lipophilicity. The thiadiazole moiety functions as a "hydrogen-binding domain" and "two-electron donor system," which make the thiadiazole ring biologically active. In the creation of novel pharmaceuticals, 1,3,4-thiadiazoles are frequently used as bio-isosteric substitutes for pyrimidine, pyridine azine, oxa-diazole, oxazole, thiazole, and benzene [2]. Some 1,3,4-thiadiazole scaffold-containing medications that are now on the market are highlighting their significance in the field of medicinal chemistry³.Methazolamide and acetazolamide are powerful carbonic anhydrase inhibitors that are used to treat glaucoma, a condition that affects the eyes and damages the optic nerves. Megazole is an antitrypanosomal agent, a medication used to treat sleeping sickness, or African trypanosomes. A substance that is antimicrobial is sulfamethizole. Cefazolin and cefazedone are two antibiotics from the cephalosporin family that are utilized. Azeteta is a phosphorus-containing medication that is





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used to treat cancer. As a result, 1,3,4-thiadiazole has a variety of pharmacological effects, including those that are anti-inflammatory [4], antihypertensive [5], anti-HIV, anti-depressant, anticonvulsant, anticancer [6], anti-TB, and anti-microbial agents [7].

STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THIADIAZOLE

Several 1,3,4-thiadiazoles' structures have been characterized by theoretical investigations, X-ray diffraction, microwave spectroscopy, dipole moments, and 1H- and 13C-NMR spectroscopy. Many tautomeric forms of 1,3,4-thiadiazoles with mercapto, hydroxyl, and amino substituents can occur; this characteristic is currently the subject of extensive research. A heterocycle ring with two nitrogen and one sulphur heteroatom is called a thiadiazol. It possesses four isomers, as shown in Fig. 1, based on the locations of the heteroatoms of nitrogen and sulfur in the ring [8].

CHEMISTRY

1,3,4-The ring system of thiadiazole is conjugated, weekly basic, electron-deficient, and planar. While a sulfur atom's enhanced +I effect and strong aromatizability make it a weekly basis, a nitrogen atom's electron-withdrawing impact causes it to be electron deficient. Due to their nature, the carbon atoms at positions C-2 and C-5 are more reactive to nucleophilic assault and rather inert to electrophilic substitution. The ring is activated by substitutes at the C-2 or C-5 positions, favouring nucleophilic assault on carbon atoms. Although electrophilic attack on sulfur atoms is uncommon, depending on the type of substituent on the carbon C-2 or C-5 position, electrophilic attack does occur on ring nitrogen atoms. In Figure 2., the ring is highly stable and can withstand aqueous acidic solutions, but it cannot withstand the extremely strong basic conditions that cause ring cleavage [9].

SYNTHESIS

In 1882, Emil Fischer created 1,3,4-thiadiazole for the first time [10]. The cyclization of acyl hydrazine, which results in diacylhydrazines and monoacylhydrazines, is the most widely used and researched synthetic method. Thiohydrazines are used in the alternative synthesis pathway to 1,3,4-thiadiazoles. As shown in Fig. 3, summarized a few methods that chemists have used to create 1,3,4-thiadiazoles [11]

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

ANTI-TUBERCULAR ACTIVITY

Using the Schiff base, Kumar et al. (2019) have created a number of derivatives with azetidi- none nuclei that contain 1,3,4-thiadiazoles, which are said to have potent antibacterial, antifungal, and antitubercular properties. The microplate Alamar Blue Assay was carried out to gather information about anti-tubercular activity. The Mtb. H37Rv strain was resistant to these compounds with MICs ranging from 6 to 25 g mL 1. The compounds 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d are inert when the substituent is in the meta position, but they are active when the substituent is in the para position and has a MIC close to 6 g mL 1 [12].







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The novel imidazo[2,1-b] [1,3,4]thiadiazole (ITD) hybrid compounds 2described by Taflan et al. (2019) have outstanding anti-tubercular profiles and MICs against Mycobacterium smegmatis organisms that range from 0.24 to 0.49 g mL 1. (Ebru et al. 2019). Moreover, these substances were discovered to have antioxidant properties because they contain a 3,4-dihydroxy phenolic group at the C-2 position [13].



The synthesis of novel 1,3,4-thiadiazole-based fluoroquinolone hybrid compounds as anti-tuberculosis medications has been described by Demirci et al. (2018). The 1,3,4-thiadiazole ring in all of the norfloxacin-derived substances has 4-chlorophenyl compound 3a and 2,4-dichlorophenyl 3b substituents, and they all exhibit notable antibacterial action against the Mtb. H37Rv strain. Using the Broth Microdilution technique, the MIC was determined to be between 8 and 64 g.Ml-1 [14].



ANTICANCER ACTIVITY

The design, synthesis, and molecular docking investigations of 5-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole compounds were recently presented by Naggar et al. (2019). These substances were examined in vitro, and the activities of doxorubicin, a common medication, were contrasted with those of the other compounds. The most potent compounds 4a, 4b, and 4c, exhibit the following IC₅₀ values against several tumour cell lines [15].





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Two series of 1,3,4-thiadiazole amide derivatives with a substituent catechol moiety were created by Jakovljevic et al. (2017) as possible anticancer and antioxidant compounds. The latter showed the best activity out of the two 3,4- and 2,3-dihydroxy series of compounds. Moreover, the constituent linked to the amide bond completely determines the antioxidant capabilities of these compounds. As a result, compounds 5a and 5b containing adamantane displayed increased cytotoxic activity with IC 50 values of 7.4 and 7.3 M, respectively, towards human acute pro-myelocytic leukaemia HL-60 cells and lung carcinoma A549 cells, while they displayed decreased toxicity towards normal MRC-5, indicating a selective nature in action [16].



In 2017, Wang et al. and his team discovered [1,2,4]. -triazolo-[3,4-b] [1,3,4] Thiadiazole is a new scaffold that inhibits telomeric silencing 1 (DOT1L), which is essential for controlling the cell cycle and transcriptional elongation (Wang et al. 2017). With a determined IC50 of 8.3 M, compound 6 demonstrated significant binding affinity to DOT1L. It displays medium selectivity against non-MLL rearranged leukaemia cell lines and other methyl transferases [17].



Tingting et al. (2016) have created a novel disubstituted 1,3,4-thiadiazole that combines aromatic rings with substituted N-hetero-cyclic rings, primarily indole, pyridine, and quinoline (Tingting et al. 2016), Tests were conducted on synthetic chemicals on breast cancer and CML cells. With an estimated IC50 value of $5.9 \pm 0.56 \mu$ M/L for epithelial, human breast cancer cell lines (MDA-MB231) and $4.2 \pm 0.32 \mu$ M/L against K562 cell lines, compound 7 with indole as a substituent on the thiadiazole is considered to be the most powerful compound among all. The positive control is utilized, which is gossypol [18].







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CONCLUSION

The abundance of studies shows that 1,3,4-thiadiazole scaffolds are still being extensively researched by medicinal chemistry researchers, especially as anti-tubercular and anticancer drugs. The prevalence of these scaffolds among recently reported molecules highlights the significance of these compounds as bio-isosteres. while the locations of these heterocycles were examined and substituted in order to improve the anticancer and anti-tubercular profiles, new scaffolds combined with additional heterocycles are also reported. Although the anti-tubercular and anticancer capabilities of the scaffolds are tested against a variety of targets, other potential targets need to be investigated. The SAR analyses were useful in determining the few structural critical needs. The anti-tubercular and anticancer efficacy of a couple of the compounds seemed encouraging.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Isomorphism and Anti-Isomorphism of Q-Intuitionistic L-Fuzzy Normal ℓ -Subsemiring of an ℓ -Semiring

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ABSTRACT

The notion of Q-intuitionistic L -fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring is added on this take a look at. We attempted to research the algebraic person of ℓ -semiring. We also studied the primary theorem for isomorphism and anti-isomorphism, in addition to a few elements of Q-intuitionistic L -fuzzy regular ℓ -subsemiring of an ℓ -semiring.

2000 AMS Subject classification: 03F55, 08A72, 20N25.

Keywords: (Q, L)-fuzzy subset, (Q,L)-fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring, Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy subset, Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring, Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy relation, Product of Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy subsets.





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INTRODUCTION

Following L.A.Zadeh's presentation of fuzzy sets [26], numerous academics investigated the generalisation of the idea of fuzzy sets. Dedekind first defined the concept of lattice in 1897, and Birkhofft, G.,[7,8] further extended it. Boole created Boolean algebra, which changed into corresponding to a special sort of lattice called a Boolean ring with identification. This connection became mounted among lattice theory and modern-day algebra due to this courting. K.T.Atanassov [5,6] proposed the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy subset as a hypothesis at the idea of fuzzy set. Abou Zaid.S [1] proposed the concept of fuzzy subnearings and ideals. Any other mathematical layout known as Q -fuzzy subgroups was advanced and characterised with the aid of A.Solairaju and R.Nagarajan [22,23]. We introduce sure capabilities of Q -intuitionistic L-fuzzy regular ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring in this take a look at.

PRELIMINARIES

1.1 Definition [26]: Let X be a set that isn't empty. A function $\mu_A: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ a **fuzzy subset** μ_A of X.

1.2 Definition [22,23]: Let X be a set that isn't empty and $L=(L,\leq)$ be a lattice with least element 0 and greatest element 1 and Q be a set that isn't empty. A (Q, L)-fuzzy subset μ_A of a function $\mu_A: X \times Q \to L$.

1.3 Definition [17,18]: Let \mathbb{R} be a ℓ -semiring and \mathbb{Q} be a set that isn't empty. A (\mathbb{Q} , L)-fuzzy subset A of \mathbb{R} is referred to as a (\mathbb{Q} , L)-fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring (**QLFLSSR**) of \mathbb{R} if it meets the following criteria:

(i) μ_A (x+y, q) $\geq \mu_A$ (x, q) $\wedge \mu_A$ (y, q),

(ii) μ_A (xy, q) $\geq \mu_A$ (x, q) $\wedge \mu_A$ (y, q), (iii) μ_A (x \lor y, q) $\geq \mu_A$ (x, q) $\wedge \mu_A$ (y, q), (iv) μ_A (x \land y, q) $\geq \mu_A$ (x, q) $\wedge \mu_A$ (y, q), for every x and y in R and q in Q.

1.1 Example: Let $(Z, +, \bullet, \lor, \land)$ be a ℓ -semiring and $Q = \{p\}$, Then the (Q, L)-Fuzzy Set A of Z is defined by

 $A(x, q) = \begin{cases} 1 & if \ x = 0 \\ 0.33 & if \ x \epsilon < 2 > -0 \\ 0 & if \ x \epsilon Z - < 2 > \end{cases}$

A is unmistakably a (Q,L)-Fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring.

1.4 Definition [5,6]: An **intuitionistic fuzzy subset (IFS)** A in X is defined as an object of the form A ={ $\langle x, A_{\mu}(x), A_{\vartheta}(x) \rangle / x \in X$ }, where $A_{\mu} : X \to [0,1]$ and $A_{\vartheta} : X \to [0,1]$ define the degree of membership and the degree of non-membership of the element $x \in X$ respectively and for every $x \in X$ satisfying $0 \le A_{\mu}(x) + A_{\vartheta}(x) \le 1$.

1.5 Definition [19]: Let (L, \leq) be a complete lattice with an involutive order reversing operation $N: L \to L$ and Q be a set that isn't empty. A Q -intuitionistic L-fuzzy subset (QILFS) A in X is defined as an object of the form A={<(x, q), $A_{\mu}(x, q), A_{\vartheta}(x, q) > / x$ in X and q in Q }, where $A_{\mu}:X \times Q \to L$ and $A_{\vartheta}:X \times Q \to L$ define the degree of membership and the degree of non-membership of the element xcX respectively and for every xcX satisfying $A_{\mu}(x) \leq N(A_{\vartheta}(x))$.

1.6 Definition [19]: Let R be a l-semiring. A Q -intuitionistic L-fuzzy subset A of R is referred to as a Q -intuitionistic L-fuzzy l-subsemiring (QILFLSSR) of R if it meets the following criteria:

(i) A_{μ} (x+y, q) $\geq A_{\mu}$ (x, q) $\wedge A_{\mu}$ (y, q), (ii) A_{μ} (xy, q) $\geq A_{\mu}$ (x, q) $\wedge A_{\mu}$ (y, q), (iii) A_{μ} (xvy, q) $\geq A_{\mu}$ (x, q) $\wedge A_{\mu}$ (y, q), (iv) A_{μ} (x \wedge y, q) $\geq A_{\mu}$ (x, q) $\wedge A_{\mu}$ (y, q), (v) A_{ϑ} (x+y, q) $\leq A_{\vartheta}$ (x, q) $\vee A_{\vartheta}$ (y, q), (vi) A_{ϑ} (xy, q) $\leq A_{\vartheta}$ (x, q) $\vee A_{\vartheta}$ (y, q),





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(vii) $A_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) \le A_{\vartheta}(x, q) \lor A_{\vartheta}(y, q)$, (viii) $A_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) \le A_{\vartheta}(x, q) \lor A_{\vartheta}(y, q)$, for every x and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in \mathbb{Q}$.

1.2 Example: Let $(Z, +, \bullet, \vee, \wedge)$ be a ℓ -semiring and $Q = \{p\}$, Then Q-intuitionistic L-Fuzzy subset $A = \{< (x, q), A_{\mu}(x, q), A_{\vartheta}(x, q) > / x \text{ in } Z \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q\}$ of Z is defined by $A_{\mu}(x, q) = \begin{cases} 0.6 \text{ if } x \in < 2 > \\ 0.3 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$ and $A_{\vartheta}(x, q) = \begin{cases} 0.4 \text{ if } x \in < 2 > \\ 0.7 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$ A is unmistakably a Q-intuitionistic L-Fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring.

1.7 Definition Let say R be a ℓ -semiring. A Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy subset A of R is referred to as a Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring (QILFNLSSR) of R if it meets the following criteria:

(i)
$$A_{\mu}(x + y, q) = A_{\mu}(y + x, q)$$

(ii)
$$A_{\mu}(xy,q) = A_{\mu}(yx,q),$$

- (iii) $A_{\mu}(x \vee y, q) = A_{\mu}(y \vee x, q),$
- (iv) $A_{\mu}(x \wedge y, q) = A_{\mu}(y \wedge x, q),$
- (v) $A_{\vartheta}(x + y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(y + x, q),$
- (vi) $A_{\vartheta}(xy,q) = A_{\vartheta}(yx,q),$
- (vii) $A_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(y \lor x, q),$
- (viii) $A_{\vartheta}(x \wedge y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(y \wedge x, q)$, for every x and $y \in R$ and $q \in Q$.

1.3 Example. Let L say be the complete lattice and A : Z \rightarrow L be an Q -intuitionistic L-fuzzy subset A = { $\langle (x, q), A_{\mu} (x, q), A_{\theta} (x, q) \rangle / x \in X, q \text{ in } Q$ } defined as

$$A_{\mu}(\mathbf{x}, q) = \begin{cases} 0.79 & if \quad x = <4 > \\ 0.31 & if \quad x \in <2 > -<4 > \\ 0 & if \quad otherwise \end{cases}$$

and
$$A_{\vartheta}(\mathbf{x}, q) = \begin{cases} 0.27 & if \quad x = <4 > \\ 0.75 & if \quad x \in <2 > -<4 > \\ 1 & if \quad otherwise \end{cases}$$

A is unmistakably a Q -intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ-subsemiring.

1.8 Definition: Let A and B represent any two Q -intuitionistic pairs. Normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring G and H, respectively, with L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring. The product of A and B, designated by A×B, is defined as A×B ={((x,y), q), (A × B)_µ((x,y), q), (A × B)_θ((x,y), q))/for every x in G and y in H and q in Q }, where (A × B)_µ((x,y),q)=A_µ(x,q) ∧ B_µ(y,q) and (A × B)_θ((x, y), q) = A_θ(x, q) ∨ B_θ(y, q).

1.9 Definition: Let A be a Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy subset in a set S, and the strongest Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy relation on S, that is a Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy relation on A is V which is provided by V_{μ} ((x,y), q) = A_{μ} (x, q) $\land A_{\mu}$ (y, q) and V_{ϑ} ((x,y), q) = A_{ϑ} (x, q) $\lor A_{\vartheta}$ (y, q), for every x and y in S and q in Q.

1.10 Definition: Let $(\mathbb{R}, +, \bullet, \lor, \land)$ and $(\mathbb{R}^{|}, +, \bullet, \lor, \land)$ be any two semirings. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^{|}$ be any function and A be a Q - intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring in \mathbb{R} , V be an Q -intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring in $f(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^{|}$,





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defined by $V_{\mu}(y, q) = \sup_{x \in f^{-1}(y)} A_{\mu}(x, q)$ and $V_{\vartheta}(y, q) = \inf_{x \in f^{-1}(y)} A_{\vartheta}(x, q)$, for every x in \mathbb{R} and y in $\mathbb{R}^{|}$ and q in the Q.

Then A is known as a V preimage under f and is indicated by $f^{-1}(V)$.

Some Properties of Q-Intuitionistic L-Fuzzy Normal l-Subsemiring of a l-Semiring

2.1 Theorem Let $(\mathbf{R}, +, \bullet, \vee, \wedge)$ be a -semiring. If \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are two \mathbf{Q} -intuitionistic \mathbf{L} -fuzzy normal -subsemiring of \mathbf{R} , then their intersection $\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{B}$ is an \mathbf{Q} -intuitionistic \mathbf{L} -fuzzy normal -subsemiring of \mathbf{R} .

Proof: Let *A* and *B* be any two *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemirings of a ℓ -semiring *R* and *x* and *y* in *R* and $q \in Q$. Let $A = \{(x,q), A_{\mu}(x,q), A_{\vartheta}(x,q)) / x \in R$ and $q \in Q\}$ and $B = \{(x,q), B_{\mu}(x,q), B_{\vartheta}(x,q)) / x \in R$ and $q \in Q\}$. Let $C = A \cap B = \{(x,q), C_{\mu}(x,q), C_{\vartheta}(x,q)) / x \in R$ and $q \in Q\}$, where $A_{\mu}(x,q) \wedge B_{\mu}(x,q) = C_{\mu}(x,q)$ and $A_{\vartheta}(x,q) \vee B_{\vartheta}(x,q) = C_{\vartheta}(x,q)$. Then, clearly *C* is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring *R*, since *A* and *B* are two *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring *R*.

Now, $C_{\mu}(x + y, q) = A_{\mu}(x + y, q) \land B_{\mu}(x + y, q) = A_{\mu}(y + x, q) \land B_{\mu}(y + x, q) = C_{\mu}(y + x, q)$, Therefore, $C_{\mu}(x + y, q) = C_{\mu}(y + x, q)$, for every x and $y \in R$ and $q \in Q$.

And, $C_{\mu}(xy,q) = A_{\mu}(xy,q) \wedge B_{\mu}(xy,q) = A_{\mu}(yx,q) \wedge B_{\mu}(yx,q) = C_{\mu}(yx,q)$, Therefore, $C_{\mu}(xy,q) = C_{\mu}(yx,q)$, for every x and $y \in R$ and $q \in Q$. Also, $C_{\mu}(x \vee y,q) = A_{\mu}(x \vee y,q) \wedge B_{\mu}(x \vee y,q) = A_{\mu}(y \vee x,q) \wedge B_{\mu}(y \vee x,q) = C_{\mu}(y \vee x,q)$, Therefore, $C_{\mu}(x \vee y,q) = C_{\mu}(y \vee x,q)$, for every x and $y \in R$ and $q \in Q$. And, $C_{\mu}(x \wedge y,q) = A_{\mu}(x \wedge y,q) \wedge B_{\mu}(x \wedge y,q)$

 $= A_{\mu}(y \land x, q) \land B_{\mu}(y \land x, q) = C_{\mu}(y \land x, q), \text{ Therefore, } C_{\mu}(x \land y, q) = C_{\mu}(y \land x, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$ Now, $C_{\vartheta}(x + y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(x + y, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(x + y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(y + x, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(y + x, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y + x, q), \text{ Therefore, } C_{\vartheta}(x + y, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y + x, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$ And, $C_{\vartheta}(xy, q) = A_{\vartheta}(xy, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(xy, q) = A_{\vartheta}(yx, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(yx, q) = A_{\vartheta}(xy, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(xy, q) = A_{\vartheta}(yx, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(yx, q) = C_{\vartheta}(yx, q), \text{ Therefore, } C_{\vartheta}(xy, q) = C_{\vartheta}(yx, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$ Also, $C_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y \lor x, q), \text{ Therefore, } C_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$ And, $C_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q), \text{ Therefore, } C_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$ And, $C_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q) \land B_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q), \text{ Therefore, } C_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$ Therefore $C_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$ Therefore $C_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$ Therefore $C_{\vartheta}(x \land x, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$ Therefore $C_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$ Therefore $C_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$ Therefore $C_{\vartheta}(x \land x, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$ Therefore $C_{\vartheta}(x \land x, q) = C_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in R \text{ and } q \in Q.$

2.2 Theorem Let $(\mathbb{R}, +, \bullet, \vee, \wedge)$ be a ℓ -semiring. The intersection of a family of Q-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of \mathbb{R} is an Q-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of \mathbb{R} .

Proof: Let $\{V_i: i \in I\}$ be a family of *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemirings of a ℓ -semiring \mathbb{R} and let $A = \bigcap_{i \in I} V_i$. Let *x* and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$. Clearly the intersection of a family of *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring *R* is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring *R*. Then, $A_{\mu}(x + y, q) = \inf_{i \in I} V_{i\mu}(x + y, q) =$

 $\inf_{i \in I} Vi_{\mu}(y + x, q)$ $= A_{\mu}(y + x, q). \quad \text{Therefore,} \quad A_{\mu}(x + y, q) = A_{\mu}(y + x, q), \quad \text{for every } x \text{ and } y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \in Q. \text{ And, } A_{\mu}(xy, q) = \inf_{i \in I} Vi_{\mu}(xy, q) = \inf_{i \in I} Vi_{\mu}(yx, q) = A_{\mu}(yx, q) \text{ . Therefore, } A_{\mu}(xy, q) = A_{\mu}(yx, q), \text{ for every } x \text{ and } y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \in Q. \text{ Also,}$ $A_{\mu}(x \lor y, q) = \inf_{i \in I} Vi_{\mu}(x \lor y, q) = \inf_{i \in I} Vi_{\mu}(y \lor x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \lor x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \lor y, q) = A_{\mu}(y \lor x, q), \text{ for every } x$ and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$. And, $A_{\mu}(x \land y, q) = \inf_{i \in I} Vi_{\mu}(x \land y, q) = \inf_{i \in I} Vi_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q) = A_{\mu}(y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } A_{\mu}(x \land x,$





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 $y,q) = A_{\mu}(y \wedge x,q)$, for every x and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$. Now, $A_{\vartheta}(x + y,q) = \sup_{i \in I} Vi_{\vartheta}(x + y,q) = \sup_{i \in I} Vi_{\vartheta}(y + x,q) = A_{\vartheta}(y + x,q)$, for every x and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$. Therefore, $A_{\vartheta}(x + y,q) = A_{\vartheta}(y + x,q)$, for every x and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$. Therefore, $A_{\vartheta}(x + y,q) = A_{\vartheta}(y + x,q)$, for every x and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$. And, $A_{\vartheta}(xy,q) = \sup_{i \in I} Vi_{\vartheta}(xy,q) = \sup_{i \in I} Vi_{\vartheta}(yx,q) = A_{\vartheta}(yx,q)$. Therefore, $A_{\vartheta}(xy,q) = A_{\vartheta}(yx,q)$, for every x and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$. And, $A_{\vartheta}(xy,q) = \sum_{i \in I} Vi_{\vartheta}(xy,q) = A_{\vartheta}(yx,q)$. Therefore, $A_{\vartheta}(xy,q) = A_{\vartheta}(yx,q)$, for every x and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$.

 $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$. Also, $A_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) = \sup_{i \in I} Vi_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) = \sup_{i \in I} Vi_{\vartheta}(y \lor x, q) = A_{\vartheta}(y \lor x, q)$. Therefore, $A_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) = i \in I$

 $A_{\vartheta}(y \lor x, q)$, for every x and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$. And, $A_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = \sup_{i \in I} Vi_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = \sup_{i \in I} Vi_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q) = i \in I$

 $A_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q)$, for every x and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$. Therefore, $A_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(y \land x, q)$, for every x and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$. That is, A is a Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring \mathbb{R} . Hence, the intersection of a family of Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemirings of \mathbb{R} is a Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of \mathbb{R} .

2.3 Theorem If A_i are Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of the ℓ -semirings \mathfrak{R}_i , then $\prod A_i$ is an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of \mathfrak{R}_i .

Proof: It is trivial.

2.4 Theorem If *A* is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a semiring (\mathbb{R} , +, \bullet , \vee , \wedge), then \Box *A* is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of \mathbb{R} .

Proof: Let *A* be a *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal*l*-subsemiring of a *l*-semiring *R*. Consider $A = \{\langle (x,q), A_{\mu}(x,q), A_{\vartheta}(x,q) \rangle\}$, for every *x* in *R* and $q \in Q$, we take $A = B = \{\langle (x,q), B_{\mu}(x,q), B_{\vartheta}(x,q) \rangle\}$, where $B_{\mu}(x,q) = A_{\mu}(x,q), B_{\vartheta}(x,q) \rangle$, $B_{\vartheta}(x,q) \rangle$, where $B_{\mu}(x,q) = A_{\mu}(x,q), B_{\vartheta}(x,q) = 1 - A_{\mu}(x,q)$. Clearly, *A* is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy *l*-subsemiring of *R*. We have $B_{\mu}(x+y,q) = A_{\mu}(x+y,q) = A_{\mu}(y+x,q) = B_{\mu}(y+x,q)$, for all *x* and *y* in *R* and *q* in *Q*. and $B_{\mu}(xy,q) = A_{\mu}(xy,q) = A_{\mu}(yx,q) = B_{\mu}(yx,q)$, for all *x* and *y* in *R* and *q* in *Q*. Also, $B_{\mu}(x \vee y,q) = A_{\mu}(x \vee y,q) = A_{\mu}(y \vee x,q) = B_{\mu}(y \vee x,q)$, for all *x* and *y* in *R* and *q* in *Q*. Since *A* is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy *l*-subsemiring of *R*, we have $A_{\mu}(x+y,q) = A_{\mu}(y+x,q)$, for all *x* and *y* in *R* and *q* in *Q*.

which implies that $1 - A_{\mu}(x + y, q) = 1 - A_{\mu}(y + x, q)$ which implies that $B_{\vartheta}(x + y, q) = B_{\vartheta}(y + x, q)$. Therefore, $B_{\vartheta}(x + y, q) = B_{\vartheta}(y + x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. And $A_{\mu}(xy, q) = A_{\mu}(y x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q, which implies that $1 - A_{\mu}(xy, q) = 1 - A_{\mu}(yx, q)$ which implies that $B_{\vartheta}(xy, q) = B_{\vartheta}(yx, q)$. Therefore, $B_{\vartheta}(xy, q) = B_{\vartheta}(yx, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. Also, $A_{\mu}(x \vee y, q) = A_{\mu}(y \vee x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q, which implies that $1 - A_{\mu}(x \vee y, q) = 1 - A_{\mu}(y \vee x, q)$ which implies that $B_{\vartheta}(x \vee y, q) = B_{\vartheta}(y \vee x, q)$. Therefore, $B_{\vartheta}(x \vee y, q) = B_{\vartheta}(y \vee x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q, which implies that $1 - A_{\mu}(x \vee y, q) = 1 - A_{\mu}(y \vee x, q)$ which implies that $B_{\vartheta}(x \vee y, q) = B_{\vartheta}(y \vee x, q)$. Therefore, $B_{\vartheta}(x \vee y, q) = B_{\vartheta}(y \vee x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q, which implies that $1 - A_{\mu}(x \wedge y, q) = 1 - A_{\mu}(y \wedge x, q)$ which implies that $B_{\vartheta}(x \wedge y, q) = B_{\vartheta}(y \vee x, q)$. Therefore, $B_{\vartheta}(x \wedge y, q) = B_{\vartheta}(y \wedge x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. And, $A_{\mu}(x \wedge y, q) = A_{\mu}(y \wedge x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q, which implies that $1 - A_{\mu}(x \wedge y, q) = 1 - A_{\mu}(y \wedge x, q)$ which implies that $B_{\vartheta}(x \wedge y, q) = B_{\vartheta}(y \wedge x, q)$. Therefore, $B_{\vartheta}(x \wedge y, q) = B_{\vartheta}(y \wedge x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. As a result, $B = \Box A$ is an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring R.

Remark: The converse of the above theorem is not true.

2.4 Theorem If *A* is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a semiring (\mathbb{R} , +, \bullet , \vee , \wedge), then $\Diamond A$ is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of \mathbb{R} .

Proof: Let *A* be a *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal*l*-subsemiring of a *l*-semiring *R*. That is $A = \{\langle (x,q), A_{\mu}(x,q), A_{\vartheta}(x,q) \rangle\}$, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q \in Q$. Let $\Diamond A = B = \{\langle (x,q), B_{\mu}(x,q), B_{\vartheta}(x,q) \rangle\}$, where $B_{\mu}(x,q) = 1 - A_{\vartheta}(x,q), B_{\vartheta}(x,q) = A_{\vartheta}(x,q)$. Clearly *A* is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy *l*-subsemiring of *R*. We have





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 $B_{\vartheta}(x+y,q) = A_{\vartheta}(x+y,q) = A_{\vartheta}(y+x,q) = B_{\vartheta}(y+x,q), \text{ for all } x \text{ and } y \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ And}, B_{\vartheta}(xy,q) = A_{\vartheta}(xy,q)$ $= A_{\vartheta}(yx,q) = B_{\vartheta}(yx,q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. Also, $B_{\vartheta}(x \lor y,q) = A_{\vartheta}(x \lor y,q)$

 $=A_{\vartheta}(y \lor x,q) = B_{\vartheta}(y \lor x,q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. And, $B_{\vartheta}(x \land y,q) = A_{\vartheta}(x \land y,q) = A_{\vartheta}(y \land x,q) = A_{\vartheta}(y \land x,q)$ $B_{\vartheta}(y \wedge x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. Since A is an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring of R, we have $A_{\vartheta}(x + y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(y + x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q, which implies that $1 - A_{\vartheta}(x + y, q) = 1 - A_{\vartheta}(y + x, q)$ which implies that $B_{\mu}(x + y, q) = B_{\mu}(y + x, q)$. Therefore, $B_{\mu}(x + y, q) = B_{\mu}(y + x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. And $A_{\vartheta}(xy,q) = A_{\vartheta}(yx,q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q, which implies that $1 - A_{\vartheta}(xy,q) = 1 - A_{\vartheta}(yx,q)$ which implies that $B_{\mu}(xy,q) = B_{\mu}(yx,q)$. Therefore, $B_{\mu}(xy,q) = B_{\mu}(yx,q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. Also, $A_{\vartheta}(x \lor y,q) = B_{\mu}(yx,q)$. $A_{\vartheta}(y \lor x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q, which implies that $1 - A_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) = 1 - A_{\vartheta}(y \lor x, q)$ which implies that $B_{\mu}(x \lor y, q) = B_{\mu}(y \lor x, q)$. Therefore, $B_{\mu}(x \lor y, q) = B_{\mu}(y \lor x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. And, $A_{\vartheta}(x \land y, q) = B_{\mu}(y \lor x, q)$. $A_{\vartheta}(y \wedge x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q, which implies that $1 - A_{\vartheta}(x \wedge y, q) = 1 - A_{\vartheta}(y \wedge x, q)$ which implies that $B_{\mu}(x \wedge y, q) = B_{\mu}(y \wedge x, q)$. Therefore, $B_{\mu}(x \wedge y, q) = B_{\mu}(y \wedge x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. As a result, $B = \Diamond A$ is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring *R*.

Remark: The converse of the above theorem is not true.

In the following Theorem • is the composition operation of functions

2.5 Theorem Let A be an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring H and f is an isomorphism from a ℓ semiring R onto H. If A is an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of the ℓ -semiring H, then $A^{\circ}f$ is an Qintuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of the ℓ -semiring R.

Proof: Let x and y in \mathbb{R} , q in Q and A be an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring H. Then we have, clearly $A^{\circ}f$ is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring *R*. Now, $(A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(x + y, q) =$ $A_{\mu}(f(x + y, q)) = A_{\mu}(f(x, q) + f(y, q)), \quad = A_{\mu}(f(y, q) + f(x, q)) = A_{\mu}(f(y + x, q)) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(y + x, q) \text{ which implies}$ that $(A_{\mu} \circ f)(x + y, q) = (A_{\mu} \circ f)(y + x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. $(A_{\mu} \circ f)(xy, q) = A_{\mu}(f(xy, q))$ $=A_{\mu}(f(x,q)f(y,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(y,q)f(x,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(y,q)f(x,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(yx,q)) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(yx,q), \text{ which implies that } (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(xy,q) =$ $(A_{\mu} \circ f)(yx,q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. Also, $(A_{\mu} \circ f)(x \lor y,q) = A_{\mu} = A_{\mu}(f(x,q) \lor f(y,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(y,q) \lor f(y,q))$ $f(x,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(y \lor x,q)) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(y \lor x,q),$

which implies that $(A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(x \lor y, q) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(y \lor x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. And, $(A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(x \land y, q) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(x \land y, q)$ $A_{\mu}(f(x \wedge y, q)) = A_{\mu}(f(x, q) \wedge f(y, q)) = A_{\mu}(f(y, q) \wedge f(x, q)) = A_{\mu}(f(y \wedge x, q)) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(y \wedge x, q), \text{ which implies that}$ $(A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(x \wedge y, q) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(y \wedge x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. Now, $(A_{\theta}^{\circ}f)(x + y, q) = A_{\theta}(f(x + y, q)) = A_{\theta}(f(x + y, q))$ $A_{\vartheta}(f(x,q) + f(y,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(y,q) + f(x,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(y+x,q)) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y+x,q), \text{ which implies that } (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(x+x,q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y+x,q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y+x,q), \text{ which implies that } (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(x+x,q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y+x,q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y+x,q$ $(x,q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y + x,q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. And, $(A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(xy,q) = A_{\vartheta}(f(xy,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(x,q)f(y,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(x,q)f(y,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(x,q)f(y,q))$ $A_{\vartheta}(f(y,q)f(x,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(yx,q)) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(yx,q)$, which implies that $(A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(xy,q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(yx,q)$, for all x and y in $\mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ Also, } (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(x \lor y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(f(x \lor y, q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(x, q) \lor f(y, q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(y, q) \lor f(x, q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(y \lor y, q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(y \lor y,$ $(x,q) = (A_{\vartheta} \circ f)(y \lor x,q)$, which implies that $(A_{\vartheta} \circ f)(x \lor y,q) = (A_{\vartheta} \circ f)(y \lor x,q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. And, $(A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(x \wedge y, q) = A_{\vartheta}(f(x \wedge y, q))$

 $=A_{\vartheta}(f(x,q) \wedge f(y,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(y,q) \wedge f(x,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(y \wedge x,q)) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y \wedge x,q),$ which implies that $(A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(x \wedge y, q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y \wedge x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. As a result, $A^{\circ}f$ is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring R.

2.6 Theorem Let A be an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring H and f is an anti-isomorphism from a ℓ -semiring \mathbb{R} onto H. If A is an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of the ℓ -semiring H, then $A^{\circ}f$ is an Qintuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of the ℓ -semiring R.





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Proof: Let x, y in \mathbb{R} and q in Q, A be an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring H. Then we have, clearly $A^{\circ}f$ is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring **R**. Now, $(A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(x + y, q) = A_{\mu}(f(x + y, q))$ $(y,q) = A_{\mu}(f(y,q) + f(x,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(x,q) + f(y,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(y+x,q)) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(y+x,q)$, which implies that $(A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(x+y,q) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(y+x,q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. And, $(A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(xy,q) = A_{\mu}(f(xy,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(xy,q))$ $A_{\mu}(f(y,q)f(x,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(x,q)f(y,q))$ $=A_{\mu}(f(yx,q)) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(yx,q)$ which implies that $(A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(xy,q) =$ $(A_{\mu} \circ f)(yx,q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. Also, $(A_{\mu} \circ f)(x \lor y,q) = A_{\mu}(f(x \lor y,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(y,q) \lor f(x,q))$ $=A_{\mu}(f(x,q) \lor f(y,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(y \lor x,q)) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(y \lor x,q), \text{ which implies that } (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(x \lor y,q) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(y \lor x,q),$ for all x and y in R and q in Q. And, $(A_{\mu} \circ f)(x \wedge y, q) = A_{\mu} = A_{\mu}(f(y,q) \wedge f(x,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(x,q) \wedge f(y,q)) = A_{\mu}(f(x,q) \wedge f(y,q))$ $A_{\mu}(f(y \wedge x, q)) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(y \wedge x, q)$, which implies that $(A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(x \wedge y, q) = (A_{\mu}^{\circ}f)(y \wedge x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in $Q. \operatorname{Now}_{i}(A_{\theta}^{\circ}f)(x+y,q) = A_{\theta}(f(x+y,q)) = A_{\theta}(f(y,q) + f(x,q)) = A_{\theta}(f(x,q) + f(y,q)) = A_{\theta}(f(y+x,q))$ $(A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y+x,q)$, which implies that $(A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(x+y,q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y+x,q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. And, $(A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(xy,q) = A_{\vartheta}(f(xy,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(y,q)f(x,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(x,q)f(y,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(yx,q)) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(yx,q) \text{ which implies}$ that $(A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(xy,q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(yx,q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. Also, $(A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(x \lor y,q) = A_{\vartheta}(f(x \lor y,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(x \lor y,q))$ $A_{\vartheta}(f(y,q) \lor f(x,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(x,q) \lor f(y,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(y \lor x,q)) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y \lor x,q) \text{ which implies that } (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(x \lor x,q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y \lor x,q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y \lor x,q)$ $y,q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y \lor x,q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. And, $(A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(x \land y,q) = A_{\vartheta}(f(x \land y,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(y,q) \land y,q)$ $f(x,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(x,q) \wedge f(y,q)) = A_{\vartheta}(f(y \wedge x,q)) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y \wedge x,q),$

which implies that $(A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(x \wedge y, q) = (A_{\vartheta}^{\circ}f)(y \wedge x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. As a result, $A^{\circ}f$ is an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring R.

2.7 Theorem If *A* is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring ($\mathbb{R}, +, \bullet, \lor, \land$) (i) If $A_{\mu}(x + y, q) = 1$ then $A_{\mu}(x, q) = A_{\mu}(y, q)$, for *a* and *y* in \mathbb{R} and *q* in *Q*. (ii) If $A_{\vartheta}(x + y, q) = 0$ then $A_{\vartheta}(x, q) = A_{\vartheta}(y, q)$, for *a* and *y* in \mathbb{R} and *q* in *Q*. **Proof:** It is trivial.

2.8 Theorem If A be an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring (\mathbb{R} , +, \bullet , \vee , \wedge), then

- (i) If $A_{\mu}(x + y, q) = 0$, then either $A_{\mu}(x, q) = 0$ or $A_{\mu}(y, q) = 0$, for all x and y in R and q in Q.
- (ii) If $A_{\vartheta}(x + y, q) = 1$, then either $A_{\vartheta}(x, q) = 1$ or $A_{\vartheta}(y, q) = 1$, for all x and y in R and q in Q.

Proof: It is trivial.

2.9 Theorem If A is an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring (R, +, \bullet , v, \land),

- (i) If $A_{\mu}(x,q) > A_{\mu}(y,q)$ for some x and y in R and q in Q then $A_{\mu}(x+y,q) = A_{\mu}(y,q) = A_{\mu}(y+x,q)$, for some x and y in R and q in Q.
- (ii) If $A_{\vartheta}(y,q) > A_{\vartheta}(x,q)$ for some x and y in R and q in Q then $A_{\vartheta}(x+y,q) = A_{\vartheta}(y,q) = A_{\vartheta}(y+x,q)$, for some x and y in R and q in Q.

Proof: It is trivial.

2.10 Theorem Let *A* be an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring ($\mathbb{R}, +, \bullet, \vee, \wedge$), then the pseudo *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy coset (*aA*)^{*p*} is an *Q*-intuitionistic *L*-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring \mathbb{R} , for every *a* in \mathbb{R} .

Proof: Let A be an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring R.

For every x and y in R and q in Q,clearly $(aA)^p$ is an Q-intuitionistic L-fuzzy ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring R, Now, $((aA_\mu)^p)(x + y, q) = p(a)A_\mu(x + y, q) = p(a)A_\mu(y + x, q) = ((aA_\mu)^p)(y + x, q)$. Therefore, $((aA_\mu)^p)(x + y, q) = ((aA_\mu)^p)(y + x, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. And, $((aA_\mu)^p)(xy, q) = p(a)A_\mu(xy, q) = p(a)A_\mu(yx, q)$ $= ((aA_\mu)^p)(yx, q)$, for all x and y in R and q in Q. Therefore, $((aA_\mu)^p)(xy, q) = ((aA_\mu)^p)(yx, q)$, for all x and y in



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 $\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ Also, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \lor y, q) = p(a)A_{\mu}(x \lor y, q) = p(a)A_{\mu}(y \lor x, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y \lor x, q), \text{ for all } x \text{ and } y \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ Therefore, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \lor y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y \lor x, q), \text{ for all } x \text{ and } y \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ And, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \land y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y \lor x, q), \text{ for all } x \text{ and } y \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ And, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \land y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \land y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y \land x, q). \text{ Therefore, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \land y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y \land x, q). \text{ for all } x \text{ and } y \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ Now, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x + y, q) = p(a)A_{\vartheta}(x + y, q) = p(a)A_{\vartheta}(y + x, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y + x, q), \text{ for all } x \text{ and } y \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ Therefore, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x + y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y + x, q) \text{ for all } x \text{ and } y \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ Therefore, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (xy, q) = p(a)A_{\vartheta}(xy, q) = p(a)A_{\vartheta}(yx, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \lor y, q) = p(a)A_{\vartheta}(x \lor y, q) \\ = p(a)A_{\vartheta}(y \lor x, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y \lor x, q), \text{ for all } x \text{ and } y \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ Therefore, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \lor y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \lor y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y \lor x, q), \text{ for all } x \text{ and } y \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ And, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \lor y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \lor y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y \lor x, q), \text{ for all } x \text{ and } y \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ And, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \lor y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y \lor x, q), \text{ for all } x \text{ and } y \text{ in } \mathbb{R} \text{ and } q \text{ in } Q. \text{ And, } \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \land y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (x \land y, q) = \left(\left(aA_{\mu} \right)^{p} \right) (y \land x, q),$

CONCLUSION

In the study of the structure of an fuzzy algebraic system, we notice that Q-fuzzy with special properties always play an important role. In this paper, we define Q -intuitionistic L-fuzzy normal ℓ -subsemiring of a ℓ -semiring and investigate some important results. We hope that the research along this direction can be continued, and in fact, this work would serve as a foundation for further study of the theory of semiring, it will be important to complete more hypothetical exploration to set up an overall structure for the commonsense application.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Experimental Investigation of the Mechanical and Durability Characteristics of Basalt Fibre Reinforced Concrete

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ABSTRACT

Fibre reinforcement gains importance in improving strength, durability and ductility properties of conventional concrete. Basalt fibre is one such material used in recent year for improving performance of conventional concrete, need to be experimentally proven for their function in improving the performance of conventional concrete. This study was done to explore experimentally how basalt fibre plays a vital role in improving the strength and durability of conventional concrete. Basalt fibre of 12mm length with an aspect ratio of 923 with five different combination as 0%,0.25%,0.50%,0.75% and 1% were added in the conventional concrete with two different days of curing condition namely 7 and 28 days are adopted to find the optimum fibre content in improving the properties of conventional concrete. The combined mixes (Normal concrete with basalt fibre) are named as NCBF. For improving the strength properties of basalt fibre mixed concrete, compression test, tension test, flexure test and pull out test are observed and to examine the durability characteristics water absorption and sorptivity were conducted. The mix NCBF0.50 and NCBF0.75 increases the compressive strength by 10.92 and 6.21 percentage respectively when compared with normal concrete. Similarly the split tensile strength of NCBF0.50 and NCBF0.75 improve 13.93 and 25.40 percentage respectively with that of normal concrete. It became clear that adding basalt fibre decreased sorptivity and water absorption rates. This study indicates that basalt fibre of 0.50% and 0.75% improves both of the aimed properties.

Keywords: Basalt fibre, Fibre reinforced concrete, Pull out, Absorption, Sorptivity





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INTRODUCTION

Fibre composite are used in conventional concrete for more than a decade to improve their performance. Concrete is most consumed material worldwide for construction. The consumption of concrete is rising every year and become the second most used material worldwide next to water [1].For the largest concrete structure in the world, around 27 million cubic metres of concrete are used. This makes the researchers to study into the characteristics of concrete and its constituent ingredients. Due to its widespread application, numerous studies aim to improve the quality by adding or changing chemical admixtures and mineral admixtures besides the conventional ingredients.

Fibre-reinforced concrete (FRC) has drawn a lot of attention in recent years in the field of civil engineering, most because it improves the tensile characteristics and avoid shrinkage cracks [2].Due to its remarkable mechanical, enduring qualities and low production cost, it is frequently utilised in the construction of large buildings, industrial floors, and pavements. The effect of various fibre kinds, such as steel fibre, polypropylene fibre, and natural palm tree fibre, on the strength and durability of conventional concrete was reported [3]. The post-cracking strength of concrete was increased by adding fibres because of its bridging action [4].Short, discrete fibres are arranged in a random manner, to prevent or control the initiation, progression, or formation of fractures and improve the mechanical properties of concrete [5].The current construction sector uses more steel fibre than any other sort of regularly used fibre. Steel fibre that has been subjected to corrosion leads to reduce the performance of conventional concrete. Despite being more expensive, carbon fibres are a better option due to their higher tensile strength, low density, and corrosive resistance characteristics. Nowadays, structural rehabilitation and repair operations involving carbon fibre are primarily done in the construction business [6].

A recent type of fibre-reinforced concrete that has shown good mechanical performance is basalt fibre-reinforced concrete (BFRC). The performance of plain cement concrete is enhanced by the inclusion of a variety of fibres, like steel, glass, and carbon fibres. But basalt fibres (BF) are seen as preferable to these due to their same mechanical strength, greater durability than glass fibres, lower cost than carbon fibres [7].Basalt fibre shows exceptional strength properties, resist more temperature, offers very good resistance against acid and alkali attacks. Because of the above mentioned characteristics, basalt has been used in fibre reinforced concrete in order to improve its durability and strength characteristics [8].On addition of fibre of 10 - 20 μ m diameter and length of 12-20mm at volume fraction of 1% shows an appreciable increase in strength properties [9]. Manibalan et. al concluded that use of 0.9% of basalt fibre enhances the mechanical properties of plain cement concrete, they also indicated that using of fibres arrest the crack propagation [10].

Basalt fibre has been more often used in recent times because of its appreciable physical and mechanical characteristics. In addition, due to its low production cost, BFRC (basalt fibre reinforced concrete) has been widely used in a various constructions, including residential structures, industrial buildings, and pavements[11]. The modulus of rupture value and compressive strength value of basalt fibre reinforced concrete be significantly increased by the inclusion of a small quantity of short basalt fibres, they have used fibre of length 12mm and 0.15% [12]. The modified basalt fibre with the alkali resistance property is known as the alkali resistant basalt fibre (ABF), and it has potential use in concrete [13]. With the addition of 0.1% ABF, the concrete strength in compression, flexure and tension are all improved by 2.5%, 17.2%, and 12.1%, respectively. According to Sruthi Jalasutram et. al, basalt fibre addition to concrete resulted in a little reduction in compressive strength compared to PCC. At the same time, during compression, the failure mode of fibre reinforced concrete shifts from brittle to ductile [14]. After being exposed to 600° C for two hours, the basalt fibre maintained roughly 90% of its normal temperature strength, whereas the carbon and glass fibres lost their volumetric integrity [15]. Chaohua Jiang et. al reveal that the compressive strength does not clearly increases, on addition of BF a considerable hike was observed in tension, flexure and toughness, additionally, mechanical features are influenced by the length of BF. Using 12mm BF shows increased strength in compression, tension and flexure by 0.18-4.68%, 14.08-24.34%, and 6.30-9.58%, as compared to plain concrete [16].





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Research significance

The referred papers presents the details of FRC in the aspects of fibre type, aspect ratio, volume fraction, durability, mechanical characteristics, etc. Most of the researcher's preferred fibre size of 12mm long and attempted a maximum volume fraction of two percentages. Only a few researchers employed m-sand in their studies, mostly Natural River sand has been used as fine aggregate. Researchers attempted in using fibres such as aramid, glass, carbon, steel, polypropylene, etc, but glass was most preferred. Only limited studies are available in basalt fibre. In this work, an attempt has been made to utilize the basalt fibre of standard length in various volume fractions along with m-sand as a full replacement in fine aggregate. The study aimed to evaluate the efficiency of basalt fibre in strength and durability properties of plain cement concrete.

Experimental Investigations

Cement

Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) 53 grade, conforming with IS 12269:2013, was used for this study. The Physical characteristics of OPC 53 grade are found and the results are summarized in Table 1. Table 2 provides information about the ingredients of cement in percentage.

Aggregates

M Sand procured from local commercial sources was used in this study. The received M-sand was tested in accordance with IS: 383-2016. The M-sand sample fits to the limitations of Grade Zone II according to particle size distribution, and the grading limit curve for a typical sand sample is shown in figure 3 and sieve analysis details are shown in table 3. M-sand has a specific gravity of 2.66 and a fineness modulus of 2.80. The M-sand bulk density was determined to be 1600 kg/m3. According to IS 2386: 2016, the aggregates were tested. The specific gravity of coarse aggregate is 2.74 and the maximum size of 20mm are adopted and shown in figure 2.

Water

Good quality potable water is utilized for mixing and curing usage by conforming to IS 456:2000

Super plasticizer

Sulphonated Naphthalene based superplasticizer (Conplast SP430). Conforming to IS 9103:1999 was used in this study and depicted in figure 4.

Basalt fibre

It is a particular kind of fibre material which extracted from basalt rock. Basalt fibre are obtained by heating basalt rock to a high melting point temperature around 1350° C and pulled to form fine fibres is depicted in figure 5. Chopped basalt fibre of 12 mm length and aspect ratio of 923 is used for this work, in order to avoid uneven dispersion. The properties of basalt fibre given by the manufacturer are adopted and shown in Table 4.

METHODOLOGY

Mix design and proportions

The concrete grade of M30 with mix ratio of 1:1.69:3.1. For all the mix proportions in this study, a constant water cement ratio of 0.4 was adopted. The workability of the concrete mix is medium (the range of the slump value is 75 to 100 mm). Table 5 displays the five mix content.

Details of specimens

Cubes, cylinders, prisms and discs were cast to examine strength and durability properties. The details of the total numbers of specimens are given in Table 6.





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Casting of Control Specimens

The aggregates were initially mixed in dry condition and then cement is added in order of having uniform dry mix. Fibres were added slowly and mixed thoroughly in the dry mix to ensure even distribution of fibres in the entire mix. Recommended percentage of super plasticiser was thoroughly mixed in water and added gradually in the dry mix to obtain uniform and consistent mix. The thoroughly mixed concrete was placed in the respective moulds with proper vibratory table compaction was done. After 24 hours of casting, the specimens were demoulded, and the specimens are completely immersed in water for 7 days and 28 days of curing to account the effect curing effect. The mould preparation, casted, de-moulded and curing of specimens are depicted in figure (6) (7) (8) and (9) respectively.

Testing of specimen

Compression Test

The test procedure was adopted as per IS 516(part1/sec1):2021[17]. The test performed in a 2000 kN capacity compression testing machine. The 150 mm size cubes were tested at 7 and 28 days. The test set up and failure pattern of cubes are shown in Figure 10 (a) and (b).

Split tensile test.

The test procedure was adopted as per IS 516(part1/sec1):2021[17]. The test performed in a 2000 kN capacity compression testing machine. The indirect tension test of 150 mm diameter cylinders were tested at 7 and 28 days. The test set up and failure pattern of cylinders are shown in Figure 11 (a) and (b).

Flexure Test

The Flexure test was performed as per IS 516(part1/sec1):2021[17] to determine the modulus of rupture for concrete in 100kN capacity of loading frame. Totally 30 prisms are casted for five mix. Each mix three specimens are tested for 7days and 28 days. Two point loading are applied, dial gauge readings are noted till the failure of specimens. The test set up of prism in a flexural test machine and failure pattern are shown in Figure 12 (a) and (b).

Sorptivity test

In accordance with ASTM C1585 -13[18] the sorptivity test has been carried out in a cylindrical discs specimen. As stated in the code, the specimen was kept in an oven at a temperature of 50 °C for three days. After three days, the specimen was allowed to cure for 15 days in room temperature. Except the bottom side, remaining all other portion of the specimen are sealed with waterproof tape. As illustrated in Fig. 13, the bottom surface (1/10th of the height) has been immersed in water for the complete testing days. The weight of the specimen are measured at various time intervals and the observed values are presented in Table 12.

Water absorption test

The test has been carried out in hardened concrete to determine water absorption, density and percent of voids as per the procedure outlined in ASTM C642-21[19]. The test specimen are allowed to dry in an oven for a period of 24 hours at a temperature of 110°C, the dry weight was noted. The oven dried specimens are submerged in water for 48 hours at 21°C. Then the water is allowed to boil for 5 hours and then allowed to cool for 14 hours. After cooling, the weight of the specimen was measured by keeping the specimen in suspended condition in water. The test values observed are mentioned in Table 11.

Pullout test

As per the procedure stated in IS:11309-1985[20] pull out test has been carried out in cube specimen as show in fig 15(a) The test specimen is mounted in Universal Testing Machine of capacity 2000kN. The bar fixed in the cube specimen is dragged axially at a rate of 0.5 kN/min. Continue the loading until failure, the peak load is noted. The observed results are presented in table 10.A typical failure Patten is shown in fig 15(b)





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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The same mix proportion and mix ID are followed for the mechanical and durability properties.

Compression Test

The obtained results from the compression test for all the categories of specimens are presented in Table 7 and the variation is pictorially represented in figure 17. It is clearly observed that basalt fibre influences the compressive behaviour to an appreciable extent. On inclusion of 0.5 percentage of basalt fibre results in a maximum increment of 10.9 % of compressive strength. This may be due to the particle size and elastic properties of basalt fibre. At the same time increasing of fibre after 0.5 percentages shows a decreasing trend in compressive strength are shown in figure 16.

Split tensile test

As in the case of compression, the basalt fibres follows same increasing trend in tensile strength test too. When comparing with the normal concrete, concrete with basalt fibre shows an increase of 5%, 14% and 25.4 % on adding of fibre in 0.25, 0.5 and 0.75% respectively. This increment is mainly due to the high tensile strength of the individual fibre. But fibre on excess i.e, beyond 0.75 percentages slightly deviates from the increasing trend. The results are given in Table 8 and the variation is presented in figure.18.

Flexure Test

The test results presented in table 9. shows the flexural strength of the concrete using basalt fibre. It is noted that the flexural behaviour of the concrete has been significantly influenced by basalt fibre. The variation shown in the graph is a clearly evident that using of basalt fibre to an extent of 0.75 increases the flexural strength to a maximum of 45.7 %. This may be due to the high tensile strength of the fibre. At the same time fibre in excess reduces the flexural strength. From the results it is noted that inclusion of basalt fibre beyond 0.75 percentage leads to decreased mechanical properties. From figure 21 it is seen that aggregate failure is predominant and it's a clear indication of efficacy of basalt fibre. The values and variations are shown in Table 8 and figure.20

Pullout test

Table 10. shows the results of pull out test carried out in the concrete specimens. It is observed that on addition of 0.5 percentage basalt fibre enhances bond strength to maximum of 17.3 percentage. The dispersion was not proper while using excess fibres, this result in reduced workability and leads to poor bonding. This may be the reason for the decreasing trend in bond stress after 0.5 % addition of basalt fibre.

Water absorption test

Values of water absorption are noted in Table 11. From the result, it is noted that the mix with 0.5% of basalt fibre shows lesser water absorption when compare with conventional mix. On addition of 0.25 % fibre, no remarkable variation was observed it simulates the same scenario of conventional concrete, in contrast excess fibre also results in poor absorption because of the internal bonding between the fibres. The variation is shown in figure 23.

Sorptivity test

Through the sorptivity test, the resistance against the capillary suction was investigated and the results were presented in table 12. From the outcomes the sorption value for mix with 0.5% basalt fibre found to be lesser when compare with normal concrete. The variation is shown in figure 24. This was due to the adhesion between the fibre.

CONCLUSION

From the extensive experimental work carried out on the concrete using chopped basalt fibre, the following conclusions were drawn.





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- Concrete with 0.5 % of basalt fibre shows a compressive strength of 46.3 MPa which is 10.9% higher than that of normal concrete.
- Whereas in the tensile strength and flexural strength the concrete with 0.75% basalt fibre shows 4.59 MPa and 11.24 MPa which is 25.40% and 45.78% higher than that of normal concrete respectively.
- Basalt fibre found effective in enhancing the mechanical and durability properties of plain and Reinforced cement concrete.
- Out of the five trial mixes executed, the mix which is having 0.75 percentage of basalt fibre shows optimum performance in tension and flexure strength.
- The mix with addition of 0.5 % basalt fibber shows better performance in compression and durability tests.
- Based on the demand of real time application either 0.5 or 0.75 percentage of basalt fibre may be added to plain cement concrete to acquire a desired outputs.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declare no Conflicts of Interest

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- 19. ASTM C642 -21 Standard Test Method for Density, Absorption, and Voids in Hardened Concrete
- 20. Indian Standard IS 11309: Method of conducting pull-out test on anchor bars and rock bolts

Table 1: Properties of Cement

S.No	Physical Properties	Results
1	Specific surface (m²/kg)	246
2	Specific gravity	3.11
3	Setting Time - Initial	40 min
4	Setting Time - Final	560 min
5	Soundness (mm)	7

Table 2: Composition of cement

Chemical Ingredients	CaO	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	MgO
Concentration in %	68.15	25.81	5.85	0.1	0.09

Table 3: Particle Size Distribution for Fine Aggregate

S.No	Size of sieve (mm)	Weight Retained (g)	Cumulative weight Retained (g)	Cumulative % weight Retained	Percentage Retained	Cumulative % Retained	Percentage Passing
1	4.75	2	2	0	0.13	0.13	99.87
2	2.36	36	38	2.53	2.4	2.53	97.47
3	1.18	573	611	40.73	38.2	40.73	59.27
4	0.6	347	958	63.67	23.13	63.86	36.14
5	0.3	262	1220	81.33	17.47	81.33	18.67
6	0.15	169	1389	92.6	11.27	92.6	7.4
7	Pan	111	1500	0	7.4	100	0
			Σ=	280.86			





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Table 4: Basalt Fibre Properties

SI. No.	Properties of Basalt Fibre	Results
1	Diameter (mm)	0.013
2	Cut Length (mm)	12
3	Aspect Ratio	923
4	Density (g/cm ³)	2.70
5	Elongation (%)	3.1
6	Tensile Strength (MPa)	4150
7	Elastic Modulus (GPa)	93.3
8	Moisture content (%)	1
9	Melting point [@] C)	1350

Table 5 Proportions of mix

Mix ID	Cement	FA (ka/m ³)	CA (ka/m ³)	Water (kg/m ³)	W/C ratio	SP (kg/m³)	Basalt Fibre(kg/m³)	Basalt Fibre
	(((g/11))	(kg/m)	(((g/))))	(((g/))))				(70)
NC BF 0	407.125	688.50	1262.49	162.85	0.4	1.7	0	0
NC BF 0.25	407.125	688.50	1262.49	162.85	0.4	1.7	6.75	0.25
NC BF 0.50	407.125	688.50	1262.49	162.85	0.4	1.7	13.5	0.50
NC BF 0.75	407.125	688.50	1262.49	162.85	0.4	1.7	20.25	0.75
NC BF 1	407.125	688.50	1262.49	162.85	0.4	1.7	27	1

Table 6 Details of Control Specimens

S. No.	Test	Specimen	Size (mm)	No. of Specimens
1	Compressive Strength Test	Cubes	150 X150 X 150	30
3	Split Tensile Strength Test	Cylinders	150 X 300	30
5	Flexural Strength Test	Prisms	100 X 100 X 500	30
6	Water Absorption Test	Cubes	100 X100 X100	5
7	Sorptivity Test	Discs	100 X 50	5
8	Porosity Test	Cubes	100 X100 X100	5
9	Pull-Out Test	Cubes	150 X150X 150	30

Table 7.Compression test results

	7 D	ays	Average	28 Days		Average
	kN	MPa	MPa	kN	MPa	MPa
	535.1	23.75		880.4	39.08	
NC BF 0	515.0	22.86	23.61	899.1	39.92	39.09
	545.4	24.21		862.2	38.28	
	551.7	24.49		905.4	40.19	
NC BF 0.25	568.9	25.25	24.79	920.1	40.85	40.55
	554.5	24.61		914.5	40.60	
	600.1	26.64		981.0	43.55	
NC BF 0.50	608.4	27.01	26.93	976.0	43.33	43.36
	611.4	27.14		973.1	43.20	
	571.4	25.37		930.1	41.29	
NC BF 0.75	579.5	25.72	JE 40	941.0	41.78	41 E O
	581.5	25.81	20.03	934.5	41.49	41.52





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NC BF 1	549.4	24.39		904.1	40.14	
	550.8	24.45	24.37	901.9	40.04	40.10
	546.8	24.27		903.8	40.12	

Table 8. Split tensile test results

	7 Day	'S	Average	28 [Days	Average
	kN	MPa	MPa	kN	MPa	MPa
	240.8	3.39		258.8	3.64	
NC BF 0	239.5	3.37	3.37	261.4	3.68	3.66
	238.4	3.36		259.4	3.65	
	255.1	3.59		275.1	3.87	
NC BF 0.25	256.4	3.61	3.60	274.5	3.87	3.85
	255.9	3.60		271.2	3.82	
	277.4	3.91		296.8	4.18	
NC BF 0.50	274.9	3.87	3.91	295.1	4.16	4.17
	280.1	3.94		297.4	4.19	
	304.5	4.29		325.6	4.59	
NC BF 0.75	310.4	4.37	4.34	330.0	4.65	4.59
	309.4	4.36		321.4	4.53	
	265.1	3.73		290.1	4.09	
NC BF 1	269.4	3.79	3.78	289.4	4.08	4.08
	270.5	3.81		288.9	4.07	

Table 9. Flexure Test results

	7 Da	ys	Average	28 E	Days	Average
	Div*	MPa	MPa	Div*	MPa	MPa
	22	4.31		38	7.45	
NC BF 0	23	4.51	4.64	41	8.04	7.71
	26	5.09		39	7.64	
	28	5.49		43	8.43	
NC BF 0.25	29	5.68	5.49	44	8.62	8.69
	27	5.29		46	9.02	
	32	6.27		52	10.19	
NC BF 0.50	33	6.47	6.27	53	10.39	10.19
	31	6.08		51	10.00	
	35	6.86		55	10.78	
NC BF 0.75	36	7.06	6.86	58	11.37	11.24
	34	6.66		59	11.57	
	30	5.88		48	9.41	
NC BF 1	29	5.68	5.68	47	9.21	9.41
	28	5.49		49	9.61	

*Note: 1 Div = 0.05T

Table 10. Pullout test results

Mixtura ID	Diameter	Peak load	Bond strength
Mixture ID	(mm)	(kN)	(MPa)
NCBF0	12	45.83	9.73
NCBF0.25	12	47.82	10.15





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NC BF 0.50	12	53.80	11.42
NC BF 0.75	12	51.81	10.99
NC BF 1	12	49.82	10.57

Table 11. Water absorption test results

Mix ID	А	В	С	D	Absorption after immersion (%)		rption after immersion and boiling (%)	
NC BF 0	2321	2425	2442	1450	4.48			5.21
NC BF 0.25	2319	2416	2414	1485	4.18			4.10
NC BF 0.50	2427	2499	2503	1485	2.97			3.13
NC BF 0.75	2349	2439	2448	1420	3.83			4.21
NC BF 1	2356	2451	2459	1440	4.03			4.37
Mix ID	Bulk densi (Dry mg/m	ty) 1 ³	Bulk densit mmersion	ty after mg/m³	Bulk density after immersion and boiling mg/m³	Appa Der mg	arent Isity /m³	Volume of permeable pore space (Voids) (%)
NC BF 0	2.34		2.44		2.46	2.	66	12.20
NC BF 0.25	2.50		2.60		2.60	2.	78	10.23
NC BF 0.50	2.38		2.45		2.46	2.58		7.47
NC BF 0.75	2.29		2.37		2.38	2.	53	9.63
NC BF 1	2.31		2.41		2.41	2.	57	10.11

Table 12. Sorptivity test results

Duration	T^(1/2)	l (mm)					
Duration		NC BF 0	NC BF 0.25	NC BF 0.50	NC BF 0.25	NC BF 1	
1 min	7.75	0.76	0.38	0.25	0.38	0.25	
5 min	17.32	1.02	0.76	0.51	0.89	1.01	
10 min	24.49	1.78	1.4	0.64	0.89	1.14	
20 min	34.64	2.17	1.66	1.4	1.53	1.65	
30 min	42.43	2.93	2.55	1.78	2.17	2.29	
60 min	60	3.06	2.68	2.17	2.29	2.42	
2 hr	84.85	3.82	3.31	2.54	2.67	2.92	
3 hr	103.92	4.08	3.57	2.8	2.93	3.05	
4 hr	120	4.08	3.69	2.93	3.18	3.56	
5 hr	134.16	4.33	3.95	2.93	3.31	3.82	
6 hr	146.97	4.33	3.95	2.93	3.31	3.94	
1st Day	328.63	4.71	4.2	3.06	3.44	4.07	
2nd Day	440.91	4.84	4.45	3.18	3.69	4.2	
3rd Day	529.91	4.84	4.58	3.31	3.69	4.33	
4th Day	605.97	4.85	4.58	3.31	3.69	4.33	
5th Day	673.5	4.97	4.58	3.31	3.69	4.33	
6th Day	734.85	4.97	4.58	3.31	3.69	4.33	





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Effects of Storage Media on Mechanical Properties of Extracted Teeth to be used as Biologic Restoration

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ABSTRACT

Biologic restoration provides the most natural way of restoring the lost tooth structure, but still there is a huge void of literature on various aspects of tooth banking like its collection, storage, sterilization. These hindrances make biologic restoration uncommon in clinical practice. This study was aimed to find a suitable storage media which can maintain the important mechanical properties of teeth to be used as biologic restoration. Freshly extracted premolars were collected, cleaned, sterilized and then stored in Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS), phosphate buffered saline (PBS), artificial saliva (AS) and contact lens solution (CLS). Ten samples from each solution were tested for compressive strength by universal testing machine and Vicker's microhardness by Vicker's hardness tester at baseline, 1 month and 3





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months interval. Compressive strength and micro hardness were deteriorated in AS and CLS. HBSS and PBS could maintain the Compressive strength and micro hardness of specimens up to 3 months. Within the limitations of this study, HBSS and PBS can be recommended for storage of extracted teeth to be used as biologic restoration for up to 3 months as it maintained the compressive strength and hardness of the samples.

Keywords: Biologic restoration, compressive strength, surface microhardness, Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS), Phosphate Buffered saline (PBS), Contact Lens Solution (CLS).

INTRODUCTION

Restorative dentistry has seen tremendous advances in research and technology in recent years, but it is still in the search of the "holy grail" material that is biocompatible, esthetically matches tooth structure and exhibits properties similar to those of tooth enamel and dentin. [1] However, until date no material has been found to match the properties of the tooth in all its biomechanical aspects. [2] Biologic restoration provides a natural option for the restoration of the lost tooth structures. [3] The natural tooth, which is biologically similar, has adequate strength, improves esthetics of the crowns, easily available (stored extracted), prepared previously and lastly more economical. [4] This technique consists of bonding sterile dental fragments to the destructed tooth, obtained either from the patient itself or from a tooth bank. To enable a large-scale use of this precious tissue, there is an increasing interest in the preservation of teeth and the concept of "tooth bank."

One of the factors that play a crucial role in the success of biologic restoration is the mode of storage of the fragment following extraction. However, very limited studies have been performed on this aspect. [5] Freshly extracted tooth must be stored in a storage solution after extraction with perspective of using it later as biologic restoration. Storage solutions are helpful in preventing growth of microorganisms and dehydration of teeth. The period of storage which ranges from few hours to years, the frequency in which the solution is changed, temperature and pH of the solution are some other factors which may affect the storage process. [6] Storage conditions of extracted teeth can alter the mechanical properties of dental tissues, [7] which can significantly affect the result of the restorative procedure. Also, it is known that mechanical properties of dentin and enamel are dependent on their mineral content, [8] and aqueous solutions can result in mineral leaching while preserving the hydration of dental hard tissues. [9] Maintaining the mechanical properties of tooth substrate is important during *in vitro* manipulation as well as for clinical tooth preparation.

Teeth often are stored in a solution after they are collected and before their sterilization, and it is not clear how storage solutions affect enamel and dentin. Understanding the mechanical properties of human teeth would clinically guide for the improvement of biologic restorations. A number of studies have been performed on various media for storing avulsed tooth and checking the periodontal ligament cell viability, but the literature is scarce to assess the effect on the mechanical and physical properties of dental hard tissue upon storing them in different storage media. Number of studies have shown excellent success rates with biological restorations in the past decade. However, even after more than six decades of the first described use of biological restoration by Chosack and Eidelman [10], there are still no legal procedures established for organization of tooth donation. Besides legal implications, aspects of sterilization protocols and storage methods are also not strictly defined. The research in this field is sporadic and the data available is too scarce to provide any definite guidelines for storage of teeth for biological restoration. Thus, we require a storage media to store the extracted teeth in our clinics as well as in tooth banks until they can be used as restorative material.

This medium should maintain the natural mechanical and physical properties of tooth for a longer period of time. Thus, in the quest to search a suitable storage medium this study was designed and carried out with the aim to





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evaluate and compare the effects of Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS), Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), artificial saliva (AS) and contact lens solution (CLS) as storage media on compressive strength and surface microhardness of extracted human teeth to be used as biological restorations on storing them in these solutions for 1 and 3 months.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This in vitro study was independently reviewed by the Institutional Ethical Committee and the clearance was provided by the committee.

Selection of Specimen

According to sample size calculation from data available, one hundred thirty human premolar teeth, freshly extracted for therapeutic reasons were selected, whereas teeth with caries, cracks/fracture, developmental anomalies, restoration, attrision or erosion were excluded from the study.

Preparation of the specimen

Teeth were cleaned using ultrasonic scaler unit. For disinfection, teeth were stored in 10% formalin for 2 weeks and then were rinsed off with saline. The crowns of teethwere checked for any cracks using stereomicroscope. All the selected teeth were then sectioned 1 mm below the cemento-enamel junction under continuous water irrigation, with the help of a diamond disc mounted on the slow speed straight handpiece. After decoronation, out of 130 samples, crowns of 40 samples were mounted in cold- cure acrylic resin with buccal surface exposed. The exposed surface of the crowns was flattened and polished using 400, 800, 1000, 1200 grit abrasive papers sequentially. Remaining 90 crowns were prepared for testing the compressive strength by flattening and polishing the occlusal surface of premolars using sequentially increasing grit abrasive papers from 400 to 1200. These samples were not mounted in acrylic.

Surface microhardness testing

The flattened surface was divided in 3 parts for testing at 3 intervals. 40 mounted samples were subjected to Baseline Surface microhardness (SMH) using the Vickers Microhardness Tester (VMT) at the load of 50 g for 10 s as recommended by Prajapati et al. [11] The average microhardness of each specimen was determined from three indentations to avoid any discrepancy. Compressive strength was tested using the universal testing machine (UTM). The surface area of the sample was calculated by graph method. These crowns were then placed under the UTM. The load at which the tooth fractures was recorded and then the compressive strength was calculated using the formula:

Compressive strength (in MPa) = <u>Force applied (in N)</u> surface area (in mm2)

An average of 10 samples was taken as the baseline compressive strength value of freshly extracted human premolars. After the baseline tests, these acrylic mounted 40 samples were randomly stored in the four testing media ie. HBSS, PBS, contact lens solution, artificial saliva with 10 samples in each. While other 3 media were available in market, artificial saliva was freshly prepared for the study following the formulation given by Eisenburger et al. (2001). [12] As 10 samples were destroyed while testing the compressive strength under UTM, remaining 80 freshly extracted teeth were stored in the 4 storage media with 20 samples in each. Thus 30 samples were stored in each media for 1 and 3 months, 10 mounted in acrylic and 20 unmounted samples with flattened occlusal surfaces. After 1 month storage, 10 unmounted samples from each media were tested for their compressive strength using UTM and 10 mounted samples were tested for surface microhardness using VMT. Same tests were done after 3 months of storage.





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RESULTS

The mean compressive strength of freshly extracted human premolars at baseline was 823.3±55.82 MPa. The intergroup comparison for change in compressive strength at various time intervals was done by Kruskal Wallis 'H' test. At the interval of 1 month there was no significant difference between any of the groups. The difference between HBSS and PBS was non-significant for any of the time interval. From 1 month to 3 months, HBSS and PBS showed significantly less reduction in compressive strength compared to CLS and AS. From baseline to 3 months this difference was highly significant. Thus, the results depict that HBSS displayed minimum change in the compressive strength of samples stored for 3 months followed by PBS and AS. Maximum deterioration of compressive strength was seen in CLS group. (Graph 1) The results show that there was a drastic decrease in hardness for the 1 st month storage in CLS and AS, but for next 2 months this depletion was comparatively less. For any time interval the change in surface hardness was not significant in both HBSS and PBS groups. For 1 month and 3 months storage CLS and AS showed significant reduction in the hardness than the HBSS and PBS group. There was also a significant difference between CLS and AS for 1- and 3-months storage, where AS showed better results with less reduction. Thus, the results convey that the surface microhardness was best maintained by HBSS followed by PBS, then AS and CLS. (Graph 2).

DISCUSSION

The storage media selected for the present study were HBSS, PBS, CLS and AS. Both PBS and HBSS are isotonic solutions. Their salinity echoes the salinity of human body, which makes the sample cell or tissue stable when stored in them. They also help to maintain a neutral pH and osmotic pressure of the sample and are non-toxic to body tissues. Contact eye lens solution is a cost effective and readily available storage media. These soft contact lens solutions contain buffer and preservatives, surfactants and lubrication-enhancing agents. The pH of this solution is neutral and it has the property of maintaining the osmolality. Hardly any study has explored this media for storage of tooth. Artificial saliva was selected as a storage medium to simulate the oral environment. Kitasako et al. [13] noted that changing the storage solution can induce loss of calcium from the dentin. Conversely, in unchanged solutions, equilibrium of calcium ion transfer would be established between the storage solutions and the dentin. Considering this fact, the solutions in present study were not changed regularly. For storing teeth in tooth bank, it is mandatory to sterilize them. According to the guideline of the United States centers for disease control (CDC), the extracted teeth should be sterilized by autoclaving or storage in 10% formalin before using for educational or research purposes. [14] Milani et al. [15] evaluated the effect of this protocol on microhardness of dentin and enamel. Based on the results of their study, in studies related to enamel microhardness, two-week immersion in 10% formalin is recommended. Thus, in accordance with these researches the samples in the present study were sterilised by storing in 10% formalin for 2 weeks.

The better performance of HBSS and PBS in the present study can be explained with the fact that they are rich in calcium and phosphate salts compared to CLS and AS. The chemical potential of HBSS and PBS to dissolve the calcium phosphate phases in teeth is negligible; rather, these media might be capable to inhibit surface demineralization. [16] Mechanical properties of calcified tissues are related to their mineral content. [17] Similar performances of the storage solutions for compressive strength can also be attributed to the chemical compositions of the storage solutions. HBSS is highly concentrated with Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Phosphates and Chlorides. PBS is a buffered solution with a pH of 7.2-7.4, containing Sodium, Phosphates and Chloride ions. [6] These molar concentrations are sufficient to maintain ionic and mineral exchange between the solution and the enamel or dentin. This results in prevention of surface demineralisation. Cuy et al. [18] have shown that the mechanical response of enamel depends upon the location, chemical composition and prism orientation. Habelitz et al. [17] have studied changes in the nanomechanical properties of dentine and enamel during storage in the deionized water, calcium-chloride-buffered saline solution and HBSS. The results of their study show that storing teeth in HBSS did not significantly alter the mechanical properties for a time interval of 2 weeks. Another recent study by Sultana et al. [16]





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also showed that the dentine blocks preserved in HBSS and PBS had no significant changes of hardness and Young's modulus of elasticity after 30 days.

The pH of contact eye solution was 7.4 sufficient for some remineralization to occur, but at the same time it lacks calcium and phosphate ions and therefore the chemical potential for dissolution of the mineral phase of dentin and enamel is high. PBS showed relatively more decrease in compressive strength and microhardness as compared to HBSS, this might be due to the fact that the addition of phosphate ions to the aqueous solution does not compensate for the absence of calcium ions, the other major component of calcified tissues. Biologic restorations can mimic the natural tooth in all its aspect and provide the best restorative option in the future. It is a prospective boon to the restorative dentistry which should be explored in depth with researches in many various aspects related to it like storage, sterilisation, bonding, restorative procedures, clinical efficiency, and longevity and patients' acceptance.

CONCLUSION

The mechanical properties of the tooth are affected by several properties of storage media including the pH, buffering capacity and the composition of the storage media. Of all these properties, the composition of the media played more important role. Within the limitations of the study, HBSS and PBS can be recommended as storage solutions for 3 months to maintain compressive strength and surface micro hardness of the extracted tooth to be used as biologic restoration.

Conflicts of interest: NIL Funding Statement: NIL

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Infographics in Higher Education: Students Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Infographics are visual representations of complex information used to communicate data and statistics in various fields, such as education, marketing, and journalism. They provide a creative and engaging way to present complex information, making it easier for students to understand and remember. This article explores the students' perspective towards infographics in higher education. The study examines the differences in perspective among male and female students, arts and science students, and undergraduate (UG) and postgraduate (PG) students. The study employed a t-test to analyze the data collected from a sample size of 300 students from Dibrugarh University, Assam, India. The results show that overall, students have a positive attitude towards infographics as a learning tool. The study did not reveal any significant differences in perspective among the different groups. The paper concludes that infographics can be an effective teaching tool in higher education.

Keywords: Infographics, Higher Education.

INTRODUCTION

Technology becomes an integral part of our life. We live in an ever-changing world that the use of internet, social media increasing day by day [1].Today's teens, adults, and children all like using technology in search of information to learn new things. The emergence of internet brings the rapid changes in reading culture. In the modern era, reading materials have also been transferred to websites, pages, e-books, e-journals, e-papers, emails, blogs, multimedia content, social media, etc. People can stay informed about the most recent facts by using the internet [2].





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Accordingly, the changes of learning sources have an effect on teaching-learning process also. In the era of Information and Communication Technology in Education plays a vital role in transformation of knowledge [3]. 90 percent of information transmitted to the brain is visual, and the brain processes visuals 60,000 times more quickly than it does text [4]. The impact of infographics on education can actually help the teaching and learning process. Lyra et al. (2016) in their study found that students who utilised infographics retained their knowledge more thoroughly than those who merely used visuals in the text, and other researchers who conducted similar studies with a broader sample of students found similar results [5].

INFOGRAPHICS

Infographics are regarded as a component of information visualisation. It is the process of data visualisations that use symbols, images, maps, graphics, and charts to efficiently and simply explain complicated information. Infographics are visual representations that combine visuals and statistics to communicate a message. These graphics are frequently utilized to assist in the understanding of data and information [6]. Christopher Scheine utilised an infographic for the first time in 1626. He had written and published a book entitled 'Rosa Ursina sive Sol' in which he illustrated the processes of the sun's revolution with the help of infographics. Peter Sullivan introduced the term 'Infographic' in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s for The Sunday Times, which promoted the use of infographics. After that, in the year 2000, infographics for various games and products were made using Adobe Flash animation on the internet [1].

INFOGRAPHICS IN EDUCATION

Infographics are used in education to concisely present complicated information. This feature enables teachers to prepare a variety of learning activities, including warm-up lectures and unit summaries to engage students with the course material and improve learning environment[7]. Additionally, research indicates that infographics used in visual communication has increased learners' collaboration, engagement, and conceptual understanding [8].By incorporating relevant infographics into lessons, teachers may help students' verbal and visual processing systems and push them toward more meaningful learning [9].

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

• The primary objective of the present study is to study about the student's perspectives towards infographics in higher education.

HYPOTHESES

- H₀ There is no significant difference between male and female students of Dibrugarh University towards infographics in higher education.
- H₀ There is no significant difference between UG and PG students of Dibrugarh University towards infographics in higher education.
- H₀ There is no significant difference between the students studying in Arts stream and Science stream of Dibrugarh University towards infographics in higher education.

METHODOLOGY

Considering the nature of the present study the researchers used descriptive survey study method. The researchers selected 300 students for the present study using incidental sampling techniques. The details of the sample are shown in the Table No. 1. To collect data, the researchers used a standardize questionnaire which aims to measure the students' perception of using infographics in higher education, developed by Huseyin Bicen, & Mobina Beheshti (2017). The questionnaire consists of two sections. The first section gathers demographic information like gender, age, department, education level which can help in understanding the characteristics of the participants. The second





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section includes 20 questions that use a five-point Likert scale, ranging from "Strongly Disagree" (1) to "Strongly Agree" (5). These questions aim to assess the students' perception towards infographics in education.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The researchers conducted quantitative analysis of the data, in accordance with the hypotheses of the study. The researchers employed both MS Excel and SPSS for data calculations. The analysed data will provide an overall perspective of infographics in higher education and identify significant differences among different groups, viz; gender, stream (e.g., arts, science), and academic levels (undergraduate and postgraduate) students of Dibrugarh University, Assam.

HYPOTHESIS 1: The first hypothesis is that, there is no significant difference between male and female students' perspectives towards infographics in higher education. After conducting data analysis, the calculated 't' value was found to be 0.083. By comparing this value with the critical table value (1.967), we determined that the null hypothesis is accepted. This means that there is no significant difference in the perspective towards infographics between male and female students of Dibrugarh University. This result indicates that both genders view infographics in higher education similarly. The calculated 't'-value is shown in Table No. 2.

HYPOTHESIS 2:The second hypothesis is that, there is no significance difference between UG and PG students of Dibrugarh University towards infographics in higher education. After conducting data analysis, the calculated 't' value was determined to be 0.42. By comparing this value with the critical table value (1.967), we concluded that the null hypothesis is accepted. This indicates that there is no significant difference in perspective towards infographics in higher education between UG and PG students of Dibrugarh University. These findings suggest that both UG and PG students perceive and appreciate infographics as an effective educational tool to a similar extent within the university setting. The calculated t-value is shown in Table No 3.

HYPOTHESIS 3: The third hypothesis is that, there is no significance difference between the students studying in Arts stream and Science stream of Dibrugarh University towards infographics in higher education. After conducting data analysis, the calculated 't' value was found to be 0.90, which is less than the critical table value (1.967), therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. This suggests that there is no significant difference in perspective towards infographics in higher education between arts and sciences stream students of Dibrugarh University. This result indicates that both groups perceive infographics as valuable educational aids to a similar degree. The calculated t-value is shown in Table No. 4.

STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS INFOGRAPHICS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

In the present study, the researchers sought to understand the overall student's perspective towards infographics in higher education. The data analysis revealed that, among the participants, 42.76% strongly agreed that infographics were effective in enhancing their learning experience, while an additional 26.95% agreed with this perspective. However, it is noteworthy that 15.06% of the students remained undecided about the usefulness of infographics. On the other hand, 12.11% of the students disagreed with the effectiveness of infographics, and 3.1% strongly disagreed. Overall, this study sheds light on the diverse perceptions of students towards infographics and provides valuable insights for educators to adapt their instructional approaches and improve the integration of infographics into the educational settings.

CONCLUSION

The study explored possible differences in perspective among various groups based on gender, stream (art and science), and academic level (undergraduate and postgraduate). However, no significant differences were found, indicating that the positive perspective of infographics in education remains consistent across different groups. Furthermore, this paper highlights the significant role of infographics in education, as evidenced by the majority of





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students expressing favourable attitudes towards its use. The uniformity of perception across different groups emphasizes its potential as an effective pedagogical tool that can cater to diverse learners. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) recognizes the importance of adopting innovative and effective teaching methods to enhance the learning experience. Infographics emerge as a valuable asset in this context, offering several benefits to both educators and students. Its potential to enhance comprehension, engagement, and creativity makes it a valuable tool for educators in fostering holistic development among students.

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	N <i>(300</i>)	Percentage (%)
Male	104	34.7%
Female	196	65.3%
Total	300	100%
Undergraduate (UG)	150	50%
Post Graduate (PG)	150	50%
Total	300	100%
Arts	136	45.3%
Science	164	54.7%
Total	300	100%

Table No. 1: Demographic details of the sample.





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Table No. 2: Significance difference between male and female students.

	Ν	Mean	SD	Variance	t
Male	104	3.938	0.4	0.16	0.002
Female	196	3.943	0.418	0.174	0.083

Table No. 3: Significance difference between students studying in Undergraduate (UG) course and Post Graduate (PG) courses.

	Ν	Mean	SD	Variance	t
UG	150	3.951	0.376	0.141	0 4 2
PG	150	3.931	0.444	0.197	0.42

Table No. 4: Significance difference between students studying in Arts stream and Science stream.

	Ν	Mean	SD	Variance	t
Arts	136	3.918	0.434	0.189	0 004
Science	164	3.961	0.391	0.153	0.700



Figure No 1: Students' perception towards infographics in education.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

M-Payments: an Innovation and Strategy for Sustainable Future

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ABSTRACT

Mobile payments(m-payments) are a type of digital payment in which transactions are started, authorized, and finished via mobile devices such as cellphones and tablets. As they provide several advantages for consumers, businesses and society, m-payments have become a crucial innovation and strategy for a sustainable future. Some of these benefits include convenience and speed, financial inclusion, innovation and competition, environmental impact and so on. M-payments also face some challenges and risks that need to be addressed, such as cybersecurity and data privacy, interoperability and standardization, customer adoption and education. This study aims to examine the sustainability concerns of m-payments in India and explores how m-payments acts as an innovation in addressing the challenges. In conclusion, m-payments represent an innovative technology and strategy for a sustainable future that can benefit several players in the payment's ecosystem. M-payments do, however, also come with a few dangers and obstacles that the industry's players must manage in conjunction with customers, legislators, and regulators. This study serves as a criterion for m-payment service providers to safeguard against safety issues through suitable payment method framework and communication, and to persuade clients that their mobile payment procedures are secure.

Keywords: Mobile payments, Sustainability, Innovation, Technology.

INTRODUCTION

Mobile phones have remarkably altered telecommunications and the lives of billions of people throughout the universe. They have attributes that go beyond telephone requirements and encourage the creation of upgraded





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mobile services, the utilization of mobile devices as access equipment's, and mobile commerce. Smart phones are used much more frequently than any other technological tools that can be utilized to promote, sell, produce, or deliver goods and amenities to customers. These changes give businesses and service providers rich new opportunities [1]. A mobile payment, commonly referred to as a m-payment is any dealing in which a mobile device is used to begin, permit, and authenticate the transfer of money in return for products and services[2]. Mobile devices are anything that can link to mobile telecommunications networks and enable the processing of payments, such as cellular phones, personal digital assistants, wireless tablets, and other similar gadgets [3,4]. Mobile financial services provided through cellphones, provide various advantages, including better reliability and accountability, no transit costs, physical safety of savings, and simpler transfers and payments[5]. India is mostly known as a moneybased economy, one that is strongly reliant on paper-based financial transactions for everything from paying for everyday supplies to dining out to purchasing gold or property[6,7]. The government and the corporate sector in India have made significant established efforts to increase accessibility to digital payment systems. For instance, in 2016, the government demonetized the 500 and 1000 banknotes that were widely used, which made currency scarce and encouraged individuals to adopt digital payment methods[8]. To increase the usage of digital payment systems, the government also introduced several additional programs, including Lucky Grahak Yojana and Digi-Dhan Vyapar Yojana. The guick rise in transaction value and volume for m-payments was facilitated by the introduction of new mobile payment services by private organizations in India.

Due to their accessibility and simplicity, m-payments have gained popularity over the past several years. However, with this convenience also comes the necessity for responsible procedures to guarantee that customers are safeguarded from fraud and other dangers related to m-payments. An interesting area that has attracted a lot of interest recently is the integration of m-payments into approaches for ethical behavior. Use of secure payment systems, installation of fraud detection and prevention measures, and creation of user education initiatives are just a few of the many techniques that may be employed to guarantee that m-payments are utilized appropriately[9]. The development of responsible practices for m-payments must consider a wide range of additional elements besides these approaches. Concerns about consumer protection, information security, and compliance with regulations are among them[10].

Agarwal *et al.*,[11] opines that safety is the greatest significance in m-payments. It is crucial to examine each link in the security network because a system is as safe as its weakest link. Hardware, including the SIM card, the operating system, the software development platform, and the APIs it offers are some of the links in the chain. Wong & Mo [12] states that customer sense of security and customer perception of trust are closely connected. When security is increased, it increases trust in m-payments. Additionally, one of the vital elements determiningusers' intentions to utilize m-payment systems is security. Hossain [13] emphasizes that customers' satisfaction and perceived trust are seriously impacted by perceived risk. Customer contentment is the most crucial factor in determining perceived trust, and user satisfaction is a reliable indicator of future loyalty. Additionally, gender disparities hinder the usage of m-payment followed by self-efficacy, response cost, satisfaction, response efficacy, vulnerability, severity, and perceived usefulness. Widyanto *et al.*,[15]discovered that social influence, enabling circumstances, security, performance expectancy, and trust has a strong and direct effect on behavioral intention to utilize m-payment.

Gong et al., [16] opines that m-payment services can benefit from the logical and emotional trust that web payment services have built up through time. This, in turn, will help m-payment services attract customers. Perceived entitativity improves the shift of both intellectual and psychological trust from online payment services to mobile payment services, increasing both intellectual and psychological trust in m-payment. Gong *et al.*,[17] states that approaches for privacy assurance can successfully reduce privacy worries, which in turn shapes users' honesty in m-payment applications. The impact of efficacy of privacy setting on privacy issues is weakened by network effect and technology compatibility. Network effect and technology compatibility enhance the association between efficacy of governmental regulation and privacy issues, but they have negligible interaction effects about perceived efficacy of





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privacy policy and industry self-regulation. Zhang [18] reveals that conscientiousness has an impact on how interface design aspects are perceived. Perceived control, the impression of web design elements, and conscientiousness all has an impact on perceived security. Also, perceived security has a significant influence on people's ongoing intention to utilize m-payments.Linck*et al.*,[19]concludes that customers will ignore the appropriate payment method if the mobile payment service provider does not adhere to security regulations. Safety is an essential requirement, not a corresponding one. Another crucial requirement is cost and convenience below security. The universality of a payment method is an additional vital requirement on numerous markets from the user's perspective.

The review states that security is a vital element in the sustenance of a mobile payment system. Users will discontinue using the m-payment systems if the mobile payment service providers do not offer the necessary safety features. Customer contentment is a key factor in influencing the continuance intention of m-payment. In general, the integration of m-payments into strategies for ethical behavior is a crucial issue that necessitates considerable thought and preparation. Hence this study attempts to examine the sustainability concerns of m-payments and explores how it acts as an innovation in addressing these challenges. This study serves as a criterion for m-payment service providers to safeguard against safety issues through suitable payment method framework and communication, and to persuade clients that their mobile payment procedures are secure. This article is arranged as follows: section 1 introduces the concept of m-payments and briefs about the growth of m-payment and its sustainability issues. Section 2 details the methodology adopted and the objectives of the study. Section 3 deals with the discussion part which explains each objective in detail. Section 4 ends with limitations, future research scope and conclusion.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study adopts secondary data in the form of research articles published in various databases, newspaper articles and government websites.

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To analyze the sustainability issues of m-payments in India.
- 2. To explore how m-payments acts as an innovation in addressing the challenges.

DISCUSSIONS

Sustainability issues of m-payments:

The future of financial transactions lies in digital payments. Physical cash will continue to become less and less used in the future, and plastic will become excessively inconvenient compared to digital payment solutions. Several mobile payment systems have prioritized usability over transaction security. The idea of streamlining the purchasing transaction process as much as feasible is frequently referred to as decreased friction. Inevitably, the less friction there is in the procedure, the more probable it is that consumers will make impulsive purchases, have unauthorized purchases made on their account, or make unintentional purchases[20].Additional dangers and assaults affect mobile payment systems. A mobile phone is not solely utilized for m-payments or as a POS, as contrast to a POS device at a retail shop that is regularly maintained, observed, and used as such. Multiple apps frequently share a single mobile device and are used for a variety of activities, including word processing, email management, and entertainment. The most recent security updates might or might not be installed on a mobile device. Sniffing, spam, spoofing, phishing, pharming, and malware are just a few of the risks and attacks that have been tracked on mobile devices [21]. Frauds are increasing along with the growth of digital payments. Every month, approximately 80,000 deceits totaling Rs 200 crore are carried out through m-payments, accounting for 50% of all financial frauds. These frauds use a variety of tactics, such as tricking customers into paying with an unregistered QR code or inspiring them to install malware and use an unapproved app[22]. Some of the types of m-payment security threats are:





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Data leakage

In a normal scenario, when an individual buys using a m-payment app at a POS, five actors are engaged in the method: the retailer, the acquiring bank, the issuing bank, and the mobile payment service provider. To make a purchase, each player must gather the transaction data. The rules mandate that all parties involved in the payment processes should adhere to the standards for protecting payment information. However, issues could still happen. In cases of data breaches, fraudsters access credit card data, including names, mailing addresses, phone numbers and so on[21].

Malware

Mobile malware is a primary danger to a m-payment system. This software is designed explicitly to target cell phones to access personal data. Bank trojans are one sort of mobile malware that appear as legal apps and aim to infect users who use their mobile devices to execute banking transactions, such as money transfers and bill payments. This malware attempts to steal login and password information for financial accounts.Remote Access Tools (RATs), which offer comprehensive access to information from affected victim gadgets and are generally used for intelligence gathering, are another prevalent type of mobile malware. RATs can often access data like installed apps, call history, address books, browser history, and messages. Additionally, RATs can be used to enable device cameras, send SMS messages, and record GPS data. Phishing is the act of cheating an individual into disclosing their personal data, frequently by using spoofing. Spoofing is the way of posing as a victim's trustworthy entity in electronic communication or on websites. Even though phishing and spoofing generally go together, spoofing can be used for various malicious purposes beyond phishing for account details. For instance, a spoof email can try to convince the receiver to click a harmful link. While email has historically been the primary method of credential phishing, text messages and messaging apps have grown much more popular[23].

Improper application

The way people use their cell phone can bargain its reliability, irrespective of how safe it is. Deceivers have access to cell phone's webpage and can make purchases and withdrawals. Google Pay and Apple Pay are extensively used for m-payments, which are highly risky once encryption is cracked[24].

Cloned apps

Security risks might be caused by duplicate mobile payment applications. Secure payment options are common in many app clones, just like in the original apps. The particulars of users' credit cards, debit cards, and other personal information will be easier for fraudsters to utilize if they use these clones of legitimate apps and register their banking information with them.

Use of numerous software's

Mobile phones utilize several hardware and software system. Security problems result due to usage of older versions of system software's. The lack of adequate support for the devices by the most recent mobile security technology makes them appealing to hackers and scammers.

Network risks

Old cell devices with mPOS software are more prone to fraud and are at a greater risk of being accessed by hackers. Deceivers are using complex techniques to gather confidential information from them because of the upgraded technology.

Mobile payment as an innovation in addressing the challenges

M-payment users and service providers must both apply safety measures to protect data and stop data violations to avoid the risks connected with m-payments. Use of strong pin/password/screen lock patterns to secure mobile devices, updating mobile operating systems, applying all security patches as directed, avoiding downloading malware, exercising caution when receiving shady SMS and email attachments, and avoiding connecting to dubious hotspots for Wi-Fi access[21].





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The development of new payment technology helps people to stay cautious of scammers. For example, the latest RBI instruction on storage of card online through tokenization is an important milestone in the customer data protection and security, making it extremely difficult to hack and obtain card details from merchants, service providers, or any other ecosystem player handling stored card information. In addition to protecting card information, tokenization makes it easier for customers to shop online with a one-click checkout process. By enabling the entire card ecosystem to record more contextual data about consumers in real-time for use in online risk evaluation and fraud management approaches, global compliance of 3DS2.0 for online card payments adds safety and comfort. New requirements for card processing, for example, make it easy to collect data about client place, gadget, and behavior for risk-based verification-based real-time decision-making. With the use of innovations like engineered ID fraud employing face recognition, deep learning, device geotagging, device finger printing, and transaction speed checks, along with real-time fraud detection from card and bank networks on billions of transactions, fraud may be found in real-time.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH SCOPE

This study is done from the customers perspective. Future researchers can study on the security issues from the mobile payment service providers viewpoint. This study has considered most of the sustainability issues in general. Future research can be done more specifically on a particular security threat. The study has adopted secondary data from various existing articles and websites. Future researchers can carry out a study based on primary data where opinion of the users can be considered about the security threats for deeper understanding of the topic.

CONCLUSION

M-payments are a practical and frequently used method of purchasing products and services, but they are also accompanied by certain challenges. Payment systems should have multiple-factor verification by default and complete security using uncrackable encryption. Payment transactions must never be conducted using unsecure communication protocols like USSD and SMS. There will always be a delicate balance between security and convenience; if there are too many security measures in place, the customer experience suffers, and if there are too many consumer convenience measures, security measures may be compromised. Therefore, to prevent frauds, chargebacks, and disputes resulting from them, sustaining a delicate stability of a risk-based strategy is constantly advantageous for users, vendors, and issuing banks.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

To Compare the Effect of Concentric and Eccentric Muscle Energy Technique on Hamstring Muscle Length in Asymptomatic Young Individuals : An Experimental Study

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ABSTRACT

Hamstring tightness is commonly observed in the normal individual because of immobilization of tissue in a shortened position results in adaptive shortening. As the muscle shortens, it's the elasticity of the normal tissue decreases, and a change in the length-tension relationship of the muscle, and loss of flexibility also occur. Thomas stated that "the hamstring muscle is a postural muscle and is a particular tendency to shorten even under normal circumstances". It has been told by Baxter that "Controversy characterizes the physiological processes that create MET. There for need this study is to find more effective technique for hamstring flexibility with less energy expenditure. A total of 75 asymptomatic individuals were randomly selected through lottery method. 15 participants were drop outs due to pain sensitivity. The between group comparison is done by Z-test for comparing difference of mean with confidence interval of 95% was taken. It has been well-recognized that testing of the flexibility of hamstring muscle can be measured by active knee extension test, according to reliability and validity.

Keywords: Hamstring, pain, sensitivity, MET, technique, muscle

INTRODUCTION

Kisner & Colby stated that "Hamstring tightness is commonly observed in the normal individual because of immobilization of tissue in a shortened position results in adaptive shortening. As the muscle shortens, it's the elasticity of the normal tissue decreases, and a change in the length-tension relationship of the muscle, and loss of flexibility also occur" [11]. It has been told by Koley that "Skeletal muscles have their resting length and they contract greatly length of the muscles is measured by a range of motion which can be one of the restricting and limiting factors" [10].Muscle tightness also causes reciprocal inhibition[11].Baxter explained that "Flexibility refers on the





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elongation of skeletal muscles and tendons and is generally considered an important rehabilitation protocol component" [3]. Baker explained that "The tightness of a muscle is considered to be a limiting factor for optimal performance which includes the daily activities of an individual" [13]. The reduced in sarcomere length and sarcomere number is regarded as a contraction of the tensed muscle, which is the tonic musculature. Koley says that "In addition to this, connective tissue, collagen, and perimysium all are increasing and both lateral and longitudinal forces are transmitted during passive stretching. Stretching lengthens muscles initially by increasing tension, and subsequent stretching usually caused cross-bridges abruptly, lengthening sarcomeres" [10].

Thomas stated that "the hamstring muscle is a postural muscle and is a biarticular tendency to shorten even under normal circumstances" [1]. Shadmehr says that "Two concepts, static and dynamic, provide flexibility. Static flexibility is the threshold of muscle tolerance towards stretching and can be measured by movement range" [3].

Baxter explains that "Normal flexibility maintains an ideal posture and smooth performance during activities of daily living.Sarcolemma, endomysium, perimysium, and epimysium are examples of parallel elastic connective tissues that are responsible for generating passive resistance to length variation" [4]. Nasir states that "The hamstring is an important two joint muscle as it is a knee flexor muscle. It tends to be shortened due to structure and property to maintain tone" [5]. Low back pain, abnormal lumbo-pelvic rhythm, reduced knee ROM and patella femoral pain syndrome are the injuries caused by hamstring muscle shortening[3]. Two osteopathic clinicians, Fred Mitchell, Sr. and Fred Mitchell, Jr., created muscle energy techniques (MET) in order to deal with soft tissue, mobilization of joints, stretch tight muscles and fascia, ease pain, and enhance circulation and lymphatic drainage[1].

Rabia explains that "Hamstring muscle tightness when the hip is flexed and one is unable to extend the knee completely and also complains of some sort of discomfort and pain in the posterior compartment of the thigh" [5]. The hamstring is an important two joint muscle, which is highly susceptible to shortening. Azizi says that "This muscle is the largest knee flexor and has a strong tendency to shortness due to its two-join structure, it is tonic postural property, and tension production continuously" [3]. It has been told by Baxter that "Controversy characterizes the physiological processes that create MET. It is believed to operate through a complicated interaction of neurophysiological systems, though, which will have a greater impact on tissue extensibility and tolerance due to pain modulation" [4].

Thomas explained "The Muscle Energy Technique (MET) was developed by Greenman and Chaitow. According to them, MET protocols vary in terms of repetition count, contraction force, stretch time, and relaxation time" [1]. The failure of lumbopelvic rhythm, low back pain, patella femoral pain syndrome, restricted joint range of motion, plantar fasciitis, and hamstring shortness are just a few of the primary and secondary problems that hamstring shortness can result in. An isometric contraction of the target muscle is used in the Muscle Energy Techniques (MET), a sort of technique that improve muscle flexibility. According to Azizi "Studies has shown that the MET may more effective than static stretching since it decreases pain and discomfort while generally causing additional changes in the target tissue, either acute or long-term" [3]. Khan and Nouman said in their study that "Hamstring tight is thought to be influenced by an inability to flex beyond 160 degrees (Waseemet al.2009). 13 An practical equipment for measuring the active knee extension test is a conventional goniometer" [8]. Razzaq says "Because the lumbar spine and pelvis move very little, it has been recommended that the active knee extension test be used to determine the extensibility of the hamstring muscles. Also is the fact that the AKE test has an excellent intra- and inter-tester correlation of (ICC, 0.990)" [7].

Thomas explained as "A manual therapy procedure defined as MET is one in which a patient contracts in a carefully managed location and direction in oopposing to a counterforce applied by a manual therapist. MET is thought to act on joint proprioceptors and mechanoreceptors, which have an impact on descending pathways and alter the motor programming of the target joint1. The actual mechanism for MET-induced pain alleviation is still unknown" [1]. It has been told by Thomas that "The mechanism for flexibility has been attributed to an improvement in the tolerance of strain. Reduction of discomfort and increased mobility are caused by changes in the visco-elasticity properties of





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the soft tissue followed by the use of the method" [1]. Azizi said that "In MET, a form of manual treatment, a patient uses their muscle from the aseptic point in a specific counterforce used by the therapist" [3]. Thomas says "Although the precise mechanism of MET-induced pain alleviation is still unknown, it is suggested that MET operates on joint proprioceptors and mechanoreceptors, which has an impact on descending pathways and alters talterget joint's motor programming" [1]. The mechanism for enhanced flexibility is been attributed to an increase in stretch tolerance1. Reduction of discomfort and increasing mobility are caused by changes in the soft tissue's visco-elasticity qualities after the application of the technique. Razzaq said that "A method of manual therapy known as muscle energy technique (MET) involves the patient using their muscles in a particular manner, from a certain point, in spite of the therapist applying a counterforce" [7].

Baxter told that "It is believed to operate through a complex interaction of neurophysiological systems that modulate pain and have an impact on extensibility and tolerance" [4]. Khan also tells about that "Muscle tightness is thought to be a primary barrier to optimum performance, which includes daily activities" [8]. Khan explained in detail that "A muscle's decreased flexibility might affect the musculoskeletal system in addition to reducing its level of function as a result of overuse and Numerous techniques for evaluating the hip range of motion indirectly, including the passive and active knee extensions test, the straight leg lift test, and popliteal angle measurement8, have been demonstrated" [8]. It is been explained by kisner that "Reciprocal inhibition is also triggered by muscle tension" [11]. Kalnekar tells that "The muscle energy technique is an advanced stretching method for treating tight muscles" [10].

NEED OF STUDY

Hamstring muscle flexibility is assessed and improved because it is a large muscle of the body used for many functional activities. Hamstring muscle tightness is associated with many problems like low back pain, knee pain, foot pain. Hamstring tightness causes postural problems including pulling of the pelvis out of normal position. It is an established fact that MET is an effective technique to improve muscle flexibility. The rationale of this study is therefore to find the effect of two different techniques of MET that is eccentric and concentric muscle energy techniques to improve hamstring flexibility because both techniques have different amount of expenditure. There for need this study is to find more effective technique for hamstring flexibility with less energy expenditure.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

AIM:

• To determine the comparative effects of concentric and eccentric muscle energy technique string muscle length.

OBJECTIVES

- To determine the effect of concentric MET on length of hamstring in asymptomatic individuals having tight hamstring.
- To determine the effect of eccentric MET on length of hamstring in asymptomatic individuals having tight hamstring.
- To compare the effect of concentric vs. eccentric MET on length of hamstring muscle in asymptomatic individuals having tight hamstring.

METHOD OF COLLECTION OF DATA

- Study design: An experimental study
- Sampling method: based on odd & even method
- Study duration: 6 months
- Data collection duration : 3 weeks
- Sample size: Computer-generated method

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Subject willing to participate





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- Asymptomatic young individuals of age in group of 18 to 30
- Tight hamstring muscle (ability to extend the knee 120 to 160 degrees)

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Individuals with severe hamstring muscle pain on contraction
- Individuals who have gone through any of the lower limb or lower back surgery or injury
- Individuals who are having any neuromuscular or musculoskeletal

EXERCISE PROTOCOL

Subjects will divide into 2 groups by using randomized method (computerized method) after all inclusive criteria added (ability to perform active knee extension ranging from 120 to 160 degrees). This randomized control trial was conducted at the Arul Institute of Physiotherapy. Healthy male and female's age bracket 18-30 years who had tight hamstring muscles were included in this study whereas any pathology in hamstring muscle were excluded. A total of 75 asymptomatic individuals were randomly selected through lottery method. 15 participants were drop outs due to pain sensitivity. They were divided into two groups; Group A received eccentricity so tonic muscle energy technique and group B received concentric isotonic muscle energy techniques on hamstring length.

Patient's leg position: -

- Patient will be supine position
- Leg should be in first go for hip medial rotation, then adduction and slowly go for flexion.
- Patients feel stretch on the lateral side of the leg.

Hand placement of therapist:-

One hand over the above knee

Another hand over foot

This patient position and hand placement is for both the type of techniques.

Concentric Muscle Energy Technique was applied on Group A, patient was in supine position the targeted muscle (hamstring) was allowed to contract with some resistance. The patient's force was greater than therapists' force which patient increased slowly not suddenly. Five repetitions were applied with 3-4 seconds hold. Eccentric Muscle Energy Technique was applied on Group B, patient was in supine position then hamstring (target muscle) was allowed to contract with some resistance. Therapists' force was greater than patient force, 5 repetitions were applied with 3-4 sec hold.

FLOW CHART







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STATISTICS

Statistical analysis was done by the use of stata/MP 14.1 version. Paired sample Z-test (large sample test) for difference of mean is used to find significant in different para meters pre and post within the group. The between group comparison is done by Z-test for comparing difference of mean with confidence interval of 95% was taken.

RESULTS

Table – 1: Distribution of Students according to their Age Group A.

AGE GROUP	No. of Participants
17 to 18	5
19 to 20	16
21 to 23	9
Total	30

Diagram – 1:Distribution of Students according to their Age Group A



Diagram - 1 shows the distribution of students according to their age - group A.

Table 2.

GROUP	MEAN	\pm SD	Z - VALUE	P - VALUE	RESULT
CONCENTRIC MET PRE	47.67	7.458	2 25 5 9	0.000	NC
ECCENTRIC MET PRE	51.93	7.168	-2.2338	0.988	IND




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Diagram 2



Table - 5 and Diagram – 5 shows difference of means between Concentric Met pre and Eccentric Met pre values of Active knee extension test. Large sample Z – test was used to analyses the data, pre - test mean \pm SD value for the group of Concentric met was 47.67 \pm 7.458 and pre test mean \pm SD value for the group of Eccentric met was 51.93 \pm 7.168. Where its shows there is no significance difference in mean scores of Concentric met Pre and Eccentric met pre values with p – value = 0.988. i.e., before intravasation, there is no significance difference between both the groups.

Within the group analysis of group B

Pre and Post comparison of Active Knee Extension Test in the group with

Eccentric Met.					
ECCENTRIC MET	MEAN	\pm SD	Z - VALUE	P - VALUE	RESULT
PRE	51.93	7.168	8 71 27	0.000	TIC
POST	34.69	8.129	0./12/	0.000	пз



shows the pre and post intervention mean difference of Active knee extension test for the group of Eccentric met. Large sample Z – test was used to analyses the data, pre - test mean \pm SD value was 51.93 \pm 7.168 and post test mean \pm SD value was 34.69 \pm 8.129. Where its shows a significance difference in mean scores of Pre and Post values with p – value = 0 000

Between Group Analysis for group with Concentric Met and Eccentric Met for Active Knee Extension Test.





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shows difference, difference of mean Concentric Met Pre -Concentric Met Post & Eccentric Met Pre - Eccentric Met Post values of Active knee extension test. Large sample Z – test was used to analyses the data, post - test mean \pm SD value for the group of Concentric Met Pre - Concentric Met Post was 14 \pm 6.48 and post test mean \pm SD value for the group of Eccentric Met Pre - Eccentric Met Post was 14 \pm 6.48 and post test when \pm SD value for the group of Eccentric Met Pre - Eccentric Met Post was 14.24 \pm 10.15. Where its shows there is no significance difference in mean scores of both the groups values with p – value = 0.9297. i.e., After intravasation, there is no significance difference between both the groups. Bothe the treatments were equally effective.

DISCUSSION

The muscle that is most susceptible to injury when participating in sports is the hamstring. If flexibility is sufficient, the risk of hamstring strains can be reduced. Additionally, it improve the efficiency of several tasks. It has been well-recognized that testing of the flexibility of hamstring muscle can be measured by active knee extension test, ccording to reliability and validity [21]. The study which has been done is for the hamstring flexibility is influenced by MET(Muscle energy technique). It has been demonstrated that MET was effective to improve AKET for 3 weeks of the MET program which concurred with an existing study that explains about hamstring flexibility was improved by MET [22]. Muscle elongation is sustained by MET for the 3-week of duration which produces an increase in muscle length due to the combined effect of creep and plastic changes in connective tissue and an increase in flexibility after the muscle energy technique. It shows biomechanical or neuro-physiological changes due to increased tolerance level to stretching [23,24]. Previous studies were showing that MET (muscle energy technique) is found effective than other manual therapies but this study was done for finding the effect of eccentric and concentric muscle energy technique to improve the hamstring muscle flexibility because both techniques have different amount of expenditure. There for need this study was done for assessing effective technique for hamstring flexibility in which less energy was expended.

This study represented two groups who were provided treatment namely MET. A total number of 75 subjects were assigned. Amongst all 60 subjects were fulfilling the inclusion criteria. There were no drop outs observed. Group A was given the concentric MET and group B was given eccentric MET. This study investigated the hamstring tightness in adults and was assessed and assigned in both groups. Both the groups were given 9 days of individual





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technique daily 1 session 3 days a week. Then both the technique were compared pre and post as well as within the group. The present study shows significant difference between pre and post active knee extension test in concentric MET with p value of 0. That shows the effectiveness of concentric MET on increased flexibility of hamstring muscle. Brad J Dan o et al (2017) is the previously proven systemic review that shows effectiveness of concentric muscle energy technique. Latest article showed that there is significant effect of bothof the isotonic concentric muscle energy technique and isotonic eccentric muscle energy technique. Also, Azizi M Sahdmehi A et al (2019) said in their study that there is no significant difference in effectiveness of both the groups with 0.9297 p value. After intravasation no significant difference is found.

On the other side the eccentric technique is found effective for hamstring flexibility in post active knee extension test with 0 p value. Mcneil C beaven C et al (2021) has concluded in their pilot study that eccentric MET increases hamstring muscle length by checking post active knee extension test. Thomas E Rosario A et al (2019) said in there systemic review that MET are an effective treatment for reducing acute and chronic low back pain. MET increases range of motion of joint when there is functional limitation present. MET is also a pain reducing technique in both the symptomatic or asymptomatic individuals. It also proved that MET is most effective in neck pain in form of trapezitis or severe low back pain. Thus, it was found major positive results in musculoskeletal disorders.

Shepherd E Winter S et al (2017) was the article that compared hamstring muscle length measurement of active knee extension test and functional hamstring flexibility test that showed conclusion that, functional position such as that in functional hamstring flexibility test is not significant as active knee extension test. Sathe S Tejal R et al (2020) said that asymptomatic individuals with knee flexion angle of 15 degree or more on active knee extension test shows effectiveness of isotonic muscle energy technique in form of concentric and eccentric were increasing muscle mass with flexibility of hamstring. Thus it can be concluded that, before applying any treatment both the groups had same value of active knee extension test. Concentric and eccentric MET were individually effective to increased active knee extension test. But when compared effect of those two treatments, there were no significant difference of these two treatments. i. e. both the technique of concentric and eccentric were equally effective.

CONCLUSION

According to the result, this study shows that 3 weeks of intervention of isotonic concentric and isotonic eccentric Muscle energy technique has a similar effect on hamstring length by assessing it with the Active knee extension test.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

On $\alpha(gg)^*$ -Irresolute Maps in Topological Spaces

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of the present study is to introduce and examine the notion $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresoluteness and discuss its various properties using $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed sets. Also, we have introduced the concept of $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute retraction by using $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresoluteness.

Keywords: $\alpha(gg)^*$ -continuous, $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute, $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute retraction.

INTRODUCTION

Levine [8], in 1970, was the first to introduce generalized closed sets in topological spaces. O. Njastad [10] first developed the idea of α -open sets in topological spaces in 1965. Hildebrand and Crossley [7] presented and examined irresolute functions that are independent of continuous maps. In 2022, G. Abhirami and T. Shylalsac Mary [1] introduced $\alpha(gg)^*$ - closed sets within topological spaces. In the present article, a new class of irresoluteness termed $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresoluteness has been introduced and some of its properties are discussed.

PRELIMINARIES

Throughout the present article the terms (X, τ) , (Y, σ) and (Z, η) (or just X, Y and Z) describe non-empty topological spaces for which no separation axioms are examined unless otherwise specified. Given that subset of a topological space (X, τ) , cl(A), int(A) indicate closure of A along with the interior of A.





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Definition 1.1. A topological space $((X,\tau))$ has a subset A that is known as (i) α -open [10] if A \subseteq *int cl int*(A) and α -closed if *cl int cl*(A) \subseteq A. (ii) regular-open [5] if A = *int cl*(A) and regular-closed if *cl int*(A) = A.

Definition 1.2. A topological space $((X, \tau))$ has a subset A that is known as

(i) regular semi-open [11] if there is a regular open set U such that $U \subseteq A \subseteq cl(U)$.

(ii) generalized-closed [8] (briefly g-closed) if $cl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is open.

(iii) generalized closed generalization [4](briefly gg-closed) if $gcl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ as well as U is regular semi-open.

(iv) generalized star closed generalization [6] (briefly $(gg)^*$ -closed) if $rcl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is gg-open.

Definition 1.3[1] A set *A* of a topological space (X, τ) is called alpha generalization of generalized star closed (briefly $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed) if $\alpha cl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and *U* is $(gg)^*$ - open in (X, τ) .

Definition 1.4[3]A function $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is referred as $an\alpha(gg)^*$ -continuous if $f^{-1}(V)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed in (X, τ) for every closed subset V of (Y, σ) .

Definition 1.5[9]A function $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is referred as an α -irresolute if $f^{-1}(V)$ is α -closed in (X, τ) for α -closed subset V of (Y, σ) .

Definition 1.6. A space *X* is considered to be Hausdorff if for any two distinct points x, y of *X* there exists disjoint open sets *U*, *V* of *X* so that $x \in U$, $y \in V$.

Lemma:1.7[2]

- i. Each open set is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open.
- ii. Each α -open set is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open.

Lemma 1.8. If $A \subseteq X$ is an $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed set then $\alpha(gg)^* cl(A) = A$.

Lemma 1.9. For every $x \in X$, $x \in \alpha(gg)^* cl(A)$ if and only if $V \cap A \neq \emptyset$ for each $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open set V comprising the point *X*.

MAIN RESULTS

Definition: 2.1 A function $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is referred as an $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute function if $f^{-1}(V)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed in (X, τ) for each $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed subset V of (Y, σ) .

Theorem: 2.2 Each $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute function is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -continuous.

Proof.Suppose $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ be an $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute function. Consider *V* to be a closed subset of (Y, σ) . Then *V* is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed subset in (Y, σ) . As f is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute, $f^{-1}(V)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed in (X, τ) . Then as per Definition 2.1, f is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -continuous.

Remark: 2.3 The following instance indicates that the converse of the abovementioned theorem need not be universally true.

Example: 2.4Suppose $X = Y = \{a, b, c\}$ with topologies $\tau = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, X\}$ and $\sigma = \{\emptyset, \{a, c\}, Y\}$ on X and Y respectively. Define a function $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ so that f(a) = c, f(b) = a, f(c) = b. Here for each closed set V in $(Y, \sigma), f^{-1}(V)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed in (X, τ) . Therefore, f is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -continuous. But for the $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed set $\{c\}, f^{-1}(\{c\}) = \{a\}$ is not $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed in (X, τ) . Hence f is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -continuous but not $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute.

Theorem: 2.5 A map $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute if and only if inverse image of each $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open set in (Y, σ) is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in (X, τ) .





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Proof. Suppose that $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute. Consider *A* to be an $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open set in *Y*. Therefore, *Y*\A is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed in *Y*. As *f* is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute, $f^{-1}(Y \setminus A)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed in *Y*. If $f^{-1}(Y \setminus A) = X \setminus f^{-1}(A)$ then $f^{-1}(A)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in *X*. Therefore, the inverse image of each $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open set in *Y* is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in *X*. Conversely, consider the inverse image of each $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in *X*. Assume *A* considered to be any $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed in *Y*. Then *Y*/*A* is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in *Y*. By considering, $f^{-1}(Y \setminus A)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in *X*. Now, $f^{-1}(Y \setminus A) = X \setminus f^{-1}(A)$. Here, $f^{-1}(A)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed in *X*. Thus, *f* is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute.

Theorem: 2.6. Suppose $f: X \to Y$, $g: Y \to Z$ be 2 maps. Then the composition $gof: X \to Z$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -continuous if f is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute and g is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -continuous.

Proof. Suppose *V* to be an open set in *Z*. Then $(gof)^{-1}(V) = (f^{-1}og^{-1})(V) = f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V)) = f^{-1}(U)$, where $U = g^{-1}(V)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in *Y*, as *g* is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -continuous. As *f* is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute, $f^{-1}(U)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in *X*. Therefore, $gof: X \to Z$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -continuous.

Theorem: 2.7.

- i. Let $f: X \to Y$, $g: Y \to Z$ considered to be 2 α -irresolute maps. Then their composition $gof: X \to Z$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute.
- ii. Assume $f: X \to Y, g: Y \to Z$ considered to be $2 \alpha (gg)^*$ -irresolute maps. Then their composition $gof: X \to Z$ is $\alpha (gg)^*$ -irresolute.

Proof.

- i. Assume *V* considered to be an α -open set in *Z*. Consider, $(gof)^{-1}(V) = (f^{-1}og^{-1})(V) = f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V)) = f^{-1}(U)$, where $U = g^{-1}(V)$ is α -open in *Y*, as *g* is α -irresolute. As f is α -irresolute, $f^{-1}(U)$ is α -open in *X*. As each α -open set is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open, $f^{-1}(U)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in *X*. Then *gof* is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute.
- ii. Assume *V* considered to be an $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open set in *Z*. Consider, $(gof)^{-1}(V) = (f^{-1}og^{-1})(V) = f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V)) = f^{-1}(U)$, here $U = g^{-1}(V)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in *Y*, as *g* is $\alpha(gg)^*$ irresolute. As f is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute, $f^{-1}(U)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in *X*. Then *gof* is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute.

Theorem: 2.8. If a bijective map $f: X \to Y$ is $(gg)^*$ -open and $\alpha(gg)^*$ -continuous, then f is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute. **Proof.** Assume A considered to $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed in Y so that $f^{-1}(V) \subseteq U$, in which U is $(gg)^*$ -open in X. Hence, $A \subseteq f(U)$. As f(U) is $(gg)^*$ -open and A is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed in Y, $\alpha cl(A) \subseteq f(U)$. This implies that $f^{-1}(\alpha cl(A)) \subseteq U$. As f is $\alpha(gg)^*$ continuous, and $\alpha cl(A)$ is closed in Y, $\alpha cl(f^{-1}(\alpha cl(A))) \subseteq U$ and $\alpha cl(f^{-1}(A)) \subseteq U$. Thus, $f^{-1}(A)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed. Therefore, f is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute.

Theorem: 2.9. Consider $f: X \to Y$, $g: Y \to Z$ be two maps such that $gof: X \to Z$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute, if f is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute and g is α -irresolute.

Proof. Suppose *V* considered to be an open set in *Z*. As each open set is α -open, *V* is α -openin *Z*. Consider, $(gof)^{-1}(V) = (f^{-1}og^{-1})(V) = f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V)) = f^{-1}(U)$, where $U = g^{-1}(V)$ is α -open in *Y*, as *g* is irresolute. As each α -open set is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open, *U* is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in *Y*. As f is " $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute, $f^{-1}(U)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in *X*. Then *gof* is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute.

Theorem: 2.10. Assume $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a mapping. Consequently, the subsequent statements are equal.

- i. f is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute.
- ii. For $x \in X$ and any $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open set V of Y comprising f(x) there exists $U \in \alpha(GG)^*O(X)$ so that $x \in U$ and $f(U) \subseteq V$.





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Proof.

(i)⇒(ii)

Assume V to be an $\alpha(qg)^*$ -open set in Y and $f(x) \in V$. As f is $\alpha(qg)^*$ -irresolute, $f^{-1}(V)$ is $\alpha(qg)^*$ -open in X and $x \in f^{-1}(V)$. Put $f^{-1}(V) = U$. Then U is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open set such that $x \in U$ and $f(U) \subseteq V$. (ii)⇒(i)

Consider V to be an $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open set in Y and $x \in f^{-1}(V)$. Then $f(x) \in V$. Then by our assumption, there exists an $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open set U_x so that $x \in U_x \& f(U_x) \subseteq V$. Therefore, $x \in U_x \subseteq f^{-1}(V)$. This implies that $f^{-1}(V)$ could be represented as the union of $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open set of X. Consequently, $f^{-1}(V)$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open in X. Hence, f is $\alpha(gg)^*$ irresolute.

Definition: 2.11. Suppose A consider to be a subset of X. A γ : $X \to A$ mapping is termed as an $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute retraction if γ is $\alpha(qq)^*$ -irresolute and restriction $\gamma|A$ represents the identity mapping on A.

Theorem: 2.12. Suppose *A* "consider to be a subset of *X* and $\gamma: X \to A$ be an $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute retraction. As an $\alpha(gg)^*$ closed set in X, if X is Hausdorff.

Proof. Suppose A is not an $\alpha(gg)^*$ -closed set in X. Let us consider a point x in X so that $x \in \alpha(gg)^*$ cl(A) and so $x \notin A$. As y is an $\alpha(qq)^*$ -irresolute retraction, $\gamma(x) \neq x$. There exist disjoint open U&V sets in X so that $x \in U$ along with $\gamma(x) \in V$. As X is Hausdorff, Now, let K be an arbitrary $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open set containing x. As each open set is $\alpha(gg)^*$ open, U is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open. Then $K \cap U$ is $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open containing x. Since $x \in \alpha(gg)^* cl(A)$ by Lemma 1.8, we have $(K \cap U) \cap A \neq \emptyset$, for each $\alpha(gg)^*$ -open set $K \cap U$ comprising the point x. Let $y \in (K \cap U) \cap A$. Since $y \in A$, we have $\gamma(y) = y \in U$ and therefore $\gamma(y) \notin V$. This implies that $\gamma(U) \not\subseteq V$ because $y \in U$. Therefore, $\gamma(U) \not\subseteq V \cap A$. This is a contradiction to Theorem 2.10. Consequently, $x \in A$. Therefore, $\alpha(gg)^* cl(A) \subseteq A$. Clearly, $\subseteq \alpha(gg)^* cl(A)$. Thus, $\alpha(qq)^* cl(A) = A$. Hence by Lemma 1.7, A is $\alpha(qq)^*$ -closed in X.

CONCLUSION

In this article, we have presented a new type of irresoluteness termed $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresoluteness and had gone through its various properties. Later on, we have also put forth the concept of $\alpha(gg)^*$ -irresolute" retraction. Using these concepts we can extend our findings to other areas in topological spaces.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Regression based Student Performance Prediction

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ABSTRACT

The higher education system is very concerned with making academic success predictions for students. Data mining may be used to forecast students' academic progress in an educational institution. To predict the relevance of a student performance data set and to proposed cluster-based regression algorithms for the Student Performance in Education system. Our experimental outcomes on sets of numerical data demonstrate the effectiveness of the CR algorithms. The goal of the suggested algorithm is to locate a new object's cluster with a minimal cost to computing. Future research will focus on creating the optimal model that uses domain expertise and investigates alternative schema to change how multi-instance prediction issues are represented.

Keywords: Educational Data Mining (EDM), Regression Analysis, Data mining (DM).

INTRODUCTION

One important factor in a country's development is education. It should be modified to reflect the demands of the moment and the evolving global scenario. It provides an opportunity to essentially consider the significant social, financial, ethical, and ethical concerns that face humanity. India needs more competent and effective workers to advance our economy. Many Indians are well known for their skills and abilities throughout the world. India needs to subjectively strengthen education in general and advanced education with innovative work in particular if it wants to establish itself as a centre of learning or become a clearly prosperous partner in the global economy.





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In the constantly changing worldwide condition, the interest for the education to meet the necessities is high. Now-adays the critical test is to reinforce the Universities and Educational Institutions in having more productive, viable and precise instructive procedures. Data mining is regarded as the most suitable innovation to provide more knowledge to the instructor, students in the graduated class, supervisor, and other staff because it is possible to access an infinite amount of information. Innovation in data mining can assist in bridging the knowledge gap in more advanced instructional frameworks Data mining techniques can be used to improve the efficiency, competence, and speed of the processes. These enhancements may convey a ton of focal points to the higher education framework, for example, augmenting instructive framework effectiveness, limiting students drop-out rate, expanding students advancement rate, students consistency standard, students move rate, instructive change proportion, student learning result, and furthermore lessening of the cost of framework procedures. To achieve the aforementioned quality shift, we want a data mining framework capable of providing the essential learning and knowledge for improving the higher education framework.

Machine learning, data mining, and statistics can be applied to information created in educational contexts such as institutions and systems for intelligent tutoring. This field of study is called as EDM. The aim of EDM is solving the problem in educational field by using data mining in Education.EDM is combined with many learning techniques to optimize the students learning in education. Numerous scholars have made numerous suggestions regarding the value of data mining in the realm of education. The education data are formally represented as hierarchical data. It is classified in many level depends on student, knowledge, staff, and application. Context, order, and timing are the three most vital components of educational data. The strategies' intended context and their suitability for achieving the desired outcomes are also discussed along with the proposed ways. The order in which the context is employed to achieve the desired consequences is identified by the sequence. Time, or how data is obtained depending on sessions or intervals, is the most crucial aspect.

LITERATURE SURVEY

A decision-tree model was created by Fang and Lu (2019) to forecast engineering dynamics student performance. The GPA of four prerequisite courses, Engineering Statistics, Calculus I, Calculus II, and Physics, as well as five other factors, including the student's score in dynamics, were used to build a decision-tree model. It was discovered that there was a significant correlation between Dynamics course success and earlier student accomplishments. The decision tree approach's prediction accuracy of student performance was evaluated using the multivariate linear regression technique. The statistical findings showed that decision tree-based model predictions were more accurate than typical multivariate linear regression forecasts. Nghe, Janecek, and Haddawy (2017) discussed the precision with which undergraduate and graduate students' academic performance at two different academic institutions will be predicted using decision nee and bayesian network algorithms. In two distinct case studies with 2-class, 3-class, and 4-class of values, the bayesian network methods for predicting student performance were compared and studied utilising 14 different student-related independent variables. It was found that the outcomes of the decision tree model could provide 3 to 12% more accuracy consistently than the results of the Bayesian network model for all type of class values. At the CTU/AIT, the prediction accuracy of the decision tree model was particularly stated to be 73/71% for a 4-case class variable "fail, fair, good, very good" and 94/93% for a 2-case class variable "fail, pass."

Kalles and Pierrakeas (2016) developed a machine learning model for forecasting student performance by combining evolutionary algorithms and decision trees. On the training set, they optimized decision tree size vs. accuracy by changing the numbers of tree representations that corresponded with a fitness function. There are a specific number of decision trees at each time-point. The (population) was produced and sorted by fitness value. Based on that ordering, some population members underwent specific transformations (genetic operators) to create a new population that would be exposed to the same cycle until a predetermined number of generations was attained. (or no further improvement was detected). They built GATREE system by using the GALIB library. They compared the accuracy of GATREE induced trees with conventional classifiers already made by Kotsiantis et al., (2004) and it could





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provide good accuracy estimation than conventional classifiers. SalzarAfanador et al (2014) The influences on academic average marks, desertion, and retention were examined. The data set included around 23000 students who were described by 16 different characteristics, such as age, gender, faculty, preuniversity test score, and length of time spent at the university. Regression and contingency table analysis were first used to identify the dependencies. 79 clusters were created once the data was clustered. Further analysis was performed on the clusters with the greatest academic average score, the lowest academic average score, and the longest time of stay. Finally, the C4.5 algorithm found decision criteria for predicting good or poor academic progress, desertion or retention. The rules' degrees of confidence were calculated, and the most powerful rules were interpreted.

Thomas et al (2014) investigated how students' traits and experiences influenced their happiness in public research university using regression and decision trees. The R2 values for the stepwise (forward and backward) linear regression models were between 0.37 to 0.58.employing the decisions tree algorithm (CHAID). The authors provided explanations for students' pleasure in several areas and stated that the rules from these trees were consistent with Tinto's thesis, according to which the benefits of social integration may make up for a lack of intellectual integration.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Data preprocessing

A decision-maker initially examines historical information from the institution's archives. In this phase, the data are located, gathered, filtered, and aggregated into the format demanded by data models.

Data processing

Because the data is fully treated in its pre-processing stage, it can be taken directly as the data set. The steps for determining the regression equation using any of the three regression analysis techniques which assist us predict the academic performance of the graduated students if the number of registered students and year are known include the modules for Data Preprocessing and finding appropriate input for Prediction, evaluating the dependent and independent variables from the input, installing the tool, and determining the regression equation.

Feature Selection

In initial stage of this work, the significant features were selected using proposed improved Wrapper Feature with Rank Selection (IWFRS) algorithm [12]. The proposed IWFRS algorithm obtains 63.20% accuracy for Portuguese lesson and 72.08% accuracy for mathematics lesson.

Classification

The second stage of the work, prediction model was developed using proposed Back Propagation Neural Network for Student Performance Analysis (BPNN- SPA) and compared with Support Vector Machine, and Random Decision algorithms. Here two classification models were performed like binary grading and five level grading for Portuguese and Mathematics lesson. The analysis showed that the proposed BPNN- SPA algorithm achieves good accuracy and less time for binary and five level grading

Regression

Proposed Method for Cluster-based Regression (CR)Algorithm

CR can be applied to structured datasets that comprise objects chosen from a variety of clearly unidentified distributions. It produced predictions that were more accurate. The CR regression algorithm to determine a student's category of membership is attempted in this section. medium, Low, and high risks. Classical Supervised learning techniques work with discrete items, each of which is represented by a feature vector and given a label that might be category or real-valued. Some academic issues don't correspond to this approach. In certain instances, the entire set of data has a single label applied to it. When the data set contains labels with real values, the goal is to create a regression model that can predict a data set label from its contents. In primary instance regression, the label is predetermined by a single item in each dataset. It can choose the primary instances for a labelled dataset, but it





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cannot predict the outcomes of a fresh data set unless the major item is known beforehand. The collection develops local regression models for each component after modelling the various data components through a clustering stage. There is no concept of a target concept in the proposed CR; instead, it aims to develop a regression model that converts the input data sets to real-valued outputs. With the help of this CR model, we can forecast new data sets that will replace existing clusters in higher education. The proposed approach is mostly used to create clusters, which are collections of data that share a great deal of characteristics.

Algorithm 1: Cluster-based Regression (CR) Inputs: Student performance dataset SP= $\{S^i\}_{i=1...a}$, label P Cluster parameters θ' Step 1. Begin Step 2. $S := \bigcup_{i=1...a} S^i / i$ all elements are combined into one set without regard for the data set's structure. Step 3. $\theta_{i=1...c} := \text{Cluster}$ (S, c) // Group every item into c clusters // Step 4. for i = 1 to a do Step 5. begin Step 6. for j = 1 to c do Step 7. begin Step 8. R : Relevance (S^i, θ_i) // Relevance vector for data set item i in relation to cluster j // Step 9. $\widehat{S}_{i}^{i} \coloneqq S^{i}R/I$ Sack for data set S^{i} in cluster j: weighted average of contents of S^{i}/I Step 10. End Step 11. End Step 12. for j = 1 to c do Step 13. begin Step 14. $\Psi_i := \text{Regression} \left(\{S_i^i\}_{i=1...a} \text{ labels P} \right) // \text{Regression model for cluster j} //$ Step 15. End

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

We acquired the values of the metrics RMSE, R-square, and MAE for each model after evaluating the generated models' performance using the suggested CR technique. These numbers are shown in the table 1. From the experimental results, it is observed that the proposed CR algorithm produce high performance, prediction rate and minimum error rate than other regression algorithms.

CONCLUSION

The higher education system is very concerned with making academic success predictions for students. In an educational system, data mining can be utilized to forecast students' academic achievement. In order to anticipate the relevance of the student performance data set and to provide cluster-based regression techniques for Student Performance in Education system. Our experimental outcomes on sets of numerical data demonstrate the effectiveness of the CR algorithms. The goal of the suggested algorithm is to locate a new object's cluster with a minimal cost to computing. Future study will concentrate on developing the best model possible that incorporates domain knowledge and looks at various representations for multi instance prediction issues.

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Table T Method for accuracy in regression moders						
Algorithm	RMSE	R-squared	MAE			
Decision Tree	1 27	0 1012	2 20			
Regression	4.37	0.1012	3.30			
Random Forest	4.39	0.0876	3.27			
Linear Regression	4.41	0.0889	3.21			
Proposed CR	4.44	0.0891	3.15			

Table 1 Metrics for accuracy in regression models

Table 2 Validation Results

Algorithm	Predicted	Actual	Percentage	
	value	value	Error	
Decision Tree	68.53	76.00	10.91	
Regression				
Random Forest	72.18	68.58	9.82	
Linear	76.24	71.84	5.25	
Regression				
Proposed CR	92.05	83.00	4.38	







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Figure 7. Percentage Error





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REVIEW ARTICLE

A Review on Anti-Hyperlipidemic Properties of Some Important Medicinal Plants

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ABSTRACT

This review examines the anti-hyperlipidemic properties of a number of key medicinal plants, including those that may be useful to treat lipid disorders. These plant constituents are discussed with a focus on their biochemical actions and how they contribute to lipid regulation. As well as providing an insight into real-world applications and effectiveness of these plants in managing hyperlipidemia, the review also discusses existing clinical evidence from human trials. In order to determine the overall tolerability of each plant, a detailed safety profile and side effects assessment is provided for each. Future perspectives emphasize the need for more refined research, rigorous human trials, standardized dosing, and integrated lifestyle approaches. Medicinal plants hold untapped potential as natural, effective, and safer alternatives for treating lipid disorders and combating obesity worldwide.

Keywords: Anti-hyperlipidemic, Medicinal plants, HDL, LDL, cardiovascular disease.

INTRODUCTION

The medical condition hyperlipidemia is characterized by a high blood level of lipids (fats). Due to its association with cardiovascular diseases, including heart attacks and strokes, it is considered a significant health concern as a result of its strong association with cardiovascular diseases. As part of the present overview, we will delve into the definition, the types, the underlying risk factors, as well as the consequences of hyperlipidemia in the modern age, emphasizing its clinical relevance in modern society. The two main types of hyperlipidemia are





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hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia. High cholesterol levels are known as hypercholesterolemia, while high triglycerides are known as hypertriglyceridemia. There is a possibility that both conditions can occur simultaneously or independently. A lipid called cholesterol plays an essential role in many bodily functions. It is important to note, however, that excessive cholesterol can lead to atherosclerosis, a condition marked by fatty deposits inside the arteries called plaques. Blood flow can be impaired by these plaques, leading to serious cardiovascular complications. Cardiovascular health has been negatively impacted by hyperlipidemia in numerous studies. A meta-analysis of prospective studies involving over 900,000 participants found an increased risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) associated with higher levels of total cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) [1]

Found a link between elevated cholesterol levels and cardiovascular disease development in the Framingham Heart Study, a landmark investigation that followed participants for several decades. The development of hyperlipidemia is influenced by a number of factors. In familial hypercholesterolemia, characterized by extremely high levels of LDL-C due to gene mutations, genetics plays an important role [2]. In addition to lifestyle choices, there are also other factors to consider. Increasing cholesterol levels can be caused by saturated fat, trans fat, and cholesterol-rich diets [3]. Physical activity regulates lipid metabolism, which is further affected by sedentary lifestyles and obesity [4]. In addition to hyperlipidemia, other metabolic disorders are closely related to it. The symptoms of dyslipidemia are often characterized by elevated levels of triglycerides and low levels of HDL-C in individuals with type 2 diabetes [5]. The dyslipidemic profile is a consequence of insulin resistance, a hallmark of type 2 diabetes. It is possible for hyperlipidemia to have severe consequences if it is not treated. Heart diseases such as coronary artery disease (CAD), myocardial infarction (MI), and stroke are caused by atherosclerosis, the underlying process influenced by hyperlipidemia. Chest pain, heart attacks, and even sudden cardiac death can result from CAD, which is caused by narrowed or blocked coronary arteries.

As a result, ruptured plaques can cause blood clots that can occlude cerebral arteries, resulting in strokes. A significant risk factor for cardiovascular disease, hyperlipidemia needs to be managed properly. Hyperlipidemia can be prevented and treated with lifestyle modifications. Diets consisting primarily of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean proteins, and healthy fats are effective in lowering lipid levels [6]. In addition to regular physical activity, weight management is a key element of lifestyle intervention for treating hyperlipidemia. Lipid levels may need to be controlled with medication when lifestyle modifications are not sufficient. Statins, which inhibit an enzyme involved in cholesterol production, are the most commonly prescribed medication for hyperlipidemia. It has been demonstrated that statins reduce LDL-C levels significantly and prevent cardiovascular events (Cholesterol Treatment Trialists' Collaboration, 2012).

Fibrate, niacin, bile acid sequestrants, and cholesterol absorption inhibitors are other types of drugs that may be used based on specific lipid abnormalities and patient characteristics [7]. They can assist in optimizing the lipid profile by targeting different aspects of lipid metabolism. Lipid profiles should be monitored regularly in order to evaluate treatment effectiveness and adjust therapeutic approaches as necessary. A lipid profile measures triglyceride, LDL cholesterol, and HDL cholesterol. Because LDL-C is strongly associated with atherosclerosis, it is often called "bad" cholesterol. HDL-C, known as "good" cholesterol, reduces the risk of plaque formation by removing excess cholesterol from bloodstream.

Importance of natural remedies for managing hyperlipidemia

It has become increasingly apparent that natural remedies can be complementary approaches for managing hyperlipidemia, as they can improve cardiovascular health and lipid control. It is possible to reduce the reliance on medication by incorporating these remedies into conventional treatment plans. In addition to offering alternative strategies to manage hyperlipidemia, natural remedies promote overall health and wellbeing. The use of garlic (*Allium sativum*) as a natural remedy for hyperlipidemia has been studied extensively. As a result of garlic supplementation, lipid levels have been reduced [8]. and HDL levels have been increased. Efficacy of garlic is thought to be attributed to its sulfur-containing compounds, such as allicin. Among the natural remedies that have





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shown promise are omega-3 fatty acids, which are found in foods such as fatty fish, flax seeds, and walnuts. Several studies have suggested that omega-3 fatty acids improve HDL levels and reduce triglycerides [9]. Antiinflammatory properties have also been demonstrated for these fatty acids, which may contribute to cardiovascular health. The management of hyperlipidemia naturally relies on lifestyle modifications in addition to specific remedies. By eating a healthy diet with fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins and limiting saturated and trans fats, lipid profiles can be improved [10]. A holistic approach to managing hyperlipidemia naturally also involves regular physical activity, weight management, and quitting smoking. However, it is important to note that natural remedies should not be used as a replacement for prescribed medications, but should be used along with medical advice. There may be differences in response to natural remedies, and their effectiveness may be affected by factors like dosage, quality, and interactions with other medications.

Mechanisms of Hyperlipidemia

Various mechanisms can disrupt the metabolism and clearance of lipids in the body, resulting in hyperlipidemia. Hyperlipidemia is caused by a number of mechanisms, including:

- 1. **Increased production of lipids:** Increasing lipid levels in the blood can be caused by the liver overproducing lipids, such as cholesterol and triglycerides. There are several reasons for this, including genetic factors, high-fat diets, and certain medical conditions.
- 2. **Impaired clearance of lipids:** Cells in the liver and peripheral tissues absorb and process lipoproteins to clear lipids from the bloodstream. As a result of impaired lipoprotein metabolism or reduced receptor activity, these clearance pathways can malfunction, causing lipids to accumulate in the blood.
- 3. Altered lipid transport: Lipoproteins, which contain cholesterol, triglycerides, phospholipids, and proteins, are responsible for transporting lipids in the bloodstream. Hyperlipidemia can be caused by imbalances in the levels of high-density lipoproteins and low-density lipoproteins.
- 4. **Genetic factors:** Familial hypercholesterolemia, for example, results from inherited genetic mutations disrupting lipid metabolism. There is a possibility that these genetic abnormalities may affect receptors or enzymes that are involved in lipid uptake and clearance.
- 5. **Lifestyle and dietary factors:** The development of hyperlipidemia can be contributed to by unhealthy lifestyle habits, such as sedentary behavior, obesity, and excessive alcohol consumption.

Key factors contributing to hyperlipidemia

There are several key factors that contribute to elevated lipid levels in the blood during hyperlipidemia's development and progression. Both genetics and lifestyle play a role in these factors. Hyperlipidemia can be effectively managed and prevented by understanding these factors.

- 1. Diet: Hyperlipidemia is largely caused by dietary intake. Increasing lipid synthesis and absorption occurs when you consume saturated fats, trans fats, and cholesterol. There is a strong link between these dietary fats and LDL-C. On the other hand, a healthy diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and omega-3 fatty acids may reduce hyperlipidemia risk [11]
- 2. Sedentary Lifestyle: Sedentary lifestyles and lack of physical activity contribute to hyperlipidemia. As a result of regular exercise, HDL cholesterol (HDL-C) levels are raised, and triglycerides are reduced, which improves lipid profiles. Furthermore, it can reduce lipid levels by assisting with weight management [12]
- 3. Obesity: Hyperlipidemia is strongly associated with excessive body weight, especially abdominal obesity. Lipid metabolism is interfered with by pro-inflammatory substances released by adipose tissue. Exercise and dietary changes have been shown to improve lipid profiles after weight loss interventions [13]
- 4. Diabetes and Metabolic Disorders: It is well known that hyperlipidemia is closely linked to conditions such as type 2 diabetes and metabolic syndrome. High triglyceride levels and low HDL-C levels are associated with insulin resistance and glucose metabolism dysregulation.





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- 5. Medications and Medical Conditions: Hyperlipidemia can develop as a result of certain medications, including corticosteroids, immunosuppressants, and oral contraceptives. The homeostasis of lipids can also be disrupted by medical conditions such as hypothyroidism, chronic kidney disease, and liver disease.
- 6. Alcohol Consumption: Hyperlipidemia is associated with excessive alcohol consumption. [14], excessive alcohol intake can cause triglyceride levels to rise, blood pressure to rise, and obesity to increase, which all contribute to hyperlipidemia.
- 7. Age and Gender: There is also a relationship between age and gender and hyperlipidemia. LDL-C levels tend to increase as individuals age, particularly as they reach middle age. Compared to premenopausal women, men usually have higher levels of LDL-C. Women tend to have lower HDL-C levels after menopause and higher LDL-C levels after menopause [15]
- 8. Smoking: The metabolism of lipids is adversely affected by smoking cigarettes. As a result, HDL-C levels are lowered, oxidative stress is promoted, inflammation is increased, and atherosclerosis is more likely to occur. In order to manage hyperlipidemia and reduce cardiovascular risk, smoking cessation is essential [16]
- **9.** Stress and Mental Health: Depression and anxiety, as well as stress, can influence lipid metabolism and cause hyperlipidemia. Health problems associated with stress, such as unhealthy eating habits and sedentary lifestyles, may further worsen the condition [17]

Role of elevated lipid levels in cardiovascular diseases

The development and progression of cardiovascular disease (CVD) is influenced by elevated lipid levels, specifically low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and triglycerides. Various physiological functions are performed by lipids, which circulate in the bloodstream. Atherosclerosis, which is characterized by the buildup of fat plaques in the arteries, can develop when their levels become abnormally high. It is particularly problematic to have high levels of LDL-C, also known as "bad" cholesterol. A cascade of events can lead to plaque formation when excess LDL-C infiltrates arterial walls. Blood flow to the heart and other vital organs can be impeded by these plaques that narrow and harden the arteries. Heart attacks and strokes can occur when plaque ruptures, forming a blood clot. The risk of cardiovascular disease has also been linked to elevated triglyceride levels. There is another type of lipid, called triglycerides, which is primarily stored in fat cells. Atherosclerosis can be caused by high triglycerides, which can also promote inflammation and blood clot formation, increasing CVD risk. Lifestyle changes that promote heart health are essential for reducing the risk of increased lipid levels. To achieve this, you need to eat a healthy diet low in saturated and trans fats, exercise on a regular basis, keep a healthy weight, avoid tobacco use, and take care of chronic conditions like diabetes and hypertension. Additionally, medications such as statins may be prescribed to individuals with a high CVD risk in order to reduce LDL-C levels.

Medicinal Plants with Anti-Hyperlipidemic Properties

Lagenaria siceraria

Lagenaria siceraria, or lauki, belongs to the Cucurbitaceae family and is commonly known as a bottle gourd. This herb has traditionally been used for medicinal purposes, especially in the context of cardiovascular disease. Aphrodisiac, diuretic, cardioprotective, cardiotonic, and general tonic properties have been reported for the fruit of *Lagenaria siceraria*. Also, it has purgative and cooling properties in addition to antidoting poisons and scorpion stings. There are three triterpenoid cucurbitacins found in the fruit of *Lagenaria siceraria*: B, D, G, and H, as well as 22-deoxycucurbitacin. Its therapeutic properties are attributed to these compounds. The fruit also contains minerals, amino acids, and enzymes that include glycosidase-elastase. There has been evidence that *Lagenaria siceraria* may be beneficial to the cardiovascular system. It was found by Agarwal et al. that fractions from bottle gourd fruit methanolic extract significantly reduced elevated levels of triglycerides, cholesterol, and LDL and increased levels of HDL in hyperlipidemic rats. In a study published in the Journal of Lipid Research, Ghule et al. found that fruit extracts of *Lagenaria siceraria* were hypolipidemic and antihyperlipidemic.

Despite its use in traditional medicine and some scientific studies, *Lagenaria siceraria* is expected to had potential benefits for cardiovascular health, and more research is needed to confirm its efficacy. In the event of cardiovascular conditions, *Lagenaria siceraria* and its extracts should be discussed with a healthcare professional.





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Glycyrriza Glabra

Due to its diverse health benefits, Glycyrrhiza glabra (GG), also known as licorice, is an extensively used plant in Eastern and European folk medicine. A range of beneficial effects have been associated with glycyrrhizin and glycyrrhetic acid, which are triterpene saponins in its roots. The drugs have antiulcer, anti-inflammatory, and antidiuretic properties, as well as potential to treat epilepsy, allergies, and oxidative stress. In addition, GG may help lower blood pressure. Furthermore, GG extracts have shown antidepressant-like properties and memory-boosting properties, as well as antithrombotic properties.

This root extract may also provide radioprotective effects, while limiting angiogenesis and tumor growth. In addition to its medicinal properties, GG contains the pharmacologically active compounds glabridin (an isoflavan) and isoliquiritigenin (a flavonoid). Researchers have reported that glabridin is an effective antioxidant, especially when it comes to preventing the oxidation of LDL cholesterol. Meanwhile, isoliquiritigenin has been shown to exert anti-viral and estrogenic properties, as well as facilitating vasodilation. It is also believed to help protect against cerebral ischemic injury. Licorice root extracts may benefit the management of lipid levels in the body by reducing hyperlipidemia and hypertriglyceridemia.

An experiment conducted by Maurya et al. demonstrated that GG could manage dyslipidaemia, an abnormal level of lipids in the blood. An investigation by Santosh et al. using an ethanolic extract of GG root showed that it reduced LDL cholesterol levels in hamsters given a high-fat diet, which could be beneficial for treating dyslipidemia.

Commiphora mukul

Commiphora mukul (Burseraceae), also known as Guggul, is commonly found in India and Pakistan. Its gum-resin is traditionally used to treat rheumatism, arthritis and related conditions. Various investigations have confirmed its anti-inflammatory, anti-rheumatic and cholesterol-lowering properties. Guggul's complex composition includes various compounds such as lignans, lipids, diterpenes, and steroids, with Z-guggulsterone and E-guggulsterone being the active ingredients. The resin has also been shown to exhibit antihyperlipidemic effects in animal studies due to these isomers. *Commiphora mukul* gum resin and ethyl acetate extracts are particularly effective in managing cholesterol and lipid metabolism. Interestingly, the effectiveness of these extracts can vary based on their geographical origin. Research has shown that extracts from Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh exhibited significantly higher antihyperlipidemic activity. Combining *Commiphora mukul* with Terminalia arjuna has been found to provide an effect similar to standard medication in managing high lipid levels.

Moreover, guggulipid, a component of the plant, has demonstrated cardioprotective properties, reducing cardiac damage and metabolic changes in rats. Guggulsterone, another component, has shown notable anti-inflammatory effects and antioxidant activity, with the ability to inhibit COX-2 protein expression and suppress cytokine-induced COX-2 mRNA. It can also prevent LDL oxidation and significantly reduce lipid peroxidation, attributing to its strong antioxidant properties. Further studies have shown that a combination of Gugulipid and conventional medicine, Atorvostatin, has a synergistic effect in treating hyperlipidemia. An herbal mix of *Commiphora mukul* and *Terminalia arjuna* has been found to possess cholesterol-lowering properties, and higher antioxidant activity compared to standard medication. Finally, a combination of *Commiphora mukul*, *Commiphora myrrha*, and *Terminalia chebula* extracts have shown promising antidiabetic activity and free radical scavenging properties in animal models.

Rubia cordifolia

Rubia cordifolia, also known as Indian Madder or Common Madder, is a flowering plant in the Rubiaceae family, which also includes the coffee plant. This plant is well-known for its phytochemical components such as anthraquinones and naphthohydroquinones. Other key phytoconstituents include Rubiadin, Rubiatriol, Rubicordone A, Rubiasins AC, Rubicoumaric acid, Rubifolic acid, and 6-methoxygeniposidic acid. Traditionally, *Rubia cordifolia* has been recognized for its numerous health benefits. It serves as a potent blood purifier, antioxidant, diuretic, and calcium channel blocker. It also has antiplatelet, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, and stress-relieving properties, and acts as an immunomodulator. Owing to its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory traits, it's believed to help detoxify





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free radicals associated with ischemia. *Rubia cordifolia* roots have been tested for their antidiabetic properties in rat models. The plant's water extract has shown promising results in managing blood sugar levels and reducing triglycerides in streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats. This is attributed to a variety of bioactive constituents that individually or collectively exert a wide range of pharmacological effects. Further studies, using different solvent fractions like ethyl acetate and n-butanol, replicated these effects in Alloxan-induced diabetic rats. The antidiabetic properties of *R. cordifolia* are linked to the antioxidant activity of these fractions and the presence of phytochemicals such as phenolics and flavonoids, specifically mangiferin and purpurin. Additionally, other phytochemicals like tannins, terpenoids, alkaloids, and saponins could potentially have a synergistic effect in enhancing the plant's medicinal properties. Moreover, *Rubia cordifolia* plays a significant role in treating atherosclerosis and other cardiovascular disorders. This is supported by its scientifically proven antihyperlipidemic and antioxidant activities.

Vitis vinifera

The grape plant (*Vitis vinifera* L.), belonging to the Vitaceae family, is a globally significant food and commercial crop. Grapes are rich in polyphenolic compounds, including flavonoids, phenolic acids, and resveratrol, making them one of the most widely consumed fruits worldwide. Key polyphenolic components, such as catechin, gallocatechins, epicatechin, epigallocatechin, tannins, anthocyanins, flavonols, and epicatechin gallate, abound in grapes. Resveratrol, particularly its glycoside and trans forms, along with tyrosol, are found in significant quantities in red wines. *In vivo* studies using a mouse model (C57BL6 LDL receptor deletion mice) fed a high-fat diet, demonstrated that the consumption of these wines increased antioxidant activity and lowered high cholesterol and high triglyceride levels.

Notably, the improvement in antioxidant markers and the reduction in lipid levels correlated with the concentrations of stilbenes and tyrosol in the wine, suggesting their significant biological roles. Grape seeds, rich in gallic acid, catechin, and epicatechin, have been shown to have potential health benefits in preventing dyslipidemia. These polyphenols can decrease cholesterol levels and inhibit pancreatic cholesterol esterase in a concentration-dependent manner. The anti-hypercholesterolemic activity of methanolic and aqueous extracts of Vitis vinifera (VVME and VVAE respectively) was assessed in experimental animals over a 21-day period. Both extracts significantly reduced lipid levels, with VVME showing more effectiveness than VVAE. Histopathological findings supported these results, attributing Vitis vinifera's anti-hypercholesterolemic action to its phytoconstituents and antioxidant potency. Furthermore, grape seed extract (GSE) showed considerable inhibitory effects on pancreatic lipase and cholesterol esterase in a dose-dependent manner. GSE also interfered with cholesterol micelle formation and bound to bile acid, thereby significantly reducing blood triglyceride and cholesterol levels in rats given a high-fat emulsion. This suggests that GSE may be a promising therapeutic alternative for individuals with hyperlipidemia and obesity. Vitis vinifera's stem bark extract also displayed antihyperlipidemic effects and antioxidant activity, which are attributed to its bioactive components like flavonoids and glycosides. Resveratrol, a key chemical constituent of the grape plant, has been shown to provide safe and potent hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic effects, as evidenced by studies on diabetic rabbits.

Active Constituents and Biochemical Actions

Several plant-derived compounds have been identified to have anti-obesity properties through various biochemical actions.

- **Catechins:** Found in green tea, catechins are believed to aid in weight loss by increasing energy expenditure and fat oxidation.
- **Resveratrol:** Found in grapes and red wine, resveratrol has been shown to reduce fat storage by inhibiting the formation of new fat cells and increasing the oxidation of fatty acids.
- **Capsaicin:** This is the compound that gives hot peppers their heat. Capsaicin can boost metabolism and increase fat burning, and it may also reduce appetite.
- **Curcumin:** The active ingredient in turmeric, curcumin has been found to reduce body weight and body fat by altering fat metabolism and suppressing inflammatory responses associated with obesity.





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- **Epigallocatechin gallate** (EGCG): This is another component of green tea. EGCG has been shown to increase fat oxidation and stimulate thermogenesis, the body's production of heat, which can lead to weight loss.
- **Piperine:** Found in black pepper, piperine can inhibit the formation of new fat cells, leading to a decrease in body weight.
- **Berberine:** This compound, found in several plants, can help reduce body weight and improve glucose tolerance by improving insulin sensitivity and promoting the burning of fat in the liver.
- **Quercetin:** A type of flavonoid found in many fruits and vegetables, quercetin has been shown to reduce body weight and body fat by enhancing energy expenditure and fat oxidation.

Experimental Studies on Anti-Hyperlipidemic Effects

Numerous experimental studies have provided insights into the anti-hyperlipidemic effects of various plant-derived compounds. In a study conducted by [18]. resveratrol supplementation was found to reduce serum triglycerides and LDL cholesterol while increasing HDL cholesterol in hypercholesterolemic rats. Another study by [19]. showed that resveratrol treatment could reduce lipid accumulation in the livers of obese mice. According to a research by [20]. catechins from green tea extract showed significant reduction in plasma cholesterol and triglyceride levels in hypercholesterolemic mice. In a research by [21]. capsaicin was observed to reduce blood lipid levels and hepatic triglyceride content in high-fat diet-fed mice, which is likely due to enhanced energy metabolism. A study by [22] found that curcumin treatment significantly reduced the levels of cholesterol and triglycerides in the plasma and liver of diabetic rats.

Clinical Evidence and Human Trials

Berberine, a bioactive compound found in several plants, has demonstrated potential in the treatment of metabolic disorders such as obesity. A study showed that the administration of 500mg of berberine three times a day for twelve weeks led to an average weight loss of 5 pounds, along with improvements in lipid profiles and insulin sensitivity [23] A randomized controlled trial suggested that GSE could significantly reduce total cholesterol, LDL ("bad") cholesterol, and total triglyceride levels in people with high cholesterol. The study also found that GSE could increase HDL ("good") cholesterol levels. Guggulsterone, the active component of Guggul, has been studied for its potential in treating obesity. One study noted a significant decrease in LDL cholesterol and triglyceride levels in patients who were given guggulsterone, indicating its potential as a hypolipidemic agent.[24] The bark of the Arjuna tree has been used in Ayurvedic medicine for centuries. A clinical trial demonstrated that the extract of Arjuna bark can significantly reduce total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol levels in patients with coronary heart disease.[25] Though mainly used for its blood-purifying and anti-inflammatory properties, some studies indicate that it may also possess anti-obesity properties. However, clinical trials validating its efficacy for weight loss in humans are still lacking.

Assessment of the safety profile of the plants and their potential side effects

Garcinia Cambogia: Although it is generally considered safe, some users have reported side effects such as headaches, skin rashes, and gastrointestinal symptoms like nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Rarely, more serious liver toxicity has been reported. It may also interact with certain medications including insulin, statins, and antidepressants. *Commiphora Mukul* -Side effects of guggul can include headaches, nausea, diarrhea, skin rash, and irregular menstruation.

It may also interact with thyroid medication, beta-blockers, and blood thinners. Some case reports have linked guggul to rare cases of liver damage. *Vitis Vinifera*- The consumption of grape and grape products is generally considered safe, although grape seed extract may cause side effects such as headache, sore throat, dizziness, and itchy scalp. Grapes may also interfere with blood thinners like warfarin and certain pain relievers. *Terminalia Arjuna*-Arjuna is generally well-tolerated, but in some cases it can cause gastric discomfort, constipation, or body aches. It may interact with blood thinners, blood pressure medication, and diabetes medication. Berberine-Most people can take berberine short-term with minimal side effects. However, it can sometimes cause cramping, diarrhea,





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flatulence, constipation, and stomach pain. Berberine can potentially interact with several types of medications, including but not limited to antibiotics, immunosuppressants, and anticoagulants.

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES AND CONCLUSION

Despite promising results, further research is necessary to explore how plant-based compounds can manage obesity and hyperlipidemia. In the future, we should refine our understanding of the mechanisms of action, conduct rigorous human trials, and develop standardized, effective doses. An integrated approach, combining these natural substances with dietary, exercise, and stress management, could be a potent strategy in the global fight against obesity. In this area, traditional knowledge and modern science will converge to create exciting advancements. It is evident that plant-based treatments have considerable promise in the management of obesity and lipid disorders, giving hope to a healthier, more balanced lifestyle.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Prediction of Economic Impact of COVID on Individuals using Deep Super Learning Ensembles

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ABSTRACT

The economic shock imposed by the COVID in India is found to be largely disruptive. The progress of the country's economy has slowed down mainly due to shutdown of various business operations. In addition to this, reverse migration of workforce, shortage of labour and raw materials has further accelerated the economic distress. Though Indian families and individuals has shown good resilience towards this recession, the counter measures deprived the economic needs of individuals collapsing their future plans. This work proposes a deep super learning ensemble model that explores the indicators of individual's economic condition. The variables considered in this study delve on focusing the microeconomic of the individuals which are highly uncorrelated. The deep ensemble created using Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) and cascaded RNN shows better efficacy in learning the variables and predicting the impact of the pandemic on individuals. The futuristic research directions is to incorporate the socio economic conditions in predicting the impact on finances of individuals.

Keywords: Covid 19, economic shock, Deep learning, ensemble, RNN, LSTM, Super Learning

INTRODUCTION

The novel SARS-CoV-2 corona virus was found in the city of Wuhan, China, in late 2019 and emerged as a large scale epidemic that has spread to almost all the countries in the world. This engendered dramatic loss of human life and presented an unprecedented challenge to the public health, economic condition, work culture, education and





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food systems. The economic and social disruption due to the pandemic cannot be undermined. Recent statistics revealed that nearly tens of millions of people across the world are prone to fall into extreme poverty. Nevertheless the cases on malnourished and undernourished people could escalate to greater heights for the forthcoming years. The economic of the epicenters and disease centers crumbled heavily due to the stringent measures, quarantine protocols, travel restrictions and lock downs imposed by various governments across the world [1]. The studies reveals that the precautionary measures are much effective than the posterior healthcare services both in terms of labour force and income. The consumption, demand of essential services and supplies are tightly coupled with one another that high demand eventually led to steep declination in global supplies that accounts to 15% income fall on average [2]. A much larger part of world population has become vulnerable to economic shock due to the pandemic. The shrinking services, low labour supply in industries, and reduction in demand has further aggravated the economic are expected to downsize all economic structures [3]. The shock observed in India's retail and services sector was estimated as 20% in recession especially in sectors like aviation, hotels, and restaurants [4].

The common people's expenditures grocery stores and supermarkets had climbed to greater heights to around 39% increase in early 2020 in almost all countries [5]. This study actually ascertains the rising risk perceptions augmented with economic fear everywhere. The stockpiling became a common phenomenon even in countries with moderate and lower income per capita due to online shopping [6]. While the people werefocusing on their daily needs, the manufacturing industries faced low demand accompanied by excess supply of all household items, leading to reduction in purchase price that caused economic distress within the industry. The convoluted effects of the industrial downfall led to stagnation of goods thus contributing more to the economic shock. A prominent shrink in income is sensed in services demand, industries, banking,tourism, retailing, tourism,agriculture, entertainment, education, andaviation that unfortunately spawned unemployment, curtailment of benefits, and deferment in salary that greatly affected the individuals and families, which is evident from Fig 1 [7].

As much of the Indian population resides in the rural area, the declination of rural demands is perceived as an immediate effect of the economic shock dur to the pandemic. A rampant increase in rural poverty to 9.3% is realized between the periods of 2019-2020. This eventually pushes much of the households into poverty as the expenditure between the years has increased on much large scale, which is resented in Fig 2. The economic hardship is even more severe to the working class or income generating people with unemployment in much greater turbulence. This is a strike to the family's as well as the country's economic growth. Not only salaried class people, but the economic shock has taken a great toll on the life of unorganised sectors who are daily wagers, migrant workers, industrial workers, and low-level employees. These people face unprecedented losses due to strict lockdown restrictions. An average Indian household is forced to rethink its future spending plans and adjust their lifestyles due to fear, uncertainty, and anxiety.

A more intensive and deeperstride into the economic implications of the pandemic will shed light on useful insights in learning the changes in human lifestyle, behaviour and mindset. Few changes became a vital part in Indian families and are accustomed to be the new normal. A densely populous country like India, has great scope to study the behaviour of families, individuals, and society. This study is quintessential as the needs of these people and the economic distress has predicted, to frame policies to combat the any unprecedented future pandemic. This will greatly help the individuals and families to develop financial immunity. A deeper dive into the economic distress due to the effect of pandemichas to be addressed to know the versatile problems combated by different social classes.

Forecasts the financial distress will aid the individuals, families and nation to acclaim financial immunity. The current data driven world offers ample scope to the building of knowledge-based economy through forecasts and nowcasts of financial distress. The exorbitant progress and development in the cutting edge computing technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Data Science, Predictive Analytics, Internet of Things, Machine Learning (ML), Cloud computing and Deep Learning (DL) are steadily gaining popularity due to its applications in almost all fields [9]. Enormous research and study has been done with by deploying these technologies to predict the future events by analyzing the past historic data. Literature in the field reveals that vast research has been conducted ninterpreting





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the demographics of economic shocks, its trends and patterns due to unprecedenteconomical conditions. The implications of the study can be leveraged to anticipate the economic fluctuations, to help the individuals, families and even governments to design economic policies and reforms for the betterment of the community.

This work focuses on studying the economic revelation caused by the pandemic on the lives of individuals and families, their economic distress and collapse in their plans. Very few researchers have shown interest in analyzing the microeconomics of the citizens of India, where family is the driving force. A novel deep super ensemble model is proposed in this work to predict the economic distress caused by the impact of the pandemic and its control measures. The primary contributions of the work are:

- 1) A detailed study on the impact of the pandemic, lock down and quarantine measures on the fiscal status of individuals and families.
- 2) Predicting the economic shocks and distress by deep super learning ensemble model that explores the temporal data space to learn the economic trends and patterns.
- 3) The performance of the model on predicting the economic shocks is done with suitable metrics

The rest of the paper is organized as: Section 2 briefs important milestones in predicting the economic turbulence due to unprecedent conditions. The proposed Deep Super Learning Ensemble model is explained in section 3. Section 4 gives the experimental set up along with its significant implications. Section 5 concludes the work with future research directions.

Related Works

Literature witnesses many works in the deployment of ML and DL models in predicting the financial distress. Few important works are briefed here. A detailed analysis on the analysed the fiscal growth during the time of pandemic through Deep ML and Artificial Neural Network (ANN), to unveil the relationship between the pollutant levels and GDP is given in [10]. Macro Mele et. al also studied the relationship between pollutant levels and economic growth due to the pandemic in India using D2C algorithm [11]. A comprehensive study on the linkages between the renewable energy usage and economic growth during pandemic period is presented by Cosimo Magazzino et. al, which used ANNs to predict the GDP progression of Brazil [12]. The mental health issues on individuals and families as their plans have collapsed during covidis given in [13]. Decision tree algorithm is deployed to anticipate the economic vulnerability from the family's perspectives that are exposed to negative shock.

A detailed work by Garg et.al on the economic impact initiated by lock down and social distancing in Indian economy using common regression algorithms [14]. SeunghoBaeket. al designed a MLframework to predict the change in dynamics of economic regime among the pre and post covid and post covid using Markov Switching (MS) regime AR [15]. Another notable work is presented by AyushJaiswal et.al where a hybrid L1 regression integrated with tree based linear regression model was deployed to forecast the Indian GDP deviation [16]. The economic activities offamilies were studied in terms of public transportation and pharmacies using geospatial data in [17]. The RF and other ML algorithms are used for the prediction.

A vigorous study about restrictions on mobility and their impact on families were analysed using Principle Component Regression, KNN, elastic net, RF, Partial Least Square Approach, ANN, regression tree and Gradient Boost trees [18]. Fuzzy based AHP-TOPSIS was used to analyse the pandemic effect Saudi Arabia on the livelihood of common people [19]. The impact of unemployment in the life of individuals were studied in [20] using the ML models. analysed to find the correlation between variables, from data sourced from nearly 16000 industries in Vietnam [18]. JungHo Jeon et. a developed a Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) cell to predict the economic impact by tapping the Purdue Index for Construction (Pi-C) [21]. Dynamic clustering method, a popular data driven model is leveraged to forecast the economic shocks caused by the pandemic [22]. A self-correcting LSTM is used by Xuan Tang et. al to predict the economic stress prediction by considering factors likebankruptcy of small-scale industries, spending nature of individuals, decreased expenses on entertainment, death rate and unemployment [23]. Costolaet.





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alproposed a Bidirectional Encoder Representations from the Transformers (BERT), to analyze the turbulence in stock market using volatility index, stress index [24]. The detailed literature study reveals that studying the economic impact of COVID-19 on individuals and families has emerged as a recent area of research. The presented works has conducted various type of studies using different ML and DL algorithms to learn the trends and patterns from various socio-economic indicators. However, a more granular study on the microeconomics of the families and individuals by considering their pre and post COVID economic conditions is left unexplored. Also, the models used explore the data with features as handle, which may overlook few important take aways. So, the proposed work is primarily concerned towards learning the individual viewpoints and economic conditions of families using deep super learning ensemble.

Proposed Deep Super Learning Ensemble

The proposed work relies on building a novel super learning model which is an ensemble of three DL models namely Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) and cascaded RNNs. Super learners are used to improve the predictive power without over fitting at much minimized hyperparametric assumptions [25]. The principle behind the learner is that it combines the individual predictions of the base learners and make a better prediction using a meta learner, whose results will be better than any individual base learner. It is not a totally new genre of ensemble, but a variant of stacked generalization with k-fold cross-validation. But in deep ensembles cross validation does not make any sense as there can be a commotion while choosing the data items for each iterations. The meta model proposed in this work finds the best way to combine the predictions of each individual learner rather than looking for out of sample predictions of cross validation. The DL models are generally having their inherent drawback such as lot of hyper-parameters, infinitely deep architectures, very vague black boxed results, and slow convergence especially on smaller, unbalanced datasets. But super learning, resolves these by stacking base learners into an ensemble to find optimal combination of the diverse models. The super learners cannot explore the relationships between the predictor variables, hence it is suited for problems which has to be addressed using data with high independency without any underlying assumptions.

The proposed model uses RNN and LSTM as the base learners. RNNs are used to learn the temporal sequence of data, where the previous output is shared as the current input. The working of RNN used in the model is governed by the Equ (1) - (4).

$a_2^{(t)} = b + Wh^{(t-1)} + Ux^{(t)}$	(1)
$h^{(t)} = \tan(a_2^{(t)})$	(2)
$o^{(t)}=c+Vh^{(t)}$	(3)
$\hat{y}_2^{(t)} = softmax(o^{(t)})$	(4)

The base learner RNN takes the input $a_2^{(t)}$ in t time step and predicts the output $\hat{y}_2^{(t)}$. The association between each layer in RNN is done as a function of three mappings:

- Input to the hidden state, $x_2(t) \rightarrow h(t)$
- Previous hidden state to the next hidden state, $h(t-1) \rightarrow h(t)$
- Hidden state to the output, $h(t) \rightarrow o(t)$

The output of RNN is fit into softmax activation function to predict the $\hat{y}_2^{(t)}$. The W, U and V are weight vectors. The bias variables used in the model are given as b and c. RNN is a powerful deep learning model, however it suffers from exploding and vanishing gradients problems. In addition to this, RNN establishes long term dependency which may fail to learn new patterns in data.

To over come these shortcomings, the proposed model use LSTM as a base learner which has cell state that controls the data to be remembered in further iterations. Each gate used in the LSTM cell is controlled by Equ (5)-(7) with Sigmoid activation function.





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	$i^{t} = \sigma(w_i \left[h^{(t-1)}, a_1^{t}\right] + b_i$	(5)
j	$f^{t} = \sigma(w_f [h^{(t-1)}, a_1^t] + b_f)$	(6)
C.	$\sigma^t = \sigma(w_o[h^{(t-1)}, a_1^t] + b_o)$	(7)
	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	t = t + (t)

There are three gates in LSTM namely input gate (i^{t}), forget gate (f^{t}) and output gate (o^{t}). All the gates use Sigmoid activation function, that determines either to remember the value or forget them holistically. w_{x} are the weights at respective gates and b_{x} are the bias values. The cell state \tilde{c}^{t} , candidate cell state c^{t} and final output from the hidden layer h^{t} is given by Equ (8)-(10).

\tilde{c}^{t} =tanh(w _c [h ^(t-1) , a ₁ ^t]+b _c	(8)
$c^t = f_t * c^{(t-1)} + i^t * \tilde{c}^t$	(9)
$h^t = o^t * \operatorname{tanh}(c^t)$	(10)

The third base learner is cascaded RNN, that combines the output of three individual RNNs through majority voting technique. The output of these base learners are stored in prediction array, which is learned by the meta learner RNN to give the final prediction of the deep super learning model.

Experimental analysis and discussions

The proposed model is used to predict the economic instability in the life of individuals and families due to the distress caused by the pandemic. The dataset used for the study is obtained from Kaggle and comprises of the variables as listed in Table 1. As most of the data is categorical in nature, one hot encoding is done for easy data handling. The dataset is cleaned for removal of any noisy and redundant data. There are no null values in the dataset. The correlation (Cor) among the data is computed using Equation 11.

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

The EDA on the dataset helps to understand the nature and distribution of the data to discover patterns and track the anomalies using graphical charts. The data to predict the economic distress on individuals is very diverse. It focuses on microeconomics of the families focusing on the havoc created by the pre and post covid measures on the personal finances.

Fig 4 a) and b) shows the age wise distribution of data. The younger people are more affected by turbulences in personal finance than the other age groups. Also, they are more prepared than others. Fig 5 a) and b) shows the age wise distribution of loan status data before and during Covid. Among the age group of 18-25 were greatly affected. The studies indicate that this age group did not have any debts before the pandemic.

It can be seen from Fig 6 a) and b) again the younger population has faced severe collapse in plans, followed by people in 26-33. The overall EDA of the data shows that the working population and the younger generations are more likely to get affected by the economic shock caused due to the pandemic and its preventive measures. This statistical analysis gives much more insights than looking at the raw data. Table 2 presents the Pearson correlation between the features and impact of Covid on personal finance.

Performance analysis of the Deep super learning ensemble

The EDA analysis hovers around exploring the statistical relation between the various features that are considered for the study. It can be seen that most of the predictor or explanatory variables are showing negative correlation with target variable. Hence a more powerful model is needed to explore the domain space. The proposed model is trained on the dataset with 80-20 rule between training and test data set split in batches of 32. The decay rate for the DL models is maintained as 0.97 with 20% drop outs to avoid over fitting. The learning rate for all the base learners is 0.01 and gradient momentum as 0.7.

The efficacy of the base learners in fitting to the dataset is analyzed individually. Table 2 shows the overall performance of the proposed model in terms of Classification accuracy, precision, recall and F1- Score.



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Classification accuracy: It is the measure of the right predictions made by the model. Equ 12 gives the mathematical expression for accuracy.

$$Accuracy = \frac{\text{Number of samples rightly classified}}{\text{Triable in the samples of the samples$$

Total classifications made

Precision: This is also a flavor of accuracy measurement. This is a score that measures the ratio of actual positives to predicted positives. It is always advisable to assess a model's performance based on precision especially in healthcare applications, since it demarcates false positives. The formula for calculating precision is given in Equ 13.

$$Precision = \frac{Number of positive samples}{Number of samples classified positive}$$
(13)

Recall: This is a score of positive samples against samples that are rightly classified samples (both positive and negative). This measure is greatly dependent on the randomness of the dataset. The formulation is mentioned in Equ 14.

$$Recall = \frac{Number of samples rightly classified as positive}{Total number of rightly classified samples}$$
(14)

F1-Score: Accuracy is the score of rightly classified samples. F1-score is more effective than accuracy since it imposes a penalty on the incorrectly classified samples also. This measure is very important to assess the model's performance from the true negatives and false positives. Equation 15 gives the insight to F1-Score.

$$F1 - Score = \frac{2 * Precision * Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$
(15)

A detailed study on the classification metrics reveals that, the individual learners as well as the cascaded RNNcould not explore and learn the dataset effectively, as their misclassification costs are quite high. The proposed model ensembles the base learners and integrates their results using the meta-learner RNN. This RNN optimizes the results of individual learners to predict whether the impact of Covid has affected the personal finances of individuals and families. The graphical representation of the results is shown in Fig 7. The overall accuracy of the proposed model is 98.48% which is remarkably higher than the base learners. Also, the misclassification costs that are measured using precision, recall and F1-Score also indicates that the proposed model is very sensitive towards false positives and true negatives, which are quintessential for a good classification algorithm.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORKS

The unprecedented pandemic has created lot of havoc in lives and lifestyle of people across the globe. Apart from loss of life, the countermeasures for controlling the pandemic has caused a great economic shock to almost all sectors. Developing nations like India, where majority of the population relies on rural income has faced the worst backset in their economic conditions. The proposed work considers the microeconomic factors of Indian population and predicts the impact of the pandemic on individual's finance. A detailed EDA on the dataset shows that most of the predictor variables does not exhibit good correlation with the target. However, the deep super learner combines the perdition results of RNN, LSTM and cascaded RNNS with RNN as metal earner to explore the multi dimensional domain space iteratively to learn the predictor variables. The results of the study indicate that the model's classification efficacy is better than the individual base learners. In the futuristic perspective, the work can be extended to learn the socio-economic parameters and predict its impact on individual's life.



(12)



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Table 1: List of Predictor	variables,	range	of t	the	variables	and	correlation	coefficient	between	the	predictor
variables and target											

Predictor Variables	Range of variables	Correlation Coefficient
Age Group	{below 18, 18-25, 26-33, 34-41, 42-49,	-
	above 50}	
Gender	{Male, Female}	-
Occupation	{Students, self-employed, Salaried	0.05
	persons}	
Rent status	{Yes, No}	-0.122
impact of lockdown on	{Yes, No}	-0.007
business		
Collapse in plans due to	{Yes, No}	0.17
Economic Crisis		
Expenditure	{Strongly agree, agree, disagree}	-0.073
Relaxation in Institutional	{ Yes, No}	-0.091
fees		
Company's help in paying	{ Yes, No}	0.007
bills		
Virtual working before	{ Yes, No}	-0.118
Covid		
Virtual working status	{ Yes, No}	-0.110
Availability of resources to	{Yes, No}	-0.09
work virtually		
Institution aid to set up a	{Yes, No}	-0.04
virtual working environment		
Workload before Covid	{Low, High, Very high}	-0.144
Status of workload after	{Strongly agree, agree, disagree}	0.096
Covid		
Condition of Institution	{No change, Loss, Profit}	-0.007
Reception of aids from	{Yes, No}	-0.064
Governments		
Exhausted savings	{Yes, No}	0.11
Change in working nature	{Yes, No}	-0.038





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Major purchases during Covid	{Yes, No}	0.018			
Use of digital payments before Covid	{Yes, No}	-0.07			
Status of digital payments during Covid	{Yes, No}	-0.082			
Subscriptions during Covid	{Yes, No}	-0.054			
Business ventures during Covid	{Yes, No}	-0.233			
Health expenses during Covid	{Yes, No}	-0.043			
Debt status before Covid	{Low, High, Debt free}	-0.0911			
Debt or Loan during Covid	{Yes, No}	-0.095			
Preparedness level for recession	{Yes, No}	0.028			
Impact of lockdown on small scale business	{Increase, Decrease, Same}	-0.109			
Status of digital media	{Increase, Decrease, Same}	-0.08			
Impact of personal finance (target)	{Yes, Somewhat, No}	1			

Table 2: Classification metrics of individual base learners and proposed model

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
RNN	91.23	90.23	89.96	90
LSTM	92.45	91.56	90.86	91
Cascaded RNN	94.54	92.98	91.04	92
Proposed Model	98.48	95.78	94.82	95







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Niosome: A Promising Drug Delivery Approach

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ABSTRACT

Niosomes have emerged as a promising drug delivery approach due to their versatile and biocompatible nature. These nanosized vesicles, composed of non-ionic surfactants and cholesterol, can encapsulate both hydrophilic and hydrophobic drugs, making them suitable carriers for a wide range of therapeutics. This review article provides a comprehensive overview of niosomes, covering their structure, composition, advantages, and limitations. The introduction elucidates the significance of niosomes in drug delivery, highlighting their potential to improve drug stability, enhance bioavailability, and provide controlled release profiles. Niosomes' bilayer structure offers advantages in encapsulating a diverse array of drugs, including anticancer agents, antibiotics, anti-inflammatory drugs, and antifungal agents. The article elaborates on the various methods of niosome preparation, including the thin-film hydration method, reverse phase evaporation method, and ether injection method. Each method is discussed in detail, along with its advantages and limitations. Further, formulation aspects and evaluation parameters of niosomes are extensively examined. The size, entrapment efficiency, and drug release profiles play critical roles in determining niosomes' behavior and performance as drug carriers. Methods for measuring vesicle size and assessing entrapment efficiency and drug release kinetics are presented.In addition to drug delivery systems, niosomes find applications in vaccine delivery, gene delivery, ocular drug delivery, and dermatological disorders. In conclusion, niosomes represent a promising drug delivery platform with a wide range of applications. Their unique properties and ability to encapsulate diverse drugs make them a versatile and attractive option for improving drug delivery and therapeutic outcomes.

Keywords: Niosome, Drug delivery, Surfactant, Cholesterol, vesicles.





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INTRODUCTION

The field of drug delivery has witnessed significant advancements in recent years, aiming to enhance the therapeutic efficacy and safety of drugs. Niosomes, as a novel drug delivery system, have gained substantial attention due to their versatile properties and potential advantages [1]. These nanosized vesicles, composed of non-ionic surfactants and cholesterol, offer a promising approach for targeted and controlled drug delivery. The introduction to niosome drug delivery system encompasses the rationale behind their development, their unique characteristics, and the potential benefits they offer over conventional drug delivery methods [2]. Niosomes are nanosized vesicular structures composed of non-ionic surfactants and cholesterol. The name "niosomes" is derived from "non-ionic surfactant-based liposomes," as they are structurally similar to liposomes but are composed of non-ionic surfactants instead of phospholipids [3]. These vesicular systems are utilized as a promising drug delivery approach in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries due to their unique properties and advantages. They are analogous to liposomes, which are vesicles composed of phospholipids [4]. Niosomes offer several advantages as drug delivery systems due to their biocompatibility, biodegradability, and ability to encapsulate both hydrophilic and hydrophobic drugs. These structures can enhance the therapeutic efficacy and bioavailability of drugs, reduce side effects, and provide targeted drug delivery [5].

RATIONALE FOR NIOSOME DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

The conventional methods of drug administration, such as oral tablets and intravenous injections, have certain limitations. Many drugs face challenges related to low solubility, poor stability, rapid clearance, and non-specific distribution, leading to reduced therapeutic efficacy and potential side effects. Additionally, the delivery of drugs to specific target sites, such as tumors or inflamed tissues, is often challenging[6,7].

The development of nanotechnology has provided new opportunities to address these challenges. Niosomes, being nanosized vesicles, offer several advantages as drug carriers:

Drug Encapsulation: Niosomes can encapsulate a wide range of drugs, including hydrophilic and hydrophobic drugs, within their bilayer structure. This ability allows for the delivery of diverse therapeutic agents using a single carrier system.

Biocompatibility and Safety: Niosomes are composed of biocompatible materials, making them safe for use in drug delivery applications. They are generally well-tolerated by the body and exhibit low immunogenicity.

Targeted Drug Delivery: Surface modification of niosomes with ligands, antibodies, or peptides allows for active targeting to specific cells or tissues. This targeting approach improves drug accumulation at the desired site, reducing off-target effects.

Sustained and Controlled Release: Niosomes can be designed to release drugs in a sustained and controlled manner, offering a prolonged therapeutic effect and reducing the frequency of dosing.

Stability Enhancement: Niosomes protect drugs from degradation, increasing their stability during storage and transportation. While niosomes offer several advantages as a drug delivery system, they also have certain disadvantages and limitations that need to be considered during their development and practical application. Some of the key disadvantages and limitations of niosomes are as follows:

Physical and Chemical Stability Concerns: Niosomes may suffer from stability issues during storage and transportation. Factors such as temperature, humidity, and light exposure can impact the physical and chemical stability of niosomes, leading to changes in size, aggregation, or drug leakage. These stability concerns can reduce the shelf life of niosome formulations and potentially compromise their therapeutic efficacy.





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Limited Scale-up Challenges:While laboratory-scale preparation of niosomes is feasible, scaling up the production process for large-scale manufacturing can be challenging. Maintaining reproducibility, quality control, and cost-effectiveness becomes more difficult at larger volumes, hindering the commercial viability of niosome formulations.

Potential Toxicity of Surfactants: Although non-ionic surfactants used in niosomes are generally considered safe, some surfactants may exhibit toxicity at high concentrations or upon repeated use. Biocompatibility assessments must be conducted to ensure that niosomes do not cause adverse effects in vivo.

Drug Leakage and Burst Release: During niosome preparation, some drugs may not be efficiently encapsulated, leading to drug leakage from the vesicles. Additionally, some formulations may exhibit a burst release of the drug upon administration, resulting in rapid drug release that may not be desired for certain therapeutic applications.

Size and Polydispersity Issues: Niosome size and size distribution can vary based on the preparation method, and achieving uniformity in size is challenging. Variations in size and polydispersity can influence drug release kinetics and biodistribution, affecting the overall therapeutic outcome.

Incompatibility with Certain Drugs: Niosomes may not be suitable for all types of drugs. Some drugs may not be effectively encapsulated within the niosome bilayers due to their physicochemical properties. Incompatibility with certain drugs can limit the range of applications for niosomes as drug carriers. Despite these limitations, ongoing research and development efforts continue to address the disadvantages and optimize niosome formulations, making them a promising drug delivery approach with significant potential for various applications in the medical and cosmetic industries.

STRUCTURE OF NIOSOMES

Niosomes have a bilayer structure, which is a key feature shared with liposomes. The bilayer consists of amphiphilic molecules, where the hydrophilic "head" groups face the external aqueous phase, while the hydrophobic "tail" groups are oriented towards the inner core. This bilayer arrangement forms a closed, spherical vesicle with an aqueous core encapsulated by the lipid bilayers. The bilayer structure provides an effective means of encapsulating both hydrophobic drugs, as well as improving the stability and controlled release of drugs [8].

COMPOSITION OF NIOSOME: [9,10]

The composition of niosomes includes several key components that play essential roles in forming the nanosized vesicles and determining their properties as drug delivery systems. The primary components of niosomes are as follows:

Non-Ionic Surfactants: Non-ionic surfactants are the main building blocks of niosomes. These amphiphilic molecules have both hydrophilic (water-loving) and hydrophobic (water-repelling) regions in their structure. The hydrophilic "head" groups interact with water, while the hydrophobic "tail" groups repel water. Commonly used non-ionic surfactants in niosome formulations include:

- Span series (e.g., Span 60, Span 80)
- Tween series (e.g., Tween 20, Tween 80)

The choice of non-ionic surfactant impacts various properties of niosomes, such as their size, stability, and drug encapsulation efficiency.

Cholesterol: Cholesterol is an essential component of niosomes, contributing to their structural integrity and stability. It is a steroidal lipid that is present in the lipid bilayers of niosomes. Cholesterol molecules are interspersed between the non-ionic surfactants in the bilayer, acting as a fluidity regulator.





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Cholesterol plays a crucial role in reducing the permeability of the bilayer, making it less leaky and enhancing the stability of the vesicles. It also helps prevent fusion and aggregation of niosomes, leading to more uniform and well-defined structures.

Aqueous Phase: The aqueous phase is the medium in which the non-ionic surfactants and cholesterol are hydrated during the niosome preparation process. It is essentially an aqueous solution that may contain the drug to be encapsulated, along with other excipients or stabilizers. The drug or therapeutic agent to be delivered is incorporated into the aqueous phase. Niosomes can encapsulate a wide range of drugs, including hydrophilic, hydrophobic, and amphiphilic compounds, making them versatile carriers for different types of pharmaceuticals.

Optional Excipients: Depending on the specific formulation and intended application, niosomes may contain optional excipients to enhance their properties or stability. Some common excipients that can be added to niosomes include:

- Stabilizers: To improve the stability and prevent aggregation of niosomes during storage.
- Antioxidants: To protect the encapsulated drug from degradation due to oxidative reactions.
- pH-adjusting agents: To control the pH of the aqueous phase and optimize drug encapsulation efficiency.

Surface-Modification Ligands: In certain applications, niosomes can be surface-modified with ligands, antibodies, or peptides to achieve targeted drug delivery. Surface modification allows niosomes to specifically interact with receptors or antigens present on the target cells or tissues, improving drug accumulation at the desired site and minimizing off-target effects.

TYPES OF NIOSOME:[11,12]

Niosomes are classified into different types based on various factors, including their size, charge, and method of preparation. Each type of niosome possesses unique characteristics and properties, making them suitable for specific drug delivery applications. Here are the major types of niosomes:

Multilamellar Vesicles (MLVs): Multilamellar vesicles are the most common and straightforward type of niosomes. They consist of multiple concentric bilayers, resembling an onion-like structure. MLVs are prepared using the film hydration method, where a lipid film is formed by evaporating an organic solvent containing the surfactant and cholesterol. The film is then hydrated with an aqueous phase, leading to the formation of multilayered vesicles.

Small Unilamellar Vesicles (SUVs): Small unilamellar vesicles are composed of a single bilayer enclosing an aqueous core. SUVs are smaller in size compared to MLVs, typically ranging from 20 to 100 nanometers. They are prepared using methods like the reverse phase evaporation method or the ether injection method. SUVs are known for their enhanced drug encapsulation efficiency and faster drug release compared to MLVs.

Large Unilamellar Vesicles (LUVs): Large unilamellar vesicles are similar to SUVs but larger in size, usually ranging from 100 to 1000 nanometers. LUVs are prepared using the reverse phase evaporation method or the thin-film hydration method. They are useful for encapsulating a higher amount of drugs, making them suitable for sustained release formulations.

Oligolamellar Vesicles (OLVs): Oligolamellar vesicles are intermediate structures between MLVs and SUVs. They consist of a few bilayers, typically 2 to 4, enclosing the aqueous core. OLVs offer a balance between drug encapsulation capacity and release kinetics, making them suitable for certain drug delivery applications.

Cationic Niosomes: Cationic niosomes are formed by incorporating cationic surfactants in their composition. The inclusion of cationic surfactants imparts a positive charge to the niosomes' surface. These positively charged





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niosomes exhibit improved interaction with negatively charged cell membranes, leading to enhanced cellular uptake and potentially facilitating intracellular drug delivery.

Anionic Niosomes: Anionic niosomes are formed by incorporating anionic surfactants in their composition, which imparts a negative charge to the niosome surface. These negatively charged niosomes can interact with positively charged drug molecules or proteins, offering a strategy for encapsulating and delivering specific drugs or biomolecules.

Stealth Niosomes: Stealth niosomes are surface-modified with polyethylene glycol (PEG) or other hydrophilic polymers. This modification creates a protective "stealth" layer on the niosome surface, reducing their recognition and uptake by the reticuloendothelial system (RES) and prolonging their circulation time in the bloodstream. Stealth niosomes have enhanced bioavailability and reduced clearance rates, making them promising candidates for targeted drug delivery.

Temperature-Sensitive Niosomes: Temperature-sensitive niosomes have the ability to undergo a reversible phase transition at specific temperatures. This transition can trigger the release of the encapsulated drug in response to temperature changes, making them suitable for targeted drug delivery to temperature-responsive tissues or hyperthermic therapy.

Proniosomes

Proniosomes are a precursor to niosomes, designed to improve the convenience and stability of niosome preparation and storage. Proniosomes are dry, free-flowing powders or granules composed of non-ionic surfactants, cholesterol, and a hydrophilic carrier material. These carrier materials are typically porous and readily absorb water, allowing for the spontaneous formation of niosomes upon rehydration. Proniosomes provide an innovative and efficient approach for niosome drug delivery systems, offering several advantages over traditional niosome formulations.

To convert proniosomes into niosomes, the dry proniosome powder is simply hydrated with an appropriate volume of water or an aqueous medium. Upon rehydration, the surfactants and cholesterol in the proniosomes spontaneously form niosomes, as the hydrophilic carrier material absorbs water and creates the necessary aqueous phase for vesicle formation. The resulting niosomes can then be used for drug encapsulation and targeted drug delivery, benefiting from the stability and convenience of proniosome technology.

METHODS OF PREPARATION:[13,14]

There are several methods available for the preparation of niosomes, each with its advantages and limitations. The choice of the method depends on factors such as the desired niosome characteristics, the type of drug to be encapsulated, and the intended application. Below are some of the most commonly used methods for niosome preparation, elaborated in detail:

Film Hydration Method: This is one of the simplest and widely used methods for niosome preparation. **Procedure:**

- Non-ionic surfactants and cholesterol are dissolved in an organic solvent (e.g., chloroform, methanol) to form a lipid mixture.
- The organic solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure to form a thin lipid film on the container's walls.
- The lipid film is then hydrated by adding the drug-containing aqueous phase to the container.
- Gentle shaking or vortexing leads to the spontaneous formation of niosomes as the hydrated lipids selfassemble into vesicles.





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Advantages:

- Easy and cost-effective method.
- Good encapsulation efficiency.
- Possibility of incorporating temperature-sensitive drugs.

Limitations:

- Some drug loss may occur during hydration and purification steps.
- The size distribution of niosomes can be broad.

Reverse Phase Evaporation Method: This method is commonly used for the preparation of multilamellar niosomes. **Procedure:**

- A mixture of non-ionic surfactants, cholesterol, and an organic solvent is prepared.
- An aqueous phase containing the drug is added to the organic phase to form a water-in-oil emulsion.
- The organic solvent is then removed under reduced pressure or by evaporation, leading to the formation of niosomes.

Advantages:

- High drug encapsulation efficiency.
- Suitable for lipophilic drugs.
- Multilamellar niosomes can be obtained.

Limitations:

- Longer preparation time compared to the film hydration method.
- Potential for residual organic solvent in the final formulation.

Ether Injection Method: This method is based on the rapid injection of a lipid solution into an aqueous phase. **Procedure:**

- Non-ionic surfactants and cholesterol are dissolved in an organic solvent (e.g., diethyl ether).
- The organic phase is rapidly injected into an aqueous phase containing the drug.
- The sudden diffusion of ether into the aqueous phase leads to the formation of niosomes.

Advantages:

- Rapid and simple method.
- Good drug entrapment efficiency.

Limitations:

- The presence of residual ether or organic solvent in the final formulation.
- Risk of vesicle fusion and aggregation.

Dehydration-Rehydration Vesicles (DRV) Method: This method is useful for encapsulating water-soluble drugs in niosomes.

Procedure

- Non-ionic surfactants and cholesterol are dissolved in an organic solvent to form a lipid mixture.
- The drug is dissolved in the aqueous phase.
- The organic phase is added to the drug solution, followed by dehydration using a rotary evaporator.
- The resulting lipid cake is rehydrated with an aqueous medium, leading to the formation of niosomes.





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Advantages

- Suitable for hydrophilic drugs.
- Good encapsulation efficiency.

Limitations

- Potential for drug degradation during dehydration.
- Some drug loss during the rehydration step.

Microfluidics Method:

Microfluidics is an advanced technique that allows for precise control over the size and uniformity of small vesicular vesicles.

Procedure

- Use microfluidic devices to generate emulsions of non-ionic surfactants, cholesterol, and the drug in an organic solvent.
- The emulsion is then subjected to continuous flow through microchannels to facilitate the formation of small unilamellar vesicles.

Freeze-Thaw Method: The freeze-thaw method is a simple technique for producing small vesicular vesicles. **Procedure:**

- Prepare a solution of non-ionic surfactants, cholesterol, and the drug in an aqueous phase.
- Freeze the solution at a low temperature, then thaw it at room temperature or a higher temperature.
- Repeat the freeze-thaw cycle several times to generate small unilamellar vesicles.

Ethanol Injection Method: The ethanol injection method is an alternative approach to produce large unilamellar vesicles.

Procedure

- Dissolve the non-ionic surfactants and cholesterol in an ethanol solution.
- Inject the ethanol solution into an aqueous phase containing the drug or desired cargo.
- The rapid dilution of ethanol in the aqueous phase promotes the formation of large unilamellar vesicles.

The choice of method depends on factors such as the required size and characteristics of the vesicles, the solubility of the drug or cargo, and the scale of production. Each method has its advantages and limitations, and researchers may select the most appropriate technique based on their specific application requirements.

FACTORS AFFECTING FORMULATION OF NIOSOME:[15]

The formulation of niosomes involves the careful consideration of various factors to achieve optimal characteristics and performance as drug delivery systems. The following are the key factors that can significantly affect the formulation of niosomes:

Choice of Surfactants: The selection of non-ionic surfactants is crucial in niosome formulation. Different surfactants have varying hydrophobic and hydrophilic properties, which can influence vesicle size, stability, drug loading capacity, and release kinetics. Choosing appropriate surfactants is essential to ensure the desired properties of niosomes for the specific drug being delivered.

Cholesterol Content: Cholesterol is an important component of niosomes, providing structural stability to the lipid bilayers. The amount of cholesterol used can impact vesicle rigidity, fluidity, and permeability. Higher cholesterol content can enhance vesicle stability and prevent fusion, but excessive cholesterol may lead to decreased drug loading efficiency.





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Drug Encapsulation and Solubility: The physicochemical properties of the drug to be encapsulated, including its solubility and hydrophobicity, influence its entrapment efficiency in niosomes. Hydrophilic drugs are better suited for encapsulation in the aqueous core, while lipophilic drugs can be embedded within the lipid bilayers. The drug's solubility can also affect its release kinetics from niosomes.

Method of Preparation: The preparation method used to form niosomes plays a significant role in their properties. Different methods, such as the thin-film hydration, reverse phase evaporation, or ether injection, can yield niosomes with varying sizes, size distributions, and drug encapsulation efficiencies. The method's parameters, such as solvent type, hydration temperature, and hydration time, should be optimized to obtain the desired niosome characteristics.

Surface Charge: The surface charge of niosomes, determined by the choice of surfactants and formulation conditions, can impact their stability, interaction with cells, and biodistribution in vivo. Cationic niosomes can enhance cellular uptake due to electrostatic interactions, while anionic niosomes may interact with positively charged biomolecules.

Vesicle Size and Size Distribution: The size of niosomes is a critical factor that affects their behavior and performance. Smaller vesicles can be advantageous for improved tissue penetration and targeted delivery. Size distribution also influences the uniformity of drug release and stability during storage.

Surface Modification and Targeting: Surface modification of niosomes with ligands or targeting moieties enables specific interactions with target cells or tissues, enhancing site-specific drug delivery. The conjugation chemistry and stability of surface-modifying agents need to be carefully considered during formulation.

Excipients and Additives: The inclusion of excipients, stabilizers, antioxidants, or pH-adjusting agents can affect niosome stability, drug release, and shelf life. Excipients may be added to enhance the formulation's biocompatibility, improve drug stability, or prevent aggregation.

Storage Conditions: The stability of niosomes over time is affected by storage conditions such as temperature, humidity, and exposure to light. Proper storage conditions are essential to maintain niosome integrity and drug encapsulation efficiency. Understanding and optimizing these factors during niosome formulation are essential for designing efficient drug delivery systems that meet the specific requirements of the drug, target tissue, and desired therapeutic outcome.

EVALUATION PARAMETERS OF NIOSOMES:[16]

Vesicle Size and Size Distribution: Determining the size and size distribution of niosomes is essential for assessing their physical stability and drug delivery potential. It is a critical characteristic of niosomes that directly influences their behavior, biodistribution, and drug delivery efficacy. The size of niosomes can be controlled during the formulation process, and it plays a significant role in determining their fate in vivo. Techniques such as dynamic light scattering (DLS) or electron microscopy can be used for size analysis.

Morphology: Electron microscopy, such as transmission electron microscopy (TEM) or scanning electron microscopy (SEM), allows visualization of the niosome structure, confirming their spherical shape and bilayer formation.

Zeta Potential: Zeta potential provides information about the surface charge of niosomes, influencing their stability and interaction with biological components. Higher zeta potential values indicate stronger repulsive forces, reducing vesicle aggregation.

Encapsulation Efficiency: Evaluating the encapsulation efficiency determines the percentage of drug loaded inside the niosomes. It is determined by quantifying the amount of free drug in the external medium after vesicle purification. High entrapment efficiency is desirable as it ensures maximum drug loading within the niosomes,





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reducing the amount of free drug and enhancing drug delivery to the target site. High EE is crucial for reducing potential side effects and increasing the therapeutic efficacy of the drug. Entrapment efficiency is calculated using the following formula:

EE (%) = (Amount of drug encapsulated / Total amount of drug used) × 100

Drug Release Profile: Drug release kinetics from niosomes can be studied using in vitro release studies. Various release media with different pH conditions and sink conditions are employed to mimic physiological environments. Drug release from niosomes refers to the controlled release of the encapsulated drug over time. The rate and extent of drug release are influenced by various factors, including vesicle size, lipid composition, and drug properties. Drug release is usually carried out using drug diffusion technique.

Stability Studies: Stability studies involve evaluating niosomes under various storage conditions (temperature, humidity, light exposure) over a defined period to assess their physical stability and drug leakage. The comprehensive evaluation of these parameters helps in understanding the characteristics and performance of niosomes as drug delivery systems, guiding their optimization and successful translation to practical applications in pharmaceutical and biomedical fields.

APPLICATIONS OF NIOSOME:[17]

Niosomes have a wide range of applications in various fields due to their versatile nature and ability to encapsulate both hydrophilic and hydrophobic drugs. Some of the prominent applications of niosomes include:

Drug Delivery Systems: Niosomes are extensively utilized as drug delivery systems for various therapeutic agents, including small molecules, proteins, peptides, and nucleic acids. They can enhance drug stability, improve bioavailability, and provide controlled release, targeting specific sites within the body.

Cancer Therapy: Niosomes are used in cancer therapy to encapsulate chemotherapeutic agents. They offer improved drug solubility, reduced systemic toxicity, and enhanced tumor targeting, thereby increasing the effectiveness of cancer treatment while minimizing side effects.

Cosmetics and Personal Care Products: Niosomes find application in cosmetics and personal care products for delivering active ingredients to the skin. They can enhance skin penetration and improve the stability of sensitive ingredients, such as vitamins and antioxidants.

Vaccine Delivery: Niosomes have shown promise as carriers for vaccines. They can encapsulate antigens and enhance immune responses by promoting antigen presentation and uptake by antigen-presenting cells, potentially leading to improved vaccine efficacy.

Gene Delivery: Niosomes are investigated for gene delivery purposes, particularly in gene therapy. They can protect nucleic acids (DNA or RNA) from degradation and facilitate cellular uptake, allowing for efficient and targeted gene delivery.

Ocular Drug Delivery: Niosomes are explored for ocular drug delivery due to their ability to prolong drug residence time and improve drug penetration into the eye. They offer potential treatments for various ocular disorders, such as glaucoma and retinal diseases.

Dermatological Disorders: Niosomes are utilized in the treatment of dermatological conditions, such as acne, psoriasis, and fungal infections. They improve the penetration and localized delivery of drugs to the affected skin area.





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Antibacterial and Antifungal Agents: Niosomes are employed as carriers for antimicrobial agents to combat bacterial and fungal infections. They enhance the stability and bioavailability of these agents, leading to improved therapeutic outcomes.

Diagnostic Imaging Agents: Niosomes can be modified to carry diagnostic imaging agents, such as contrast agents used in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or ultrasound, enabling targeted imaging of specific tissues or organs.

Nutraceutical and Dietary Supplements: Niosomes are used to encapsulate vitamins, minerals, and other dietary supplements, improving their stability and bioavailability for enhanced nutritional benefits.

Targeted Drug Delivery: By functionalizing niosome surfaces with ligands or antibodies, targeted drug delivery to specific cells or tissues can be achieved, minimizing off-target effects and improving therapeutic efficacy. These applications demonstrate the versatility of niosomes in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and other biomedical fields, making them a promising and adaptable drug delivery approach with potential for further advancements and developments.

MARKETED FORMULATIONS OF NIOSOME: [18]

Remune® (HIV Immunotherapeutic Vaccine): Remune® is a niosome-based HIV immunotherapeutic vaccine developed by Immune Response BioPharma, Inc. It is designed to enhance the immune response in HIV-infected individuals by delivering specific HIV antigens using niosomes as carriers. Please note that the development and availability of this vaccine may vary by region and regulatory approvals.

Niofen® (Naproxen Niosomes): Niofen® is a niosome-based formulation of the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) naproxen. Niofen® is designed to improve the oral bioavailability and reduce gastrointestinal side effects associated with naproxen use. Again, availability may vary by region and market.

Niosomal Eye Drops: Some companies have been exploring niosome-based eye drops for ocular drug delivery. These formulations aim to enhance drug penetration and prolong drug residence time in the eye, improving the treatment of various ophthalmic disorders.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, niosomes have emerged as a promising and versatile drug delivery approach with numerous potential applications. Their bilayer structure composed of non-ionic surfactants and cholesterol allows for efficient encapsulation of both hydrophilic and hydrophobic drugs, making them suitable carriers for a wide range of therapeutic agents. The various methods of niosome preparation offer flexibility in tailoring vesicle size, drug encapsulation efficiency, and drug release kinetics to suit specific drug delivery needs. Moreover, the formulation aspects and evaluation parameters discussed in this review highlight the importance of optimizing niosome characteristics to achieve optimal drug delivery outcomes. Niosomes show promise in diverse fields, including cancer therapy, vaccine delivery, gene delivery, and ocular drug delivery. Their potential as diagnostic imaging agents and in dermatological disorders further underscores their versatility and clinical significance. While commercial niosome-based products are still relatively limited, ongoing research and development in this area indicate the continued exploration and potential for practical applications in the future. Niosomes hold the potential to revolutionize drug delivery, enhancing drug stability, bioavailability, and targeted delivery while minimizing adverse effects. Overall, the comprehensive understanding of niosomes provided in this review underscores their significance as a promising drug delivery platform, encouraging further investigation and advancement in the field. The continued exploration of niosomes is expected to pave the way for innovative and efficient drug delivery solutions that address the evolving challenges in pharmaceutical and biomedical sciences.





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Figure 1. Structure of Niosome



Figure 2. Niosomes prepared from Proniosomes.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Phytochemical and GC/MS Analysis of *Merremia tridentata* (L.) Hallier.f."

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants are rich source of bioactive phytochemicals. The present study was aimed at the phytochemical (qualitative and quantitative) and GC/MS analyses of the extracts of aerial part of *Merremia tridentata*. The maximum yield percentage was recorded in the methanol extracts of aerial part and flower and in the chloroform extracts of root. The petroleum ether extract of the aerial part showed the presence of saponins only. Chloroform extracts contained steroids, terpenoids, tannins and iridoids and the methanol extracts showed the presence of glycosides, alkaloids, tannins and iridoids. The maximum phenol content was reported in the chloroform extracts of the root, aerial part and flower. The maximum tannin content was reported in the methanol extracts of root, aerial part and flower. Thirty-eight compounds were identified from the mass spectra and the major component present in the methanol extract is 1,2,4-Butanetriol which is used as a precursor for two cholesterol lowering drugs viz. Crestor and Zetia.

Keywords: Merremia tridentata, Phytochemical, GC/MS analyses

INTRODUCTION

Phytochemicals are naturally occurring biologically active and chemical compounds found in plants (Hasler and Blumberg, 1999). Wide-ranging dietary phytochemicals are found in fruits, vegetables, legumes, whole grains, nuts, seeds, fungi, herbs and spices (Mathai, 2000). The biologically active phytochemicals such as tannins, alkaloids, carbohydrates, terpenoids, steroids and flavonoids (Edeoga, *et al.*, 2005 and Mann, 1978) accumulate in different





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parts of the plants, in the roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits or seeds (Costa, *et al.*, 1999). The phytochemicals present in the plants are responsible for preventing disease and promoting health. Studies on the efficiency of phytochemicals proved that they are effective in treating coronary heart disease reducing the synthesis or absorption of cholesterol, normalizing blood pressure and clotting, and improving the arterial elasticity (Mathai, 2000; Abuja, 2003). Phytochemicals may also fight against cancer, quench the free radicals and work as anti-diabetic agent (American Cancer Society, 2003).

Merremia tridentate also known p*rasarini* in ayurveda and siddha, is a species of plant in the family Convolvulaceae. The plant is a native to India, and is used extensively in ayurveda as a laxative, astringent, and antiinflammatory agent. The present study was aimed at the phytochemical (qualitative and quantitative) and GC/MS analyses of the extracts of aerial part of *Merremia tridentata*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The leaves, roots and flower extracts of *M. tridentate* were prepared by sequential extraction method using three organic solvents (Petroleum ether, Chloroform and Methanol) on the basis of polarity of solvents. The dried extracts were recovered and stored in refrigerator for further analysis. After drying the respective extracts under oven temperature at 40°C, the percentage of extracts yield was calculated using the following equation.

%Yield = Extract + container (g) – Empty container (g) Sample weight (g) ×100

Qualitative analysis

Qualitative analysis of *M. tridentata* extracts for the presence of flavonoids, steroids, terpenoids, coumarins, glycosides, saponins, alkaloids, phytobatanins, tannins and iridoids was done by following the methods standardized by Sadasivam and Manickam, (1996).

Quantitative analysis

The dried extracts of *M. tridentata* were also used to estimate the lipid, chlorophyll, phenol and tannin contents using the standard method (Sadasivam and Manickam, 1996). The amount of total phenol was determined with Folin-Ciocalteu reagent (Lister and Wilson, 2001) and by measuring at 760 nm using a UV–Vis spectrophotometer (Model. U.2800, Hitachi). The results are expressed in mg of gallic acid equivalents (GAE) per mg of dry weight of the plant. The amount of phenol in plant extracts in gallic acid equivalents (GAE) was calculated by the following formula: X = (A. mo) / (Ao.m)

where X is the phenol content, mg/mg plant extract in GAE, A is the absorption of plant extract solution, Ao is the absorption of standard gallic acid solution, m is the weight of plant extract, mg and mo is the weight of gallic acid in the solution.

The tannin content was determined by modified Prussian blue method (Shanmugam *et al.*, 2010) by measuring at 700 nm using a UV–Vis spectrophotometer (Model. U.2800, Hitachi). Tannic acid was used to make a calibration curve. The amount of tannin in plant extracts in tannic acid equivalent was calculated by the same formula as that of phenol and expressed in mg/ mg

GC/MS Analysis

Shimadzu QP-2010 plus with thermal desorption system TD 20 was used to obtain the chromatograms. The name and specification of the column used is Rtx^{\circledast} -5MS (30m X 0.25 mm i.d. X 0.25 um film thickness). For GC-MS detection, an electron ionization system was operated in electron impact mode with ionization energy of 70 eV. Helium gas (99.999%) was used as a carrier gas at a constant flow rate of 1 ml/min, and an injection volume of 2 μ l





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was employed (a split ratio of 10:1). The injector temperature was maintained at 260 °C, the ion-source temperature was 230 °C and the oven temperature was programmed from 100 °C (isothermal for 3 min), with an increase of 10 °C/min to 250°C, then 20 °C/min to 380°C, ending with a 19 min isothermal at 380 °C. Mass spectra were taken at 70 eV; a scan interval of 0.5 s and fragments from 40 to 650 Da. The relative percentage amount of each component was calculated by comparing its average peak area to the total areas. The components were identified based on the library search carried out using NIST and WILEY library.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The coarse powder of leaves was extracted by using rotary shaker with three different solvents namely petroleum ether, chloroform and methanol. The maximum percentage was present in the methanol extracts of aerial part, flower and in the chloroform extracts of root. The extract percentage for aerial parts, flower and the root is given in Table 1.

Qualitative phytochemical analysis

The qualitative phytochemical analysis of the *M. tridentata* extracts showed that the methanolic extracts of the aerial part, flower and root contained maximum number of compounds. The petroleum ether extract of the aerial part showed the presence of saponins only. Chloroform extract contained steroids, terpenoids, tannins and iridoids. Methanol extracts showed the presence of glycosides, alkaloids, tannins and iridoids. Chloroform extract contained steroids and terpenoids, alkaloids and iridoids. Methanol extract contained flavonoids, glycosides, alkaloids and tannins. Petroleum ether extract of lower contained steroids and terpenoids and glycosides. Chloroform extract contained steroids and terpenoids, glycosides and iridoids. In an earlier work in *M. tridentata*, presence of alkaloids, carbohydrates, amino acids, phytosterols, phenols, flavonoids, tannins, saponins and quinines was reported in the ethanol extract. The ethyl acetate extract has tested positively for phytosterols, flavonoids, tannins and quinines. Acetone extracts showed the presence of alkaloids, phytosterols saponins and quinines. phenols, flavonoids, tannins (Trease and Evans, 1989). Also the work done by Bidkar, *et al.* (2009), revealed the presence of flavonoids in ether, ethyl acetate, butanol, and butanone solvent extracts. The phytochemical investigation carried out on the root extract of *M. tridentata* revealed the presence of flavonoids (Table 2). Similar work has also been done in other species *M. emergenata*leaves and confirmed the presence of alkaloid, flavonoids, simple phenolecs, steroid, tanine, and saponins (Diwan, *et al.*, 2012).

The quantitative tests were also carried out for phenol and tannin content in petroleum ether, chloroform and methanol extracts. In the aerial parts, the maximum phenol concentration was found in chloroform extract (116.2mg/g), while in the flower maximum concentration was in petroleum ether extract (78.3mg/g). The maximum concentration of tannin was found in petroleum ether extract in flower (131.7mg/g) and methanol extract of root (253.4mg/g) (Tables 3 and 4). Further, *M. tridentata* showed the maximum phenol content in the chloroform extract of root, aerial part and flower. The maximum tannin content was reported in the methanol extracts of root, aerial part and flower.

GC/MS ANALYSIS OF METHANOL EXTRACT

The bioactive compounds in the methanol extract of *M. tridentata* were evaluated using GC/MS. Thirty eight compounds were identified from the mass spectra obtained (Fig. 1). The major component present in the methanol extract is 1,2,4-Butanetriol. It is a clear or slightly yellow, odorless, hygroscopic, flammable, viscous liquid. It is an alcoholic compound with three hydrophilic hydroxyl groups. 1,2,4-Butanetriol is also used as a precursor for two cholesterol lowering drugs viz Crestor and Zetia. Other major components are 1,3,4,5-Tetrahydroxy-cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, D- Allose and Pentinol (Table 5).





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CONCLUSION

The present study reported an array of phytochemicals from *Merremia tridentata and* alkaloids, tannins and iridoids were prevalently present in the solvents used. Thirty eight compounds were identified from the mass spectra and the major component present in the methanol extract is 1,2,4-Butanetriol which is used as a precursor for two cholesterol lowering drugs viz. Crestor and Zetia. The findings in the study represent *Merremia tridentata* as a candidate species to prepare more drugs that can cure heart ailments and related health issues.

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Table 1. Yield percentage of different solvents.

	Petroleum ether	Chloroform	Methanol
Aerial part	5.06	3.03	8.81
Flower	1.42	3.07	10.35
Root	2.49	14.75	4.26





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Table 2 .Qualitative phytochemical analysis of M. tridentata

Secondary		Aerial Part			Root		Flower		
Metabolite	Petroleu	Chlorofo	Methan	Petroleu	Chlorofo	Methan	Petroleu	Chlorofo	Methan
S	m Ether	rm	ol	m Ether	rm	ol	m Ether	rm	ol
Flavanoids	-	-	-	-	-	+	•	-	+
Steroids	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
and									
terpenoids									
Coumarins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glycosides	-	-	+	-	-	++	+	+	-
Saponins	+	-	-	+-	-	-	•	-	+
Alkaloids	-	-	+	-	+	++	-	-	-
Phytobatan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ins									
Tannins	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
Iridoids	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+

'+' – indicates presence, '++' – indicates good presence and '-' – indicates absence.

Table 3. Quantitative estimation of Phenol content in different solve	nt extracts
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Plant Part	Phenol content (mg/g)						
	Petroleum ether (mg/ g)	Chloroform (mg/ g)	Methanol (mg/g)				
Root	24.2	99.3	77.0				
Flower	78.3	110.6	37.95				
Aerial part	36.3	116.2	66.2				

Table 4. Quantitative estimation of tannin content in different solvent extracts.

Plant Part	Petroleum ether (mg/g)	Chloroform (mg/g)	Methanol (mg/g)
Root	105.2	36.4	253.4
Flower	131.17	74.1	202.9
Aerial part	99.5	81.7	106.8

Table 5 Chemical composition of the methanol extract of aerial part in M. tridentate

S.			
No	R.Time	Percentage (%)	Name
1	7.89	81.05	1,2,4-Butanetriol
2	9.35	0.03	4-(2,4,4-Trimethyl-cyclohexa-1,5-dienyl)-but-3-en-2-one
3	10.02	0.09	Phenol, 2,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)
4	10.65	0.17	2(4H)-Benzofuranone, 5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,4,7a-trimethyl
5	11.71	2.15	D-Allose
6	13.63	1.47	Pentitol
7	14.33	5.21	1,3,4,5-Tetrahydroxy-cyclohexanecarboxylic acid
8	15.82	0.13	1-Nonadecene
9	16.16	0.45	2(4H)-Benzofuranone, 5,6,7,7a-tetrahydro-6-hydroxy-4,4,7a-trimethyl-, (6s-cis)
10	16.71	1.79	2,6,10-Trimethyl,14-ethylene-14-pentadecne
11	17.21	0.28	2,6,10-Trimethyl,14-ethylene-14-pentadecne
12	17.57	0.61	3,7,11,15-Tetramethyl-2-hexadecen-1-ol





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13	18.53	0.57	Hexadecanoic acid, methyl ester
14	19.58	1.00	n-Hexadecanoic acid
15	21.67	0.23	9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)-, methyl ester
16	21.78	0.69	9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid, methyl ester
17	22.01	0.80	Phytol
18	22.27	0.14	Methyl stearate
19	22.82	0.26	9,12,15-Octadecatrienoic acid, (Z,Z,Z)
20	23.40	0.05	1-Nonadecene
21	25.18	0.13	2-Tridecanone
22	25.73	0.11	Heneicosanoic acid, methyl ester
23	26.19	0.65	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester
24	26.74	0.03	Behenic alcohol
25	27.97	0.09	3-Cyclopentylpropionic acid, 2-dimethylaminoethyl ester
26	28.39	0.11	Nonacosane
27	28.96	0.32	Myristaldehyde
28	29.49	0.04	Octadecane, 3-methyl
29	29.90	0.03	Heneicosane
30	31.52	0.13	2-Methylhexacosane
31	33.79	0.13	Squalene
32	39.00	0.003	Cholesta-4,6-dien-3-ol, (3.beta.)
33	39.56	0.06	Hexatriacontane
34	40.05	0.22	Vitamin E
35	41.65	0.12	Ergost-5-en-3-ol, (3.beta.,24r)
36	42.15	0.12	Stigmasterol
37	43.36	0.40	Stigmast-5-en-3-ol, (3.beta.)
38	45.13	0.09	Lup-20(29)-en-3-yl acetate



Figure. 1 Chromatogram of GC/MS analysis of the methanol extract of aerial part in M. tridentata





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Effectiveness of Elongation Longitudinaux Avec Decoaption Osteo Articulaire Technique and Positional Release Technique on Pain And Disability in Patients with Chronic Low Back Pain: A Comparative Study

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ABSTRACT

Low back pain (LBP) is a commonest musculoskeletal disorder in modern society, which affects 60% to 80% of the population suffering at least once in their life. Globally the annual prevalence of LBP is estimated at 38%. For Asian countries, the prevalence rate of LBP is 28.5%. LBP is resolved within weeks, but it may recur in 24% to 50% of cases within one year. The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the effect of the ELDOA technique and the Positional release technique to find out which approach is more effective in terms of reduction in pain intensity and improvement in functional disability in chronic An experimental study was conducted on 51 subjects with chronic low back pain and low back pain. randomly divided into three different groups based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Group A (n=17) received the ELDOA technique and conventional exercises, Group B (n=17) received the PRT with conventional exercises and group C received Conventional therapy. A pre and post-intervention Numeric Pain Rating Scale, Modified Oswestry Disability scale and lumbar range of motion were the outcome measures for the study. The data were analyzed by SPSS and Microsoft excel. within-group analyses of the data suggested that all groups have a significant effect (p<0.05) on all outcome measures. Between-group analyses of the data suggested a significant effect (p<0.05) on all outcomes. However, Group B suggested more effect than group A and C All treatment approaches show significant effects





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individually. However, including the PRT protocol with conventional therapy shows more effect than group A and C.

Keywords: Low back pain, posterior thigh pain, stretching, PRT.

INTRODUCTION

Low back pain (LBP) is a commonest musculoskeletal disorder in modern society, which affects 60% to 80% of the population suffering at least once in their life (1). Globally the annual prevalence of LBP is estimated at 38%. For Asian country the prevalence rate of LBP is 28.5%. LBP is resolved within weeks, but it may recur in 24% to 50% of cases within one year. Thus, the identification of culprit structure is most important for prevention and management of LBP (2). Many controlled studies have suggested that the intervertebral disc, facet joints, muscles, and sacroiliac joints (SI joints) are potential sources for low back pain and lower limb pain. (3). The 30% of patients with chronic axial LBP below L5, SI joint pathology appears in between 15% and Females and the elderly were more commonly affected (4).

In this modern era, the culture of society becomes sedentary, the quality of work is becoming modernized with technology, therefore, the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders is increasing with every passing day, which is negatively affecting not only the mental health but also the physical health and productivity of the patients. The population that is most likely to be affected by these issues is those who spend most of the time sitting and working on computers, abnormal posture for a long-time which may cause back pain. Many studies concluded that the sitting time is directly proportional to low back pain among the blue-collar workers. (5)

The diagnosis of low back is mostly done by clinical examination which includes evaluation of history, physical and neurological examination of the patient. The low back pain is divided into two different categories such as Mechanical low back pain which diagnosed by checking the pattern of pain which is increasing with the motion and reduce with the rest. Whereas, the other form of bac pain is non-mechanical low back pain which is generally with the rest and motion will reduces the pain. (6)

Various methods are used worldwide to treat low back pain from non-invasive procedures to surgical interventions. Most commonly, Physical therapy approaches can be used to treat low back pain. Which included various form of electrotherapy modalities and manual therapy approaches. (5) ELDOA technique and positional release techniques are one the non-invasive method for the management of low back pain.

ELDOA technique is known as Elongation Longitudinaux avec DecoaptionOsteo-Articulaire. It also called LOADS (Longitudinal Osteo-articular Decoaption stretching). The technique was invented by Guy Voyer in 1979. It stretches the fascia and the vertebras of the spine by maintaining the maximum stretch position of the body. The maximum stretch position of the body helps to absorb the water in intervertebral disc hence provide more nutrition and blood to the local segment, reduce joint stress by maintaining the upright position. Improve the muscle strength. (7)

The positional release technique is also known as strain and counter strain manual therapy. It is used to improve the flexibility of the contractile tissues. (8) It is an osteopathic procedure for the present study will be conducted for the comparison of the ELDOA technique and Positional release technique. reduction of pain and normalization of tension in the muscle by placing the affected muscle in a comfort (Ideal) position to reduce its irritability. The basic principle for the technique is to move the affected muscle or joint away from the restricted barrier. (9). Multiple articles were suggested that ELDOA approach and Positional Release Technique, both approaches had effect on pain and disability. There are less literatures which compared both the techniques. The purpose of the present study is to





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evaluate the effect of ELDOA technique and Positional release technique to find out which approach is more effective in terms of reduction in pain intensity and improvement in functional disability.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

51 subjects were taken from sainath hospital bopal-ahmedabad by using simple random sampling for this experimental study of 4 weeks duration.

Inclusion criteria: 30 to 60 years old both males and females were included in the study, Pain persists for more than 3 months, Numeric pain rating scale minimum grade 5, Patient who was having Extension bias were excluded from the study, Disability is more than 20% on Modified Oswestry Disability Index, Reduced lumbar Range of motion less than 2 cm flexion.

Exclusion criteria: Orthopaedic deformities such as Fracture of ribs, scapula and vertebra, Spinal deformities such as scoliosis, Kyphosis and bony abnormality, Unable to co-operate and mentally retarded, Presence of Any Neurological Conditions, LBP with other back pathologies, such as spondylolisthesis, ankylosing spondylitis, spinal fracture, rheumatoid arthritis, secondary to tumour or other disease, Pregnant women, Patients with mental disorders, cancer and other malignant disease.

Procedure of outcome measure

After signing the consent form, the subjects were randomly divided into three groups by the simple randomization technique. Group A included 17 subjects who received the ELDOA technique, Group B included 17 subjects who received the Positional release technique and Group C included 17 subjects who received the Conventional technique. The study was conducted the 3 days a week for 4 weeks of time duration. Before the initiation of the study pre-evaluation of subjects was done. After the completion of the 12th session of the subject post analyses, the data were analyzed. Outcome measure was - NPRS for pain, MODI scale for functional scale for LBP, Modified modified Schober test for lumbar ROM

Procedure of intervention

Group A: ELDOA Technique + Control (Photograph 1)

17 subjects was taken, L4-L5, L5-S1 segment was selected for providing the ELDOA technique. Sitting on a floor, the Upper limb, Lower limb and Spine were placed in such a position which will provide an appropriate effect to chronic low back pain. Each position is meant to be held for 12-20 seconds and one limb is released slowly and then another limb.

Sessions was set three days per week which is alternative for four weeks.

Group B: Positional release technique (Photograph 2)

17 subjects was taken, for QUADRATUS LUMBORUM, ILIPSOAS, PIRIFORMIS, IT BAND muscles for positional release technique in each position was held for 60 to 90 seconds for chronic low back pain. Sessions was set three days per week which is alternative for four weeks.

Group C: Conventional Group (Photograph 3)

Stretching Exercises

Stretching of the hamstring and Gluteus muscle was provided for the thirty-second hold for 3 sets.

Strengthening Exercises:

Conventional lumbar dynamic strengthening exercises consisted of exercises, for all exercises in all groups, the position is held for 10 seconds, and each exercise will be performed for 10 repetitions. There is a pause of 3 seconds





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between repetitions and a 60-second rest between each exercise. Exercise intensity (holding time and number of repetitions) increases gradually, based on the tolerance of each patient.

- Bridging
- SLR
- Cat & Camel Exs
- Back Extension Exs
- Hand heel rocker Exs

RESULTS

The data were analyzed by SPSS version 26. The Kolmogorov Smirnov testwas used to check normality of the data. Pre-data was collected before the beginning of the procedure and post-analyses of data were collected after 4 weeks (12 sessions). Within-group and between-group comparison of mean and standard deviation was analysed. ANOVA test was used for the analysis of the data for the all groups.

The Confidence Interval for the study was kept at 95%.

The significance level was kept at <0.05.

From total 51 subjects they were equally divided in three groups,

Comparison of the variables in all groups was performed by ANOVA test. The analyses of the data were suggested statistically significant result for the outcome measures before and after intervention except in lumbar extension range of motion (p=0.512).

DISCUSSION

The present study was designed to find out the effectiveness of elongation longitudinaux avec decoaption osteo articulaire technique and positional release technique on pain and disability in patients with chronic low back pain: A comparative study. An experimental design was implemented over a period of four weeks. outcome measures were the Numeric Pain Rating Scale (NPRS), Modified Oswestry low back pain disability scale (MODI) and Lumbar range of motion (Modified-modified Schober method). After four weeks re-assessment of all outcome measures was carried out. In group A, the ELDOA technique with conventional therapy was provided for L4-L5, and L5-S1 segments, meanwhile in Group B, Positional Release Technique with control therapy was given. Group C, only provides conventional therapy which includes stretching and strengthening protocol. The result of the present study shows that within-group analysis of the ELDOA technique with conventional therapy (group A) shows a statistically significant improvement in pain (p<0.05), disability (p<0.05) and lumbar range of motion (p<0.05) post-intervention. The pain was assessed using the Numeric pain rating scale (NPRS), Disability was assessed using the Modified Oswestry low back pain disability scale (MODI) and Lumbar range of motion (Modified-modified Schober method) was used as an outcome measure.

A baseline data comparison was made for the three groups for the age, gender and all outcome measures. The groups were found to be similar in all aspects, suggesting that the differences in the outcome measures in all groups after the interventions can be attributed solely to the given intervention to the particular group. The results from this study showed statistically significant improvements in terms of the Numeric pain rating scale (NPRS), Modified Oswestry low back pain disability scale (MODI), and Lumbar range of motion (Modified-modified Schober method) scores post-intervention of 12^{th} sessions. Group C (conventional therapy also suggested significant improvement (p<0.05) for all outcome measures, The between-group analysis showed a statistically significant difference in pain (p<0.05), disability (p<0.05) and lumbar range of motion (p<0.05). ELDOA method involves a series of movements and body stretches to help correct body posture, rehabilitate people with injuries and prevent injuries. The basic principles of this technique can be described as fascial stretch which concentrates tension at a specific spinal segment





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and thus, creates decompression. For every segment of the body, there are specially designed ELDOA exercises. So basically, there are separate exercises from the base of the skull to the sacroiliac joint. One thing that is common in all ELDOA exercises is that fascial tension has to be created above and below the specific joint or disc that the therapist is trying to "open up" or decompress. The positive results of this treatment included, rehydrated discs, vertebral decompression, improved blood circulation and improved muscle tone and awareness [6]. The positional release technique (PRT) is an osteopathic treatment technique accomplished by placing involved tissue in an ideal position of comfort to reduce the irritability of the tender point and to normalize the tissue associated with dysfunction. this approach was initially called "Spontaneous Release by Positioning" and later "Strain and Counter Strain". Eventually became known collectively as "positional release." Positional release is an indirect osteopathic technique, whereby dysfunctional joints and their muscle are moved away from their restrictive barrier into a position of ease in the treatment of both musculoskeletal and visceral dysfunctions. (9, 10)

The mechanism behind this technique is that the shortening of the muscle sends a signal to the brain causing the muscle contraction to be reduced. This technique is used for the relief of somatic dysfunctions that are too acute or too delicate to treat with other procedures [11-12]. Stretching exercise reduced muscle tension, relieved the compression on muscles nociceptors and nerve roots, and broke the vicious circle. also, it decreased cellular connective tissues in paravertebral muscles and decreased muscle stiffness which leads to a reduction of pain [21]. Group B (positional release technique with conventional therapy) shows a statistically significant improvement in pain (p<0.05), disability (p<0.05) and lumbar range of motion (p<0.05) post-intervention within-group analysis of data. The analgesic effect of the positional release technique may be attributed to the relaxation of the damaged tissues which is achieved by placing patients in a position of ease that enhance the removal of sensitizing inflammatory mediators. Reduction in pain in the PRT group was supported by Meseguer et al. (2006) (36) who concluded that the application of PRT may be effective in producing hypoalgesia and decreasing the reactivity of tender points in the upper trapezius in subjects with neck pain. in their study, Meseguer et al. (2006) (36) reported moderate effect sizes for the VAS for pain intensity between pre and post-intervention measurement following the application of PRT. Improvement in functional disability agrees with Lewis and Flynn (2001) (37) findings which may be attributed to; a) neuro-logical and circulatory changes, which occur when a distressed area is placed in its most comfortable, most easy, most pain-free position, hence it can use as an effective treatment technique in mechanical low back pain patients. b) automatic resetting of muscle spindles. (38) Once agonist muscle spindle activity is reset, antagonist muscle spindle activity can also return to the resting state relieving aberrant neuromuscular activity and restoring normal function (39).

Group C (conventional therapy also suggested significant improvement (p<0.05) for all outcome measures, The between-group analysis showed a statistically significant difference in pain (p<0.05), disability (p<0.05) and lumbar range of motion (p<0.05). The findings of the present study suggested that group B showed significant improvement in pain, disability and Lumbar range of motion as compared to group B and C. The possible mechanism is correcting mechanical defects including shortening of the muscles and opening the joints, and this leads to reducing pain and improving functions and joint motion. The mean calculation between the group analysis is suggestive that the positional release technique with conventional therapy is effective in reducing pain and improving function by reducing disabilities and improve range of motion in Group B as compared to ELDOA with conventional exercise therapy in group B and Conventional therapy group C.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the data concluded that all the groups were individually effective for showing the improvement in pain, function and lumbar range of motion. However, the positional release technique with convention therapy shows more effect compare to the ELDOA with conventional therapy.





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Clinical implication

The finding of the present study was drawn an attention towards the need for careful evaluation of pain, disability and range of motion affection in chronic low back pain. Various form of exercises is recommended for the improvement in sudden pain, disability and range of motion. Furthermore, the of PRT with conventional therapy can also utilize as an exercise protocol for the betterment as well for the enhancement of the physical ability of subjects by providing a reflex coordinated action of the Abdominal and pelvic muscles. Therefore, as the study concluded PRT with conventional therapy can use as adjunct tool for the improvement in pain, function and range of motion.

Limitation

Study was specifically conducted for the chronic low back pain, Follow-up of the patients were not taken, Working hours were not specified in the study.

Future recommendation

Different age group can be selected, Future studies can be done on other approaches, Study can be performed on specific condition for back.

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OUTCOME		MEAN	SD	Т	Р
NIDDS	PRE	6.7647	1.09141	11.052	<0.001
INPR3	POST	3.5882	0.61835		
MODI	PRE	34.5882	11.65686	8.643	<0.001
MODI	POST	17.2353	5.05939		
EL EVION	PRE	4.0588	1.08804	12.794	<0.001
FLEXION	POST	6.3824	0.67383		
EXTENSION	PRE	1.0294	0.37377	7.856	<0.001
	POST	1.5588	0.39061		

Table 1: Within Group Comparison of Mean in Group A: Eldoa Technique With Conventional Exercises

 Table 2: Within Group Comparison of Mean in Group B: Positional Release Technique with Conventional Exercises

OUTCOME		MEAN	SD	Т	Р
	PRE	6.8235	0.95101	20.250	<0.001
INPR3	POST	2.0588	0.74755		
	PRE	38.9412	12.84752	11.504	<0.001
	POST	11.0588	4.80196		
	PRE	3.7647	0.90342	16.492	<0.001
FLEXION	POST	6.7647	0.43724		
EXTENSION	PRE	0.8235	0.39295	6.769	<0.001
	POST	1.4412	0.34832		

Table 3: Within Group Comparison of Mean in Group C: Conventional Exercises

OUTCOME		MEAN	SD	Т	Р
NDDC	PRE	6.8235	0.88284	8.845	<0.001
INPRO	POST	4.6471	0.93148		
MODI	PRE	37.1765	10.15034	8.845	<0.001
	POST	24.8529	8.39413		
	PRE	3.7941	0.91956	11.579	<0.001
FLEXION	POST	5.3824	0.54571		
EXTENSION	PRE	0.5294	0.32933	8.246	<0.001
	POST	1.0294	0.32933		



GROUP A

SD

1.185

8.277

MEAN

3.176

17.352

OUTCOME

NPRS

MODI

Table 4: Between Groups Comparison of Means for All the Groups

GROUP B

SD

0.970

9.993

MEAN

4.764

27.882



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GROUP C

SD

1.014

5.678

MEAN

2.176

12.323

F

25.743

16.025

Ρ

<0.001

< 0.001







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Alternatives and Optimal Modifications to Animal Testing in Scientific Discovery

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ABSTRACT

Usage of animals in research and development tests is an inevitable event performed, also it is a long time conflicting and controversial parley among environmentalists and animal right activists. On considerations of sacrificing huge number of animals and the extreme anxiety, ailments experienced by the animals several researches are in role in search of animal alternatives. To overcome the difficulties such as unethical procedures handled, increased regulatory restrictions, cost of maintenance and especially for the drawbacks in animal testing the alternatives are searched for. In industries there is a need to be fulfilled for the evolution of strapping and healthy methods for medical development test using non-animals. The purpose of this review is to make knowledge of integrated applications of the researches and approaches by *in-vitro* and *in-silico* methods from the collection of highquality reference data in search of alternatives for animals and non-animals for research test.

Keywords: Animal alternatives, in-silico, non-animals, toxicity testing, in-vitro, microorganisms.

INTRODUCTION

Considering the order of prevention of cruelty toanimalsact, 1960, many organizations, pharmaceuticals and R&D departments have made researched to reduce or replace animals models for testing. It is feasible to carry out research that uses both live and nonliving systems, therefore minimizing the use of animals in testing procedures. The high price of housing, breeding, and the protracted protocols used in animal research are further drawbacks. Reduction,





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Refinement, Replacement, and Responsibility of experimental animal exploitation are the 4 Rs that are being used as a strategy[5]. This approach is performed using several techniques and alternative organisms.

Other models have been created to address the difficulties, disadvantages, and unethical practice of using experimental animals as models. There are numerous groups working to develop test procedures that can replace live animal models[8]. Research techniques are referred to as alternatives to animal models when they are more effective than using them to study human disease or forecast the safety of experimental drugs. A few examples of invitro testing alternatives include stem cells, biochips, microfluidic chips, human tissue, and imaging technologies. The majority of experimental animal models can be replaced with computer simulations, cell and tissue cultures, and numerous alternative creatures like invertebrates, lesser vertebrates, and some microbes. The biologic effectiveness of pharmaceuticals is studied using computer models and specialized software, while molecular and genetic research typically use organisms as models instead of other possibilities. These alternatives will take measures to prevent the need of animal models in preclinical studies, but they cannot do away with it entirely.

NON-ANIMAL BIOETHICS

(Non-animals behavioral repertoire with humans)

ACUTE TOXICITY TESTING

Initially, the acute toxicology test is accepted as test guideline by OECD in 1987. As per the changes in the medical system the guidelines are evolved. Now, for the alternatives for animal models number of *in-vitro* test methods were conducted by several pharmaceuticals. For over thirtyfive years, the EURL is working for animal alternatives for testing, accordingly to their legislation[9,16]. Finally, more than 25 protocols (https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/eu-reference-laboratory-alternatives-animal-testing-eurl-ecvam/alternative-methods-toxicity-testing_en) relevant to animal alternatives were found and listed as *in-vitro* methods.

COSMETICS RELATED MEDICINAL TESTS

Alternatives must be prioritised over using animals for the welfare of those creatures and to improve business ethics in the cosmetics industry. To find alternatives to animal test subjects and to acquire the knowledge of how to properly use animals for medical and cosmetics tests, industries can use scientific barrier assessment[19]. Organizations must utilize tests that use the fewest animals possible in order to decrease the likelihood of animal suffering and so improve their business ethics. The suggested replacements are listed below[4].

Assay methods

DPRA- In order to estimate a substance's capacity to haptenize proteins and peptides in vivo, the Direct Peptide Reactivity Assay (DPRA) measures a substance's reactivity to synthetic cysteine- and lysine-containing peptides.

KeratinoSens[™]- The KeratinoSens[™] assay measures the activation of the Keap1-Nrf2-ARE-pathway by a test material using an immortalised adherent cell line derived from HaCaT human keratinocytes that has been stably transfected with a luciferase gene under the control of the ARE-element of the human gene AKR1C2.U-SENS[™]- The U-SENS[™] method evaluates CD86 expression as a marker of skin sensitization using the human histiocytic lymphoma U937 cell line as its foundation. h-CLAT- The h-CLAT is used to measure the co-stimulatory molecules CD86 and CD54 on the cell surface of THP-1 cells after 24 hours of exposure to a test drug.

SENS-IS- Reconstituted human epidermis that has undergone quality control is used in the SENS-IS assay. A properly dissolved test material was administered for 15 minutes at 37°C and 5% CO2 to the stratum corneum of two-week cultured epidermis.

Computational stimulation data – According to numerous studies, this model is more reliable than animal tests since it analyses diseases using human data and makes forecasts and strong leads[5].

Stem cells– suitable and clear alternative in *in-vitro* system of diseases testing & toxin prediction analysis. The cells are essential because they can transform into al kind of human tissues[5,4].





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Biochips - majorly used in cosmetics industries, various investigations provides lead for human tissue development in laboratories can be used as asses and may result the responses accordingly to chemicals used[5,4].

However, a comparison of animal testing in pharmaceuticals and cosmetic products illustrates that the former's advantages outweigh those in the latter.

ALZHEIMER'S AND PARKINSON'S DISEASE

In order to trace the creation and uptake of animal-free technologies, over 3,000 abstracts describing non-animal models and procedures were investigated in much greater detail. By default, 671 research (23%) were based on individuals (clinical trials, case studies or imaging studies or genetic screens). The remaining abstracts were categorized using the model system, that is,

- Biochemical or cell-free assays
- Human-derived cell lines
- > Computational or in silico models
- > Human ex vivo tissue
- > Human primary or stem cells
- Microfluidic systems
- > 2D and 3D co-cultures
- > Organoids

Following human-derived cell lines (26%) and computational models (23%), biochemical/cell-free models accounted for the majority of methods used to study AD (39%) followed by these 2 categories of methodologies. Models based on immortalised human cells made up the majority portion (42%) of approaches for PD, followed by four other types of methods that were relatively equally considerable: human primary cells or stem cells (20%), human ex vivo tissue and body fluids (19%), biochemical assays (13%), and computational or in silico methods (12%)[3].

DERMAL RESEARCH

A PubMed search for "alternative to animal model" in ALL fields revealed that there was a significant and evolving attention in alternative methods to animal studies, with the number of studies directly referencing non-animal methods rising from 212 in 1997 to 628 in 2007 to 1219 in 2017. Different models, including as 2D and 3D culture systems and in silico methodologies, are available as alternatives for dermatological research. The skin equivalent method, which has progressed from systems with merely keratinocytes seeded on a matrix to more complicated cell and matrix aggregates, is unquestionably the most promising technology available at the moment. An improvement in recreating the skin's structural, functional, and molecular network features is made possible by 3D bioprinting and microfluidic tools. The corresponding models reproduce skin architecture and blood flow effects more precisely[1]. The difficult task of collecting more precise understanding of biological systems. Future alternative technologies should ideally be able to simulate skin within the framework of an artificial body, simulating some of the interactions with other organs. There is a lot of work to be done, but it will be very worthwhile.

NON-ANIMAL ALERNATIVE MODELS INVERTEBRATES

Animals exploited in experiments are being supplemented with invertebrate species. They have been employed to address a number of ailments. There are some limitations on using invertebrates to treat human diseases since they lack the adaptive immune system and have underdeveloped organ systems.[2]. Planarians (*Girardiatigrine*), nematodes (*Caenorhabditieselegans*), and insects (*Drosophilla*), which have well-developed and sequenced nervous systems, make good models for examining the key roles performed in neurotransmission by certain genes and proteins, particularly genes and proteins that have developed in drug reinforcement and neuroplasticity.Such abnormalities are overcome by crayfish(discussed below)





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Girardiatigrine - Planarians exposed to benzopyrene shrunk more rapidly than controls after 21 days. Pyrene and benzopyrene reduced the rate of planarian reproduction. Pyrene and benzopyrene have an impact on cocoon hatching success. Babies who were not exposed to benzopyrene in the experiment displayed behavioural abnormalities. For ecotoxicological research, planarians can be useful experimental animals.

Caenor habdities elegans - The adaptability of *C. elegans* in compound screening, drug target identification, and understanding drug action processes has already been shown in numerous proof-of-principle investigations. A few medications are currently undergoing clinical trials, and an increasing number of businesses are using *C. elegans* models at different phases of the drug discovery pipeline. [7]. It is still too early to determine whether C. elegans based HTS efforts will result in the creation of efficient treatments for human diseases. We anticipate that *C. elegans* will play a significant role in the process of developing new medications given the advancements made so far.

Drosophilla- It has single layered epidermis and has been used widely for studies on wound closure. Indeed several insights into the molecular mechanisms underlying epithelial cell behaviour in skin repair were obtained using the drosophila larval closure models[7,18]. It is also used to identify molecular mechanism underlying human genetic skin diseases. Generation of large number of offsprings allow high throughput analysis

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIONS

Reptiles and Amphibians comparatively with primate, the reptiles and amphibians lack the complexity of the primate brain, but there is enough structural and functional similarities with humans. As they may be used as models in some cases to the lower extent and also revolutionary researches may be proceeded in future[2].

FISH

Danio rerio - Zebra fish is a popular alternative for animal models of substance. Its limited behavioural repertoire reduces this species' potential for translational research. [7,2]. Many characteristics of zebra fish make them desirable in research systems, including their human-like genome resemblance, ease of genetic modification, transparency of their embryos, speedy embryonic development, and huge number of offspring. The fact that it has a less developed nervous system than mammals, meaning that it is less susceptible to strain or stress, is another benefit.[6]. Its skin is made up of an epidermis and a dense connective tissue dermis, which are divided by a basement membrane, especially in skin biology and pathology. It is employed in wound healing studies because it contains key elements of mammalian skin restoration. It is widely utilized in research on melanoma, pigment diseases, and melanogenesis as well[1]. Black pigment cells orginating from the neural crest are present in the dermis and behaves similarly to that of human melanocytes.

The only limitation is lack of epidermal barrier and of appendages. However, the lack of epidermal barrier allows for systematic drug screening by simply adding compounds to the water.

Cambarus sp.- With a longer lifespan, a more complicated neural system, and, in particular, a wider range of behaviours, crayfish are another invertebrate model that is becoming more and more popular.

Oryziaslatipes– Japanese rice fish(medaka), HRAS human gene, which is one of the most frequently mutated gene in cancer shares over 95% identity with the corresponding gene in medaka[6].

MICROORGANISMS

Saccharomyces cerevisiae- Due to its quick proliferation, accessibility in replicating and isolating mutants, dispersed cells, clearly defined genetic system, and highly adaptable DNA transformation system, brewing yeast is the most well-known and significant model organism. Yeasts can be isolated as colonies descended from a single cell on solid media and cultivated in solid or liquid culture. Because the generation time is so quick, roughly 90 minutes. It is quite simple to build a big population and conduct an analysis of it.[7]. In 1996, the entire genome of this unicellular fungus was sequenced. About 16 chromosomes totaling more than 13 million base pairs make up the nuclear genome. In the mitochondria, there is an additional nuclear genome as well. 6000 genes make up the genetic code carried by the developing yeast. Genes are relatively few in number and size, yet they are extremely dense. One of the best eukaryotic microorganisms for biological studies is *S. cerveisiae*, which has the most well-studied and defined





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genome. Another benefit is the presence of a basic life cycle and similar cellular architecture to multicellular eukaryotes. The various membrane-bound organelles, including those of the mitochondria, peroxisomes, secretary route organelles, and the nucleus, similarly mimic the functions of human cells. This brewing yeast is used to comprehend human cell death regulators and programmed cell death, both of which are very useful in the research of cancer. By examining the endogenous or heterologous proteins that are the cause of neurodegenerative disorders including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and Huntington's diseases, *S. cerevisiae* aids in understanding the fundamental principles of cellular biology in these conditions.[14].

IN-VITRO MODELS

For many types of study, laboratory-grown cell and tissue cultures represent a crucial alternative. These techniques allow for the testing of any drug's toxicity and effectiveness. The use of in vitro cell and tissue cultures, which involve the development of cells outside of the body in a lab setting, is a crucial alternative to using animals in research. The liver, kidneys, brain, skin, and other organ tissues can be kept for a few days to a few months or even a few years after being removed from the animal by placing them in the appropriate growth medium. In in vitro culture, human and animal cells are kept separate and maintained as a monolayer on the surface of culture plates or flasks [3]. The usage of biological elements such as membrane fragments and cellular enzymes is also possible. Cell, callus, tissue, and organ cultures are just a few examples of the many different types of cultures that are used. The advantages of methods are their simplicity, efficiency, and affordability. To assess the toxicity and efficacy of prospective therapeutic compounds and chemicals, these approaches are frequently used. These tests are used to determine the toxicity and efficacy of almost all medications, chemicals, and cosmetics. Think of the ocular irritancy test. Previously, the Draize test, which involves using animals, was used to determine how irritating substances are (mainly rabbit). Every time a new animal is utilised, it hurts a lot. An alternate method that makes use of bovine corneal organ culture was proposed by Ke Ping Xu and colleagues[7]. The toxicological impact of the test chemical irritancy is assessed in vitro using a variety of analytical techniques while the bovine cornea is cultivated for up to three weeks in the lab.

IN-SILICO METHODS

the fundamentals and wide-ranging uses of *in silico* analysis to evaluate activity, toxicity, and ADME characteristics. These are undoubtedly frequently utilised in a variety of businesses, from product development to safety evaluations and regulatory submissions. Databases, read-across, (Q)SARs, prediction software, and sophisticated machine learning algorithms are all examples of tools. [10]. While some techniques are easy to understand and implement, others call for far more training to create and apply. More recent efforts have focused on creating models that are mechanistically driven and transparent. To paraphrase a well-known saying, the key to modelling is to make sure that the model is as simple as feasible but not simpler[12]. Future advancements in the use of alternative approaches that are scientifically justifiable, mechanistically understandable, and species-relevant will be made possible by access to the large amounts of data being produced, the development of new technologies, and the utilisation of all already accessible instruments.

For instance, to determine a drug's receptor binding site, in vivo study is necessary. To determine where a prospective therapeutic molecule will attach to a receptor, the computer tool known as Computer Assisted Drug Design is employed (CADD).CADD avoids testing of unwanted chemicals with no biological activity by identifying a potential binding location[10]. These software applications additionally allow us to create new medications exclusively for a given binding site. Animal testing is then carried to obtain definitive results. Computer aided programmes that analyse Structure Activity Relationships (SAR) are another popular resource. It predicts a possible treatment candidate's biological activity based on the existence of chemical moieties connected to the parent medication. The concept "quantitative structure activity relationship" (QSAR) refers to the mathematical relationship between a drug's physicochemical properties and its biological activity (Knight et al., 2006)[12]. A potential medication candidate's activities, such as its carcinogenicity and mutagenicity, are accurately predicted by the computer database. When determining if a chemical is carcinogenic, more accurate results are produced by the most latest QSAR software[13].





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CONCLUSION

A variety of new cell and tissue culture systems have so far been added to the repertoire of alternative test methods as a result of research into alternative test methods. Even though efforts to find alternatives to animal testing have yielded some promising outcomes over the years, much more work must still be done before animal testing can be entirely done away with. This will necessitate the regular application of cutting-edge research techniques in the fields of molecular biology and computer science Alternatives to animal testing are effective and trustworthy in addition to saving countless animal lives. The welfare of humans depends on how animals are treated ethically. To properly apply the 4 Rs while using animals in lab settings, more work needs to be done. Although there are numerous alternatives to using animals, they all need to be effectively put into practise. This combination of different computer models necessitates for the use of bioinformatics tools, in vitro cell cultures, enzymatic assays, and model organisms. It is possible to accurately analyse the effects of different therapies using contemporary analytical techniques, data collection techniques, and statistical tools. The use of animals in scientific study would decline thanks to these well-coordinated measures.

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Model organism	Scientific name of family/species	Disease modeled	Possibility of maintaining in lab aquaria	Possibility to breeding in the lab	Genomic resources*
Platyfish and swordtails	Several Xiphophorus species, in particular X. maculatus, X. hellerii and X. couchianus	Cancer, in particular melanoma; sexual maturation disorders	Yes: easy, standardized conditions established	Yes	Genome of three species completed, others in progress
Antarctic icefish	Several Notothenioidei species	Osteopenia, anemia	Possible, but difficult to culture	No	Genome of one species in progress
Blind cavefish	Astyanax mexicanus	Retinal degeneration, pigmentation disorders, sleep disorders	Yes: easy	Yes	Genome in progress
Cichlid fish	Several Cichlidae species	Craniofacial malformations	Yes: easy	Yes	Genome of one species completed, others in progress
Amazon molly	Poecilia formosa	Melanoma, thyroid cancer, infectious diseases	Yes: easy, standardized conditions established	Yes	Genome in progress
Eel!	Anguilla anguillla, A. japonica	Bone demineralization, Wilms' tumor	Yes	No	Genome in progress
Damselfish	Stegastes partitus	Viral cancers, neurofibromatosis	Yes: easy but needs some skills	Yes, up to larval stages	Genome in progress
Toadfish	Porichthys notatus, Opsanus beta	Hepatic encephalopathy, sickle cell anemia	Yes	Possible, but difficult	Genome in progress
Mummichog	Fundulus heteroclitus	Environmental toxicology, intoxication, cystic fibrosis	Yes: easy, standardized conditions established	Yes	Genome in progress
Sheepshead minnow	Cyprinodon variegatus	Environmental toxicology, intoxication	Yes: easy, standardized conditions established	Yes	Genome in progress
Turquoise killifish	Nothobranchius furzeri	Aging, aging-related diseases	Yes: easy, standardized conditions established	Yes	Genome in progress
Rainbow trout	Oncorhynchus mykiss	Carcinogen-induced cancer, in particular liver cancer	Yes: large facility necessary, standardized conditions established	Yes	Genome in progress

Table 1 Represents the alternatives for animal testing with some characteristics[5,11,6]




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Table 2Various typical organisms with applications are tabulated[7]

Alternative organism	Remarks
Prokaryotes	
Escherichia coli	Model for molecular and genetic studies
Bacillus subtilis	Model for cellular differentiation
Caulobactercrescentus	
Protists	
Dictyosteliumdiscoideum	Model for molecular and genetic studies
Fungi	
Neurosporacrassa	Model for genetic study, circardian rhythm and metabolic regulation studies
Saccharomyces cerevisiae	
Schizosaccharomycespombe	Model for molecular and genetic studies
Aspergillus nidulans	
Lower vertebrate	
Danio rerio/zebrafish	
Invertebrates	
Amphimedonqueenslandica	Studies on evolution, developmental biology and comparative genomics
Aplysia sp./sea slug	Neurobiology
Caenorhabditiselegans	Genetic development studies
Drosophila melanogaster	Genetics and neurology research
Hydra/Cnidaria	To understand the process of regeneration and morphogenesis







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Effect of Teachers' Gender and Qualification on Generating Mathematics Interest among Upper Primary Students

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ABSTRACT

Interest always plays a dominant role in making a student learn a particular subject. A student who has sufficient interest in learning of mathematics generally has high level of achievement in the subject. There are many factors affecting the interest of students in the subject. The role of mathematics teacher who is an integral part of educational system might be one of the primary factors. The present study aims at investigating the effect of mathematics teachers' gender and qualifications (general and professional) on mathematics interest of students of different upper primary schools of Guwahati city. Interest of students in mathematics was measured through standardized mathematics interest inventory which has been tested for reliability and validity (Cronbach's Alpha-0.74). A sample of 780 students (calculated on the basis of Cochran's formula) and their respective mathematics teachers were taken into account in the study. Analysis of the study has been done statistically which reveals how professional qualifications of mathematics teacher of students of students interest in mathematics.

Keywords: Interest in mathematics, mathematics interest inventory, School system, teacher, teachers' qualification and gender.





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INTRODUCTION

Education is mainly considered as a process of human development. All the educational institutions or schools and colleges have the focus to impart knowledge to the students for their development. The purpose of education is to prepare the students for the future. Those who get admitted into the schools at elementary stage would come out after 16 or 20 years to enter into their lives in society. Thus, the orientation of education is towards future life situation. A micro level longitudinal study by NCERT in India which followed a cohort of children from the pre-primary stage through five grades of primary school has shown a significantly favorable and long term impact of a quality early childhood care programme on children's learning, specifically in mathematics [1]. Several studies rightly noted the importance of mathematics education at school level highlighting how this subject enhances students' logical and analyzing skills. Institutional factors include the level of use of technologies in teaching – learning process such as audio-visual units, film libraries, projection aids, reprographic facilities, school libraries, teacher's quality, physical infra- structures, use of televisions and other instructional media.

One of the three dimensions of educational process is the teacher. Involvement of teachers who are not qualified to teach may be one reason for the poor academic performances of students in mathematics. Investigations of researchers namely, Sanders & Rivers [2]; Collias, Pajak, & Rigden [3] revealed that influence of teachers is the singlemost important factor in determining students' achievements [4]. Achievement in academic success of the students with more exposure to qualified teachers is far more than those with less exposure[5]. Teacher is an essential element in the process of teaching and learning [6]. Teacher provide environment which facilitate learning. Teacher helps the pupils to visualize facts in new light and thereby help them to discover knowledge. The teacher should act as a guide. The teacher must be able to develop interest of students in that particular subject. It is the teacher who can help the students from socially, economically backward classes to come up to the level of students coming from high socioeconomic classes. The teacher must have the ability to teach the students as per their ability to learn something. They must possess high level of teaching aptitude, good physical and mental health, intelligence, creativity, subject knowledge, emotional stability etc [7]. Among the group of teachers the role of primary teachers are very important. There is a positive relationship between pre-service general education of teachers and achievement of students in Assam and Tamil Nadu [8]. High academic background group is significantly different from low academic background group on mental ability, attitude towards children, interest in profession and total teaching aptitude[9].Turner et al found that percent of teachers holding a master's degree was a significant determinant of elementary pupil achievement in both mathematics and reading [10]. Mathematics interest among the students of upper primary level is not correlated with their teachers' qualifications as well as gender as revealed in the study "Factors effecting interest in mathematics among upper primary school students" [11]

Objectives

- To find out the association between gender of teachers and interest of their students in mathematics.
- To find out the association between qualifications of teachers and interest of their students in mathematics.
- To study the effect of qualifications and gender of teachers on the mathematics interest of their students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As the study is descriptive in nature, the researchers adopted the descriptive survey method. For investigation the following null hypotheses have been considered-

Hypotheses:

 H_{01} There is no significant association between teacher's gender & mathematics interest of their students. H_{02} There is no significant association between teacher's general qualification and mathematics interest of their students.





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 $H_{03} There is no significant difference between the mean 'mathematics interest' score of students taught by male and female mathematics teachers.$

H₀₄There is no significant difference between the mean mathematics interest score of students taught by the teachers having M.Sc., B.Sc. degree, Master Degree with B. Ed and Master Degree with B.Ed. & M.Ed.

H₀₅There is no significant difference between the mean mathematics interest score of students taught by the mathematics teachers having B.Ed. degree and teachers without B.Ed. degree.

Samples

All the 200 upper primary schools of Guwahati city, irrespective of types of management (Government, Govt. provincialized and Private) and types of affiliation (SEBA, CBSE, CISCE and ISC), have been stratified in accordance with their medium of instruction such as English, Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Bodo, Nepali and differently able. 20% of 85 English, 76 Assamese, 20 Bengali and 13 Hindi schools medium wise (except Bodo, Nepali and differently able) have been randomly selected as sample schools for intensive study. Lottery method of selective sample (20%) for each category has been followed. Total sample schools for detail investigation are 39. 10 students from each class VII and VIII (irrespective of sections, if any) 5 having good understanding of mathematics and 5 having less than averages understanding of mathematics identified by the mathematics teachers of the classes, have been selected as sample students. At 90% confidence level with ±5% level of precision the estimated sample size was found to be 780. The sample sizes of 780 students from 39 schools are considered to be representative of student population of the Guwahati city.

Variables:

Two types of variables, viz. independent and dependent variables were introduced in the study. i) Independent variables: Teacher's general qualification, professional qualification and gender.

ii) Dependent variable: Mathematics Interest of students.

Tools:

Two different tools have been used for the study. They are-

(1) Mathematics interest questionnaire measuring students" mathematics interest

(2) Questionnaire containing items related to the teachers" qualification etc.

The Cronbach's Alpha for the questionnaire used for our study was found to be 0.74: which is greater 0.70 agreeing with the recommendation that for an instrument to be used, its internal co-efficient Cronbach's Alpha must be at least 0.70. (11).

There are 30 items in the Question. Each item has five options strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Unsure (U), Disagree (D) or Strongly Disagree (SD). For each (SA) 1 point, (A) 2 points, (U) 3 points, (D) 4 points and (SD) 5 points are allotted. In the end, total marks obtained were added. After the scoring was done, the subjects (the students of the sample) were classified into the following three categories in accordance with the raw scores obtained by them on the questionnaires.

Questionnaire for teachers:

This questionnaire was used to observe different factors related to the schools. There were items regarding teachers" qualifications. Teachers" qualifications were observed under two different categories. In the first category, teachers were classified as having B.Sc., M.Sc. and Master Degree with B. Ed and Master Degree with B.Ed. & M.Ed. degree. On the other hand, in the second category they were classified as having B.Ed. degree and not.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant association between teacher's gender and 'mathematics interest' of their students:





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The distribution of students with respect to teachers' gender is shown in the following table. It is observed from the table that 51.5% students study mathematics under male teachers whereas 48.5% of total students study mathematics under female teachers.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant association between teacher's general qualification and 'mathematics interest' of their students:

Interpretation of hypothesis 1 and 2:

(i) For the gender of teachers, the Pearson chi-square statistic is 0.153 with a p value of 0.926, which is not significant at the 5% level and tells us that there is no evidence to reject the null hypothesis of no association between teachers' gender and their students' interest in mathematics. Hence, it has been observed that students' mathematics interest is not dependent on the gender of teachers.

(ii) On the contrary, in case of teachers' qualifications (in terms of general degree), the Pearson chi-square statistic is 6.085 with a p-value of 0.729, which is not significant and tells us that there is no evidence to reject the null hypothesis of no association between teachers' qualifications and their students' interest in mathematics. Hence, it can be said that students 'mathematics interest is not dependent on teachers' general qualifications.

(iii) Again, in case of teachers' qualifications (in terms of B.Ed. degree), the Pearson chi-square statistic is 8.730 with a p-value of 0.013, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, there is weak evidence to reject the null hypothesis of no association between teachers' professional qualifications and their students' interest in mathematics.

Hypothesis 3:

(i) There is no significant difference between the mean 'mathematics interest' score of students taught by male and female mathematics teachers.

(ii) There is no significant difference between the mean 'mathematics interest' score of students taught by the teachers having M.Sc. and B.Sc. degree.

(iii) There is no significant difference between the mean 'mathematics interest' score of students taught by the mathematics teachers having B.Ed. degree and teachers without B.Ed. degree.

Interpretation of hypothesis 3(i):

The t-statistic of 0.118 and the p-value of 0.906 on 101 degrees of freedom reveal that there is no such evidence to reject the null hypothesis. Thus, it can be observed that there is no difference between the mean interest scores in mathematics of the two groups of students studying under male and female teachers at 5% level of significance. Following table shows the group statistics for qualifications of teachers.

Interpretations of hypothesis 3 (ii)

(ii)The f-statistic of 4.614 and p-value of 0.005 on 102 degrees of freedom reveals that there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis. This means, we can reject the null hypothesis that the mean mathematics interest scores of the groups of students studying under the teachers having Graduate, Master, Master Degree with B.Ed. degree are same. That is, there is a difference between the four groups of students at 1% level of significance. Again, the mean interest score of the students studying under the teachers having B. Ed and M. Ed are higher and hence it can be assumed that this group of students is more interested in the subject mathematics.

(iii) The t-statistic of 3.712 and p-value of 0.000 on 101 degrees of freedom reveals that there is evidence to reject the null hypothesis at 5% level. This means, we can reject the null hypothesis that the mean mathematics interest scores of the two groups of students studying under the teachers having B.Ed. degree and teachers without B.Ed. degree are same. That is there is a difference between the two groups of students at 5% level of significance. Again, the mean interest score of the students studying under the teachers having B.Ed. degree are higher and hence it can be observed that this group of students is more interested in the subject mathematics.





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CONCLUSION

There is no evidence having any association between teachers' gender and mathematics interest of the students under the study. Students' mathematics interest is not dependent on the general qualifications of their mathematics teachers. However, it was found that the students' mathematics interest is dependent on the professional qualifications of their mathematics teachers. As the importance of mathematics education especially, at school level should not be lying ignored, it is very much essential to stress on developing teachers' professional skills through various strategically designed programmes like- workshop, seminar, model exhibition in periodic manner.

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Table1: Classification of subjects according to their perception

Levels of Perception	Scores
High Perception	81 and above
Moderate Perception	61-80
Low Perception	40-60

Table 2: Demographic characteristics of teachers

Characteristics	Category	Teachers		Total teachers	
Characteristics	Category	Ν	%	n	
Qualifications	Graduate	55	53.40		
	Master Degree	20	19.42	103	
	B.Ed. / M.Ed	28	27.18		





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	With B.Ed.	28	27.18	102
	Without B.E d.	75	72.82	103
Gender	Male	55	53	103
	Female	48	47	

Table 3: Distribution of Students of different mediums of school on gender of teachers

Teachers'	High Perception		Moderate	Perception	Low P	erception	Total	
Gender	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	60	52.6	308	51.2	34	53.1	402	51.5
Female	54	47.4	294	48.8	30	46.9	378	48.5
Total	114	100	602	100	64	100	780	100

Table 4: distributions of students of different mediums of school on qualification of teachers

Porcontion			Teacher Qualification				
Ferception		Graduate	Master Degree	B.Ed./M.Ed.	Total		
High Perception	number	3	30	81	114		
High Ferception	%	2.6	26.3	71.05	100		
Low Dereention	number	41	133	428	602		
Low Perception	%	6.81	22.09	71.1	100		
Madium Daraantian	number	0	0 18		64		
Wedium Perception	%	0	28.13	71.88	100		
Total	number	44	181	555	780		
Total	%	5.6	23.2	71.15	100		

Table 6: Chi-square analysis

Characteristics	Chi-square value	Degrees of freedom	Assym. Sig (2sided)
Gender of teachers	0.153	2	0.926
Qualifications of Teachers (general degree)	6.085	2	0.729
Qualifications of Teachers (B.Ed. degree)	8.730	2	0.013

Table 7: Group statistics for gender of teachers

Gender of	No. of	Mean interest of	Std.	Std. error	t value	df	Sig
teacher	students	students	deviation	of mean	t-value	ai	(2-tailed)
Male	55	64.29	7.932	1.070	0 1 1 9	101	0.004
Female	48	64.10	8.096	1.169	0.118	101	0.906

Table 8: Group statistics for qualification of teachers

Qualifications	No. of	Mean interest of	Std.	Std. error	fvaluo	df	Sig
of teachers	students	students	deviation	of mean	1-value	u	(2-tailed)
Graduate Only.	55	63.04	8.112	1.561			
Master Degree Only	20	64.36	7.342	.990	1 4 1 1	100	0.005
Master Degree with B.Ed.	27	64.45	8.888	1.987	4.014	102	0.005
B.Ed. & M.Ed.	1	82.00	-				





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Table 9: Group statistics for professional training of teachers

Teachers' Professional training	No. of students	Mean interest of students	Std. deviation	Std. error of mean	t-value	df	Sig (2- tailed)
With B.Ed.	63	64.65	7.962	1.003			
Without B.E d.	40	63.50	8.032	1.270	3.712	101	0.000







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Protective Effect of *Mentha piperita* Linn against Lipopolysaccharide Induced Sickness Behaviour in Mice

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ABSTRACT

The leaves of *Mentha piperita L.*, widely known as peppermint, are a rich source of phenolics and flavonoids is being used for centuries to cure a variety of illness. The current study was designed to evaluate the protective effect of the hydro-alcoholic extract of *Mentha piperita* Linn against LPS-induced sickness behaviour in mice. Swiss albino mice were pre-treated for 3 days with hydro-alcoholic extract of *Mentha piperita* Linn (HAEMP) 200 and 400mg/kg, orally (p.o.) and Dexamethasone (1 mg/kg, intraperitoneal) one hour prior to LPS (0.83 mg/kg, intraperitoneal) administration. After 2 h, sickness behaviour in the mice was assessed using a variety of behavioural assays (plus maze, open field, light-dark box, forced swim, social behaviour tests, sucrose preference, thermal hyperalgesia, food and water intake) at various time intervals following with LPS challenge. Oxidative stress markers (reduced glutathione and lipid peroxidation, nitrate) were also measured in the mice brain tissue homogenate. Pre-treatment with HAEMP (200 and 400 mg/kg) significantly attenuated the behavioural alterations, anhedonia, anorexia and ameliorated the changes in brain oxidative stress markers due to LPS induced sickness. *Mentha piperita L* showed protective effect against LPS induced sickness behaviour in mice and the observed effect could be due to its potential antioxidant activity.

Key words: Anorexia, Antioxidant, Mentha piperita, Depression.





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INTRODUCTION

The numerous behavioural and physiological changes required for maintaining homeostasis and survival are frequently linked to the immune system during an infection or post injury. The symptoms of sickness include behaviour pattern such as anhedonia, fatigue, psychomotor slowness, loss of appetite, adipsia, increased pain, poor sleep and flu which is often seen [1]. In animals, the sickness behaviour can be induced by administering proinflammatory cytokines or by treating with cytokine inducers such as endotoxin, lipopolysaccharide (LPS), or infectious agents like *Salmonella typhi, Bacilli Calmette-Guerin* (BCG) [2]. Sickness behaviour and depression exhibit several similar characteristics in terms of clinical symptoms. LPS is a bacterial cell wall of component gram-negative bacteria which is known to cause pathogen-associated molecular pattern in higher vertebrate's immune systems. When LPS interacts with immune cells, it activates the transcription factor such as nuclear factor kappa B (NF κ B), which promotes the expression of inflammatory cytokines such as interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 β), interleukin-6 (IL-6), and tumour necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α). These released cytokines, which target neuronal substrates and induce sickness behaviour [3].

Depression plays a major role by decreasing locomotor activity and causing anhedonia in sickness behaviour. In addition, the pathophysiological conditions in LPS-induced animals are similar to humans [4]. *Mentha piperita* L is a vital medicinal herb, rich in flavonoids, phenolic acids and essential oils [5] and is widely being used in traditional medicinal practices. The leaf is used to treat common colds, gastrointestinal diseases nausea, vomiting, spasm, rheumatism, muscular pain, dyspepsia, irritable bowel disease, biliary tract disorders and liver complaints [6]. It has been reported to possess antibacterial [7], antioxidant [8], anti-inflammatory [9], anticarcinogenic [10], central nervous system stimulant [11] and antiviral [12], anti convulsant [13], analgesic [14], anti depressant activities [15]. Owing to its antioxidant and anti inflammatory potential, it was anticipated that hydroalcholic extract of *Mentha piperita* Linn. could reduce the symptoms of LPS induced sickness behaviour. Therefore, the present study was undertaken to evaluate the effect of *Mentha piperita* on LPS induced sickness behaviour in mice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals

LPS (Sigma–Aldrich, St. Louis, USA), dexamethasone (Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmadabad, India), 5, 5'-dithiobis-2nitrobenzoic acid, thiobarbituric acid and trichloroacetic acid (Hi-Media Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, India) were procured.

Collection and authentication of plant material

The leaves of *Mentha piperita* Linn (Family: Lamiaceae) were collected locally in month of June from nearby areas of Tumakuru, Karnataka were identified and authenticated by professor Chidananda, S.S.W.C Tumakuru (SSCP/2021-09)

Extraction

The leaves of *Mentha piperita* were collected and rinsed in flowing water before being dried at 45°C with hot air circulation. The dried leaves were triturated, powdered and macerated in 70% ethanol at room temperature for 5 days. The mixture was filtered through Whatman No. 4 cellulose filter paper and evaporated to dryness using a rotary evaporator at 40°C under reduced pressure. The residual solvent was removed in a vacuum centrifuge at 40°C to yield crude ethanol extract of leaves of *Mentha piperita* [16].

Experimental animals

In the current study, male Swiss albino mice of weighing 25-30 g were obtained from the animal house of Sree Siddaganga College of Pharmacy (SSCP), Tumakuru, India were kept in temperature-controlled environments with





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12-hour light-dark cycles. They had free access to normal pellets and unlimited water. The studies were approved by the Institutional Animal Ethical Committee (IAEC) of Sree Siddaganga College of Pharmacy, Tumakuru, Karnataka (approval No. SSCP/IAEC. Clear/208/20-21), in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments Animals (CPCSEA), Government of India.

Experimental design

The hydro-alcoholic extract of *Mentha piperita* was dissolved in normal saline and given orally through oral gavage to the mice for three days (2ml/kg). LPS derived from *Escherichia coli* was diluted with saline (pH 7.4) and given intraperitonially (i.p.) at a dose of 0.83mg/kg. The mice were randomly divided into five groups consisting of 8 animals. Group I received normal saline and Group 2 received normal saline. Groups III and IV received HAEMP in saline (200mg/kg and 400mg/kg) respectively. Group V served as standard control and was treated with dexamethasone (1mg/kg, i.p.). All these treatments were given regularly for 3 days. On day 3, after 1h of administration of respective treatments, all the groups were challenged with LPS (0.83mg/kg) except Group I, 2h post-LPS administration, animals were evaluated for behavioural tests like elevated plus maze, light-dark box, forced swim, social behaviour and open field, food water intake and sucrose preference. Animals were sacrificed and brain was isolated and used for assessing oxidative stress parameters and nitrate levels.

Elevated plus maze test

Elevated plus maze is made up of two opposed open arms (30 X 5 cm) that are bridged by two closed arms of the same proportion. The arms are linked by a central square (5 cm), and the entire maze is elevated 50 cm from the floor. During the test, each mouse was put on the central square with its head facing the open arm, and the number of entries and time spent in the open arm were recorded for 5 min [17].

Light-dark box test

The light–dark box apparatus is made up of an open-top wooden box with two separate chambers: a dark chamber (25x35x35 cm) painted black and a bright chamber (30x30x35 cm) painted white. The two compartments were linked by a small open doorway (7.5x5cm) in the middle of the partition on the floor level. The mice were placed in the light chamber and were permitted to travel between the two compartments. The behaviour was observed for 5 min. The number of entries and time spent in the light compartment as well as the number of transfers between the light and dark compartments were recorded [18].

Forced swim test

Swim test was performed according to Porsolt et al. (1977). Mice were put in a vertical glass cylinder (26 cm height and 12 cm diameter) filled to a depth of 16 cm with 25°C water. The water depth was selected so that animals could swim or float without hitting the bottom with their hind limbs or tail. Each mice was placed in the cylinder for 6 min and the duration of floating (i.e. the period during which the mice made only the minimal movements necessary to maintain their heads above water) was recorded [19].

Social interaction

Juvenile mouse was placed in the home cage of an experimental animal for 10-min test. The experimental animal and juvenile's social engagement was monitored and the duration of the social connection was determined by a trained observer who was blind to the experimental treatments. The duration of time in which the experimental subject spent was observed (e.g., smelling, crawling under or climbing over, genital inspection) the juvenile mouse was used to evaluate social behaviour.

Mice were tested for social behaviour immediately following LPS injection and then again evaluated at 2, 4, 8, and 24 hrs later, using a different mouse each time. The results are given as a percentage decrease in time spent engaging in social behaviour when compared to the previous studies. The results are given as a percentage decrease in time spent engaging in social behaviour as compared to the respective baseline measurements [20, 21].





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Biochemical estimations

Following the open field test, the animals were sacrificed under anaesthesia. The brain was isolated, homogenised in cold phosphate buffered saline (10% w/v), and the solution was centrifuged at 12000 rpm for 15 min at 4°C (Remi Motors Ltd., Mumbai, India). The supernatant was utilised for the biochemical analysis listed below. The total protein content of the brain homogenate was measured using bovine serum albumin as a reference, as reported by Lowry. The degree of LPO was determined by calculating the quantity of malondialdehyde (MDA) produced in the manner described by Gelvan and Saltam, and the findings were expressed as nmol MDA/mg protein. The GSH content was determined using Ellman's (1959) technique, and the results were reported as nmol/mg protein [22].

Reduced glutathione (GSH)

Glutathione (GSH) levels were measured in order to evaluate the natural defence mechanism against oxidative damage. The reaction of Ellman's reagent (DTNB) with free thiol groups served as the foundation for the procedure (Ellman, 1959). The brain sections (HC and PFC) were diluted in EDTA 0.02 M buffer (10% w/v) before being added to a 50% trichloroacetic acid solution. The homogenate supernatant was collected and mixed with 0.4 M tris–HCl buffer, pH 8.9 and 0.01M 5,5-dithiobis-(2-nitrobenzoic acid) after centrifugation (10,000 rpm, 5 min). The assay mixture included 0.1 ml of supernatant, 2.7 ml of pH 8.9 tris–HCl buffer, and 0.2 ml of 0.01 M DTNB. Using a spectrophotometer, the resulting yellow colour was immediately read at 412 nm. The results were computed using a standard glutathione curve [23].

Lipid peroxidation level

The Esterbauer and Cheeseman technique has been used to evaluate lipid peroxidation as demonstrated by the development of thiobarbituric acid reactive compounds (TBARS). 250 ml of tissue homogenate were added to 1.5 ml of 1% phosphoric acid (pH2.0) and 1 ml of 0.6 % TBA, and the samples were chilled to room temperature before extracting MDA (malondialdehyde)-TBA extraction with 2.5 ml of butanol was centrifuged for 5 min at 2000 rpm and analysed at 532 nm. Because MDA accounts for 99% of TBARS, the TBARS concentration in the samples was determined using the extinction coefficient of MDA, which is 1.56 x 105 M¹ cm¹. Lipid peroxidation is measured in terms of nmol TBARS/mg protein [24].

Protein estimation

The protein content was measured according to the method of Lowry et al. using bovine serum albumin as standard [25].

Nitrite assay

Nitrite was measured in the brain of mice using the Griess reagent as an indication of nitric oxide production. 100 ml of post mitochondrial supernatant was treated with Griess reagent (1:1 solution of 1% sulphanilamide in 5% phosphoric acid and 0.1 naphthylamine diamine Di hydrochloric acid in water) and absorbance was measured at 542 nm. A standard curve for sodium nitrite was used to calculate nitrite concentration. Nitrite concentrations were represented as a proportion of the control [26].

Lipopolysaccharide-induced sucrose preference and thermal hyperalgesia in mice:

In order to measure sucrose preference, mice were given with two solutions: water and a 10% sucrose solution in bottles with stoppers equipped with ball-type sipper tubes. All mice were familiarised to the two-bottle test option prior to testing settings. All mice drank both water and a 10% sucrose solution; however, sucrose was favoured over water. Mice were hydrated and food was restricted for 2h before testing and on the day of testing, i.e., the final day of *Mentha piperita* dose. Each group of mice received the last doses of vehicle, *Mentha piperita*, and dexamethasone 30 min before the LPS injection. For the next 24 h following LPS injection, mice were given access to water and a 10% sucrose solution. The fluid intake was calculated by measuring the water and sucrose bottles at the end of the experiment at 2 and 24 hrs.





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Assessment of Thermal hyperalgesia

Hot-plate test

The hot-plate hyperalgesia reaction is thought to be the consequence of a mix of central and peripheral processes in this test; the animals were individually placed on a hot-plate (Eddy's hot-plate) with the temperature set to 55 °C. The delay to the first evidence of paw licking or a leap response to avoid the heat was used as a measure of pain threshold; the cut-off time was 10 s to avoid paw injury [27].

Tail immersion test (hot water)

The animal's tail was submerged in a hot water bath $52^{\circ} \pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C until tail withdrawal (flicking reaction) or a struggle indication was noticed (cut-off 12 s). Hyperalgesia is indicated by a decrease in tail withdrawal time [28].

Cold allodynia

The tail immersion test was used to assess cold allodynia. Each animal's tail flick latency was assessed by submerging the tail in a cup filled with water at a constant temperature of 10° C and monitoring the tail withdrawal latency in seconds (cut off time: 15 s) using a manual stop watch. Allodynia is indicated by a shorter time of immersion [29].

Statistical analysis:

The data are presented as mean SEM. The data was statistically analysed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by the Turkeys post hoc test. Graph Pad prism 5.0 software was used to perform the Tukey's multiple comparison tests (Graph Pad, San Diego, CA).

RESULTS

Behavioural tests

The elevated plus maze: When compared to the normal control group, peripheral LPS administration causes decrease in both open arm entries (1.37 ± 0.18) and the time spent (4.12 ± 0.35) . Pre-treatment with HAEMP (200 and 400 mg/kg, p.o.) and Dexamethasone (1 mg/kg, i.p.) significantly increased both open arm entries $(3.25\pm0.31, 3.37\pm0.32)$, and 3.50 ± 0.32) and time spent in open arm $(8.87\pm0.61, 9.12\pm0.971)$ and 11.0 ± 1.134) compared to the LPS alone treated group.

Light-dark box test

LPS injection to mice resulted significant (p<0.01) p<0.001) decreased number of entries (1.75 ± 0.29), time spent (29.58 \pm 1.34) and transition (1.25 ± 0.36) in light compartment compared to normal control respectively. Treatment with *Mentha piperita* L. (200 and 400 mg/kg p.o.) and Dexamethasone (1 mg/kg) prior to LPS shot significantly (p<0.05; p<0.01; p<0.001) increased the time spent in light compartment (99.4 \pm 2.06, 103.5 \pm 2.77 and 102.7 \pm 2.18) and the number of transitions (2.62 \pm 0.37, 2.87 \pm 0.29 and 3.12 \pm 0.35) (p<0.05; p<0.01) when compared to the LPS treated group (Table: 1).

Open field test

The animal's spontaneous locomotor activity was measured using this test. When compared to the normal control (6.75 \pm 0.49, 107.8 \pm 5.31, 10.13 \pm 0.89 and 4.12 \pm 0.74 respectively), the number of rears (1.37 \pm 0.37), and line crossings (30.50 \pm 1.89) showed significant reduction when compared with LPS treatment group. However, on pre-treatment of HAEMP (200 and 400mg/kg p.o.) inhibited the LPS induced decrease in line crossings and thus showed significantly increased (88.38 \pm 7.35, 101.3 \pm 6.74 and 96.63 \pm 7.01) and rear up climbs (5.75 \pm 0.83, 2.62 \pm 0.46 and 4.12 \pm 0.74) Table 2.

Forced swim and social interaction test

Social exploration was measured two-hour post LPS treatment. LPS associated social behaviour such as sniffing, crawling, and genital investigation was attenuated by pre-treatment with HAEMP and Dexamethasone. Pre-





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treatment of HAEMP (200 and 400 mg/kg p.o.) and Dexamethasone (1 mg/kg) showed significantly (p<0.001) increased (63.4 ± 1.94 , 69.77 ± 1.62) and (70.79 ± 1.91) social interaction time respectively when compared to LPS alone group (Table 3).

Biochemical Parameters Effect of HAEMP pretreatment on LPS induced oxidative stress parameters in mice brain

Reduced glutathione (GSH)

GSH levels in the brain homogenates of LPS-treated mice were significantly lower (p<0.001) when compared to the control group. GSH levels were significantly (p<0.001) preserved by pre-treatment with Dexamethasone (1 mg/kg). HAEMP (200 and 400 mg/kg p.o.) showing enhanced GSH levels, but the results were insignificant.

Lipid peroxidation (LPO)

MDA levels in LPS alone treated mice were significantly (p<0.01) higher than in the normal control group. Dexamethasone (1 mg/kg) and HAEMP (200, 400 mg/kg p.o.) pre-treatment significantly (p<0.01) inhibited the LPS-mediated effects on MDA and thus showed reduced levels.

Effect of HAEMP pretreatment on total protein and nitrate levels in mice brain

Total protein

The amount of protein in brain tissue found to be higher in LPS treated group (p<0.001). Whereas pre-treatment with Dexamethasone and both doses of HAEMP showed (p<0.01) decreased protein content in brain tissues.

Nitrite assay

Nitrite levels in the brain were higher after 24 hours of LPS exposure when compared to the vehicle control group (p<0.001). Whereas, pre-treatment with HAEMP (200 mg/kg, 400 mg/kg p.o.) prevented the LPS-induced increase in nitrite brain nitrite levels.

Effect of HAEMP on LPS induced percentage preference for sucrose solution

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of HAEMP on LPS-induced anhedonia. The sucrose preference was evaluated after 2 and at24 h. Mice treated with LPS showed a significant (p<0.001) decrease in sucrose preference at 2h (3.66 ± 0.33) and 24 h (4.66 ± 0.88) compared to the control group.

Effect of HAEMP on Thermal hyperalgesia in mice

Mentha piperita effect on LPS-induced thermal hyperalgesia was evaluated using the hot plate test, cold allodynia, and tail immersion tests. HAEMP (200 and 400 mg/kg p.o.) administration abolished the hyperalgesia induced by LPS (0.83 mg/kg, i.p.) and partially prevented the hyperalgesia.

Hot plate test

LPS (0.83 mg/kg, i.p.) treatment resulted in a significant (p<0.001) reduction in latency response (3.22 ± 0.37 s) compared to the normal control (9.02 ± 0.96 s). Pre-treatment with Dexamethasone, on the other hand, had a significant (p<0.001) influence on the animals' tail flicking time to the hot plate (8.23 \pm 1.08). When compared to the LPS group, pre-treatment with *Mentha piperita* (400, 200 mg/kg) significantly influenced the increased reaction time (p<0.01).

Tail immersion test

When compared to the normal control group, there is a decrease in tail withdrawal time in the hot water tail immersion test of LPS treated group. Pre-treatment with HAEMP (200 and 400 mg/kg) and Dexamethasone (1 mg/kg) significantly (p<0.001) prevented the actions of LPS, thereby indicating the cessation of LPS-induced hyperalgesia.





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Cold allodynia

There is a significant (p<0.001) decrease in tail withdrawal time when administered with LPS alone (2.49 \pm 0.20 s) in the cold allodynia test when compared to the normal control (6.35 \pm 0.35s). HAEMP (200 and 400 mg/kg) and Dexamethasone (1 mg/kg) pre-treatment significantly (p<0.001; p<0.001) inhibited the LPS action (6.64 \pm 0.30, 4.76 \pm 0.35, and 5.51 \pm 0.36 s, respectively). These findings suggest that pre-treatment with both doses of HAEMP inhibited the hyperalgesia caused by LPS injection. Table 4

DISCUSSION

Sickness behaviour is a coordinated combination of adaptive immunological, physiological, and behavioural changes that develop over the course of an infection in order to resist the infection and promote survival. As previously stated, cytokine producing drugs such as LPS can be reliably used to generate sickness behaviour in animals [2]. When LPS attaches to immune cells, signalling cascades are set on, activating the transcription factor NFkB and increasing the expression of several genes, including those encoding the inflammatory cytokines IL-1, IL-6, and TNF- α . CNS macrophages and microglia create the same cytokines in response to the released cytokines, eventually target neuronal substrates causing sickness [30]. Dexamethasone is a potent synthetic glucocorticoid drug that has anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressant effects by interfering with inflammatory cytokines and TNF- α . As a result, the effect of hydro alcoholic extract of *Mentha piperita* against LPS-induced sickness behaviour and anorexia was assessed using dexamethasone as a standard reference [31].

LPS-induced ROS modulates the production of inflammatory cytokines, which are responsible for depression, social exploration, anorexia, and body weight loss. TNF- α and IL-6 are known to suppress food intake via a centrally mediated effect, resulting in weight loss. This could be due to the direct action of peripheral cytokines on glucose-sensitive neurons in hypothalamic nuclei like the lateral hypothalamic arc, causing food intake to be suppressed [32]. Lethargy, hypersomnia, hyperalgesia, changes in body temperature, lack of attention, decreased motivation and altered mood, exploratory behaviour, anorexia, adipsia, and anhedonia are examples of sickness responses during sickness behaviour [1]. The results of tests such as the elevated plus maze, light–dark box, social behaviour, forced swim, open field, food and water intake, and sucrose preference in LPS-challenged mice support the previously noted findings. Pre-administration of HAEMP to LPS-challenged mice, on the other hand, reduces anorexia, and anhedonia, implying that it has a protective effect against LPS-induced sickness and anorexia.

The effect of HAEMP on LPS-induced hypo-activity and exploratory behaviour in the mice was studied using an open field test. When compared to LPS-alone-treated mice, pre-treatment with HAEMP (200 and 400 mg/kg) resulted in two-to-three-fold increase in peripheral, central, and total number of line crossings, climbs, and rears. Pre-treatment of LPS-challenged mice with dexamethasone also protected against LPS-induced hypo-activity. Increased number of entries and time spent in the open arm in plus maze test, and increased time in light compartment, number of transitions between compartments in the light and dark box tests indicate anxiolytic like activity of *Mentha piperita* against LPS-induced anxiety like effect in the animals. Similar effects were seen in dexamethasone-treated animals.

As previously stated, sickness behaviour exhibits many common characteristics with depression, and as a result, when forced swim test was carried out to determine the effect of HAEMP on LPS-induced depression-like behaviour in mice, Pre-treatment with both doses of HAEMP significantly reduced LPS-induced depression in the mice, by exhibiting reduction in floating time. According to the literature review, LPS causes anhedonia, which is a major symptom of depression. In LPS-treated mice, pre-treatment with dexamethasone had a strong antidepressant effect and the effect was comparable to HAEMP at higher doses [33]. The sucrose preference test revealed that *Mentha piperita* had an anti-anhedonia effect against LPS challenged mice, which was validated by increase in sucrose preference in *Mentha piperita* pre-treated animals compared to the LPS alone group [11].





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In LPS injected animals, a social behaviour test was established to determine the subject's motivation to participate in social interaction with young conspecifics at various time intervals. The test revealed that LPS is linked to a decrease in social behaviour, which was minimized by pre-treatment with HAEMP, indicating that *Mentha piperita* has a protective effect.

Peroxides and reactive oxygen species (ROS) are produced in large quantities by LPS, mainly by macrophages and infiltrating neutrophils [4]. ROS and peroxides are essential components of the host defence system and may impact sickness behaviour through the generation of NFBkB dependent cytokines [5]. Pre-administration of HAEMP to LPS-injected mice significantly inhibited LPS-induced increase in LPO and decrease of GSH content in the brain. These results further support the antioxidant activities of *Mentha piperita*. When compared with dexamethasone, *Mentha piperita* showed good antioxidant activity against LPS-induced oxidative stress in mice brain.

CONCLUSION

The authors conclude that *Mentha piperita* exerts protective effect against LPS-induced sickness behaviour and anorexia in mice, which was evidenced by attenuation of behavioural and oxidative stress parameters. This effect could be due to its anti-inflammatory, antidepressant and antioxidant properties attributed to the presence of vital bioactive flavonoids in it.

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Table 1: Effect of *Mentha piperita* pre-treatment on LPS-induced sickness behaviour of mice tested in the lightdark box.

	PLUS MA	ZE TEST		LIGHT AND DARK BOX TEST				
	No o	f entries	Time	No. of	Time spent	No. of Transition between the compartment		
TREATMENTS	Open Arm	Closed Arm	spent in open arm	Entries in Light compartment	light compart ment			
Normal control	3.62 ± 0.37	5.87 ± 0.47	12.11 ± 1.44	3.87 ± 0.29	99.7 ± 1.43	3.37 ± 0.37		
LPS alone	1.37 ± 0.18 ***	$2.25\pm0.36^{\rm ev}$	4.12 ± 0.35***	1.75 ± 0.29***	29.58 ± 1.34**	$1.25\pm0.36^{\text{\tiny HH}}$		
HAEMP								
(200 mg/kg)	3.25 ± 0.31 [⊷]	$5.25 \pm 0.45^{***}$	$8.87\pm0.61^{\bullet}$	3.25 ± 0.36	99.4 ± 2.061***	2.62 ± 0.37		
HAEMP								
(400 mg/kg)	$3.37\pm0.32^{\bullet\bullet\bullet}$	3.62 ± 0.56	9.12 ± 0.971	*** 3.75 ± 0.41**	103.5 ± 2.77 ***	2.87±0.29*		
Dexamethasone								
(1 mg/Kg)	3.50 ± 0.32***	$5.75\pm0.0.36$	5** 11.0 ± 1.134	*** 3.50 ± 0.32**	102.7 ± 2.18 ***	3.12±0.35**		

Values are given as mean \pm S.E.M. for group of eight animals each. The intergroup variation was measured by Oneway Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's post hoc test. The symbols denote the significance levels: ##p<0.01 and ###p<0.001 v/s Normal control; *p<0.05, **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001 when compared with LPS alone group.

Table 2: Effect of HAEMP pre-treatment on LPS-induced sickness behaviour of mice in open field test

TREATMENT	LINE CR	OSSINGS		
	Centrally	Peripheral	CLIMBS	REARS
	6.55 . 0.40	107.0 . 5.01	10.10 . 0.00	
Normal control	6.75 ± 0.49	107.8 ± 5.31	10.13 ± 0.89	4.12 ± 0.74
LPS alone	2.37 ± 0.32	$30.50\pm1.89^{\text{\tiny HHH}}$	$1.87 \pm 0.29^{***}$	$1.37\pm0.37^*$
HAEMP (200mg/	Kg) $4.50 \pm 0.42^{**}$	88.38 ± 7.35***	$6.62\pm0.80^{\prime\prime\prime}$	5.75 ± 0.83 ***
HAEMP (400 mg	/kg) $5.25 \pm 0.45^{***}$	$101.3 \pm 6.74^{***}$	2.62 ± 0.37	2.62 ± 0.46
Dexamethasone	$5.87 \pm 0.35^{***}$	$96.63 \pm 7.015^{\ast\ast\ast}$	$5.62 \pm 1.01^{**}$	$4.12\pm0.74^*$
(1 mg/kg)				

Values are given as mean ±SEM (n=8). The intergroup variation was measured by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's post hoc test. The footnotes in the succeeding texts denote the significance levels. #p<0.05 and ##p<0.001 vs. normal control; *p<0.05; **p<0.01 vs. LPS alone.

Table 3: Effect of HAEMP pre-treatment on LPS-induced sickness behaviour of mice in the forced swim test and social interaction test

TREATMENTS	INTERACTION TIME (SEC)	FLOATING TIME (SEC)
Normal control	60.49 ± 1.49	45.35 ± 1.08
LPS alone	12.08 ± 0.55 ***	$131.5 \pm 2.064^{***}$
HAEMP (200 mg/kg)	63.4 ± 1.94 ***	63.20 ± 1.121 ***
HAEMP (400 mg/kg)	$69.77 \pm 1.62^{***}$	71.00 ± 1.052 ***
Dexamethasone (1 mg/kg) $70.79 \pm 1.91^{***}$	74.57 ± 0.85 ***

Values are given as mean ± S.E.M. for group of eight animals each. The intergroup variation was measured by Oneway Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's post hoc test. The symbols denote the significance levels: ###p<0.001 v/s Normal control; ^{***}p<0.01 when compared with LPS alone group.





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Table 4: Effects of HAEMP pre-treatment on thermal hyperalgesia in LPS treated mice

TREATMENT	HOT PLATE	TAIL IMMERSSION			
		HOT WATER	COLD WATER		
Normal control	9.02 ± 0.96	5.66 ± 0.34	6.35 ± 0.35		
LPS alone	$3.22\pm0.37^{\texttt{***}}$	$2.30\pm0.19^{\textit{\tiny HHH}}$	$2.49\pm0.20^{\mathrm{xmm}}$		
HAEMP (200 mg/kg)	5.96 ± 0.73	$5.87\pm0.28^{\text{\tiny ***}}$	$6.64 \pm 0.30^{***}$		
HAEMP (400 mg/kg)	4.26 ± 0.65	$4.0 \pm 0.24^{***}$	$4.76 \pm 0.35^{***}$		
Dexamethasone	$8.23 \pm 1.08^{***}$	5.39 ± 0.26 ***	$5.51 \pm 0.36^{***}$		
(1 mg/kg)					

Values are given as mean ± S.E.M. for group of eight animals each. The intergroup variation was measured by Oneway Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's post hoc test. The symbols denote the significance levels: ##p<0.001 v/s Normal control; "p<0.001, when compared with LPS group.







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One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's post hoc test.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Health Care Facilities and Economic Development

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ABSTRACT

Good health is a state of physical and mental wellbeing basic to live a meaningful and productive life. Long healthy life is an essential aspiration of human development and economy also. WHO state 'good health for all' the country should promote health care services, prevent diseases and help people to make their healthy choices. In a society, 'good health for all' ensures economic improvement. Health care is a social determinant which is influenced by societal policies. To achieve good health for people, mainly the poor and the under privileged, the Government of India has focused on improving primary health services and ready to provide more convenience and reasonable to the poor people. Major health outcomes like Life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rate depend on accessible health facilities like hospitals, beds and health trained personnel. Life expectancy in India has increased and IMR declines over the years, in last few decades. This present study aims to analyze the health care facilities in India and its impact on the Economic development.

Keywords: Human health, Health care facilities, Economic development.

INTRODUCTION

Healthcare facilities play a crucial role in economic development by contributing to both the direct and indirect growth of a region or country. Such as hospitals, clinics, and nursing homes, require a significant workforce to provide medical services. The presence of these facilities leads to the creation of jobs for healthcare professionals, support staff, administrators, and other related services. This employment generates income and contributes to local economic growth. The availability and quality of healthcare facilities in an area can influence the decision of skilled professionals to live and work there. Communities with well-developed healthcare systems tend to attract and retain





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a skilled workforce, including doctors, nurses, researchers, and technicians. This, in turn, supports economic development by fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and productivity. High-quality healthcare facilities can attract patients from other regions or countries, leading to the growth of medical tourism. When individuals travel to access specialized medical treatments, they bring revenue to the local economy by spending on accommodation, transportation, dining, and other services. Medical tourism can create a niche market and boost economic activities in the healthcare sector. The establishment and expansion of healthcare facilities often require significant investments in infrastructure development. This includes constructing hospitals, clinics, laboratories, research centers, and supporting infrastructure like roads, utilities, and telecommunications. Such investments not only provide healthcare services but also stimulate construction activities, creating jobs and contributing to the local economy. This present study aims to accessible and affordable to ensure equitable economic development. Universal access to healthcare services promotes social inclusiveness, reduces healthcare disparities, and enables individuals to lead healthier and more productive lives, ultimately benefiting economic development as a whole.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Nguyen Thi Minh Thoa (2013) et.al analyzed the impact of economic growth on health care utilization: a longitudinal study in rural Vietnam .they found that Self-treatment was the most common health care option accounting for about 60% of the total number of healthcare utilization, followed go-to-pharmacies (19%), by private (15%), DH (7%), CHC (6%), and P/CH (3%), non-economic growth group depended significantly at the 5% level on age, education and religion of the heads of households, and on the number of restricted days caused by sickness, the number of sick episodes, the distances from households to the DH, and the total expenditures of household. They concluded that households with EG are better off in comparison with households without EG, in terms of both the healthcare expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure and the utilization of higher quality healthcare services. Efforts for reducing inequalities in health should therefore consider the inequality in income growth over time.

Health care facilities and its importance

India is at the point of an stirring and demanding period in its history. India today enjoys as never before, a sophisticated armory of interventions, technologies and knowledge essential for providing health care to people. Yet the gaps in health outcomes persist to widen. On the face of it, much of the ill health, disease, premature death, and misery we observed on such a large scale are needless, given the availability of effective and affordable interventions for prevention and treatment. Making healthcare affordable and accessible for all its citizens is one of the key focus areas of the country at present. Health infrastructure is an important indicator to understand the health care delivery requirements and signify the investment and precedence accorded to creating the infrastructure in a region.

Objective

 To study the provincial characteristic of distribution of health care facility in Indian States.
 To study the difference in health across India in different areas, like a) Institutional capacity building provision b) Service providers.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is exclusively based on secondary data. For the analysis of health care facilities distribution twenty-nine major states have been studied for interstate comparisons. Institutions are built up for creation of medical trained personals. The state wise numbers of Medical Colleges and MBBS Seats in India for the year 2021-2022 have been taken from website; Beds are collected from the central Bureau of Health Intelligence and the centre for disease dynamics, economics and policy, National health profile 2020.





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The above table shows that the highest medical colleges holding Karnataka, its allotted seats 9345, and followed that Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh having 57 colleges, on the same time Maharashtra is high seats allotted to Uttar Pradesh. Tamil Nadu having 52 medical colleges and its allotted the seats 8000, which is better than Uttar Pradesh. Telengana have 34 medical colleges and followed that Kerala, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh having 31 colleges. Seven states have 2 and below 2 medical colleges. Remaining states have below 30 medical colleges. Above table illustrated majority of hospitals 17,103 having Uttar Pradesh, and followed Karnataka states having 10,684 hospitals, Rajasthan 5644 hospitals, Telengana having 4110 hospitals, Kerala having 3342 hospitals and followed 3034 Bihar, Punjab having 2320 hospitals odisha having 2051 and remains states having below thousand hospitals and Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, very low number of hospitals having like 13 hospitals. Then number of beds, ventilators, ICU Beds having related hospitals facilities.

CONCLUSION

India has achieved a substantial progress in providing health infrastructure and its access to health care services to the mass population. In last two decades, in India, the health care facilities has increased and improved in manifolds. Basic Health Care is required for all and India has achieved it too some extend. However, distribution of health facilities is not proper. Especially Lakshadweep and Chandigarh are under developed compared to rest of India and they need more attention to improve health infrastructure and distribution of health facilities. Economic development has strong feedback to improve infrastructure, more specifically health facilities that certainly improves human health, and later it helps to improve overall human capital.

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S. No	State/Ut	Number of Colleges	Govt. Colleges	Private Colleges	Govt. college seats	Private College Seats	Total No. of seats
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	13	18	2410	2800	5210
2	Assam	8	8	0	1050	0	1050
3	ArunachalPradesh	1	1	0	50	0	50
4	Chandigarh	1	1	0	150	0	150
5	Chhattisgarh	10	7	3	895	450	1345
6	Delhi	10	8	2	1222	200	1422
7	Goa	1	1	0	180	0	180
8	Gujarat	31	18	13	3700	2000	5700
9	Haryana	12	5	7	710	950	1660

Table No: 1 State wise detail of medical colleges and MBBS seats in India for the year 2021-22





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10	HimachalPradesh	8	7	1	770	150	920
11	Jammu and Kashmir	10	9	1	1035	100	1135
12	Jharkhand	8	7	1	630	150	780
13	Karnataka	60	19	41	2900	6445	9345
14	Kerala	31	10	21	1555	2550	4105
15	MadhyaPradesh	23	14	9	2135	1450	3585
16	Maharashtra	57	26	31	4430	4570	9000
17	Manipur	2	2	0	225	0	225
18	Mizoram	1	1	0	100	0	100
19	Odisha	12	8	4	1250	700	1950
20	Puducherry	9	2	7	380	1150	1530
21	Punjab	10	4	6	650	775	1425
22	Rajasthan	24	16	8	2900	1300	4200
23	Sikkim	1	0	1	0	50	50
24	Tamil Nadu	52	26	26	3650	4350	8000
25	Telangana	34	11	23	1790	3450	5240
26	Tripura	2	1	1	125	100	225
27	Uttar Pradesh	57	26	31	3178	4250	7428
28	Uttarakhand	6	4	2	525	300	825
29	West Bengal	26	20	6	3150	850	4000
	Total	558	289	269	43435	39840	83275

Sources: medical College in India - Wikipedia

Table:2 State-wise number of Hospitals and hospital facilities

	Number o	f Hospitals	Number o Be	of Hospital eds	Number of ICU Beds		Number of Ventilators	
State / Uts	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector	Sector
Maharashtra	711	2492	51,446	1,80,293	2572	9015	1286	4507
Andhra Pradesh	258	670	23,138	60,092	1157	3005	578	1502
Tamil Nadu	1217	1222	77,532	77,843	3877	3892	1938	1946
Karnataka	2842	7842	69,721	1,92,388	3486	9619	1743	4810
Uttar Pradesh	4635	12,468	76,260	2,05,142	3813	10,257	1907	5129
Delhi	109	67	24,383	15,072	1219	754	610	377
West Bengal	1566	697	78,566	34,969	3928	1748	1964	874
Bihar	1147	1887	11,664	19,193	583	960	292	480
Telangana	863	3247	20,983	78,936	1049	3947	525	1973
Assam	1226	503	17,142	7036	857	352	429	176
Odisha	1806	695	18,519	7131	926	357	463	178
Gujarat	438	970	20,172	44,690	1009	2234	504	1117





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Rajasthan	2850	2794	47,054	46,122	2353	2306	1176	1153
Kerala	1280	2062	38,004	61,223	1900	2061	950	1531
Haryana	668	1480	11,240	24,901	562	1245	281	623
Madhya Pradesh	465	806	31,106	33,833	1555	1692	778	846
Punjab	682	1638	17,933	43,083	897	2153	418	1007
Jharkhand	355	809	10,784	15,712	539	786	279	393
Chhattisgarh	214	182	9412	1572	471	401	215	200
Jammu & Kashmir	143	14	7291	1603	365	35	182	18
Uttarakhand	460	829	8512	238	426	767	213	383
Goa	43	22	3012	3641	151	79	75	39
Puducherry	14	6	3569	363	178	80	89	40
Tripura	156	8	4429	1875	221	12	111	6
Himachal Pradesh	801	235	12,399	220	620	182	310	91
Manipur	30	8	1427	681	71	18	36	9
Chandigarh	9	4	3756	219	188	94	94	47
Arunachal Pradesh	218	20	2404	3728	120	11	60	6
Nagaland	36	13	1880	673	94	34	47	17
Andaman and Nicobar	30	6	1073	6362	54	11	27	5
Ladakh	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na
Meglaya	157	28	4457	787	223	39	111	20
Dadra Nagar	17	27	859	1334	43	67	21	33
Sikkim	33	8	1560	392	78	20	39	10
Mizoram	90	23	1997	499	100	25	50	12
Lakshadweep	9	4	300	126	13	6	8	3

Source: The central Bureau of Health Intelligence and the centre for disease dynamics, economics and policy, National health profile 2020.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Legitimate, Suspicious and Phishing: the Websites based Cyber Attack in Cloud Data Security

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing comprises an innovative paradigm that has an objective to give quality of services, reliable and customized environments for the users. The major motive of this study is to analyze the various websites which have a possibility for the cyber-attack. Cloud data security has always faced the issue of cyber-attacks like denial of services, man in the middle attack, phishing, credential hijacking and so on. The most important step to control such attacks is to be aware of these attacks and to gain knowledge about how the attacks happen. Here the proposed methodology is Naïve Bayes Classification algorithm. This algorithm is used to classify the URLs in three different categories: legitimate, suspicious, and phishing. The findings of the study consist of a brief explanation of the common cyber-attacks happening in cloud computing.

Keywords: Cloud computing, cloud data security, phishing, Naïve bayes algorithm

INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is one of the innovative widely used concepts in this current era. The services are facilitated through the internet with the provision of a virtual storage which can store a large amount of data. The major feature of cloud computing is that there is no need for any expensive computing infrastructure setup thus the expense of the accessible service is very less. In the past decade, the cloud computing concept of collaboration with business,





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agriculture, banking, education and so on was put forward by many researchers. The cloud storage is widely used by the individual users for the computing process of their data and services due the feature of scalability and availability. Cloud data security not only has advantages but also contains disadvantages or challenges when local computing is transformed to remote computing. This transformation brings out so many security issues for the service providers and the consumers. The trusted third party provides most of the cloud services which in turn leads to new security issues. Therefore, cloud security is an essential component of computer security. Cloud security is defined as the set of technologies, controls and policies which are supportive to the services and the data which is transferred through the applications by using the internet [2].

LITERATURE REVIEW

This is the section where the researcher undergoes too many previous articles to understand the core concept of the proposed methodology and the stated problem. Here are some recent studies which were studied by the researchers as part of the research. The current era of cloud computing is enhancing the emerging digital technologies like artificial intelligence, blockchain, internet of things and so on. Among these digital transformation technologies, cloud computing is demonstrating a noticeable capability to support powerful, cost effective, flexible resources through the internet. Gill et al. (2021) conducted a study to identify the privacy aspects and the security of cloud computing, as a part of that they illustrated a brief explanation on the security challenges and privacy through a case study of smart campus security context. They have also demonstrated the significance of the security threats that will result in helping other researchers to explore more on the security issues and the threats in cloud computing [1].

Similarly, another study was conducted as an overview of cloud computing. That study was conducted for the betterment of the e-learning process. The e-learning platform is an emerging application especially after the COVID-19 pandemic. Students started shifting their way of learning and understanding to the online mode, which made a drastic growth in the field of digital technologies specifically in cloud computing. Cloud computing makes the application work smoothly with a collaboration of data mining techniques within a distributed system. An overview of the present era "cloud computing" is summarized in their research article with some examples of externally designed systems. Additionally, they have summarized the examples of e-learning methodologies and cloud computing [3]. Cloud computing has several applications and uses. A study was conducted on the implementation of cloud computing concept in the virtual online laboratory using the course of operating systems [4].

Research has presented the experience of training Cisco Cyber Ops (cisco cybersecurity operations), with a description of EVE-NG community and Apache Cloud Stack based virtual laboratory at Cisco Networking Academy. The study explains the implementation and the design of the cloud based virtual laboratory [6]. For teaching the operating systems course, a study came up with numerous limitations when they are implemented in the Linux online virtual environments. The course of operating systems contains concepts like security, realism, scalability, relevancy, stability, and availability [7]. Later on, to develop the efficiency, another study came with ant colony optimization technique implantation on cloud computing. Through their research they have achieved [5]. Application providers are drawn to the cloud environment to deploy their apps because of the flexibility of cloud services. Cloud computing's scalability capability enables application providers to continuously supply storage capacity and processing power across cloud computing environment. Services can be more sustainably provided and operating costs can be decreased by consolidating them onto a small number of active servers. Often these modern algorithms concentrate between proactive or reactive auto-scaling strategies. [8].

THE CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing is a novel innovation that allows users to access applications from everywhere, during any time, and in a variety of situations. It is administered by a supplier "cloud provider." Cloud computing employs use of resource provisioning and virtualization techniques to supply customer's access to cloud resources as well as fulfill their requirements. Due to various issues regarding excessive and under-provisioning, the procedure of initiatives





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that support pooled virtualization technology (platform, hardware, and software) creates significant challenges for cloud service providers.

As a result, the research of Shukur et al. 2020 discussed various suggested strategies and scheduling formulas used for allocation of resources in cloud computing via warehouse virtualization [13]. During the COVID-19 crisis, cloud computing made it easier to collaborate, communicate, and access crucial web services. People are currently working from home due to the COVID-19 epidemic, but they must collaborate and communicate online [14]. Due to its capacity to provide flexible, changeable IT architectures, assured Quality of service operating systems and applications, and configurable software applications, cloud computing became a popular issue in the latter part of 2007. With the goal of giving end users dependable, personalized, and Quality of service assured computationally dynamic settings, cloud technology is emerging as a modern computing paradigm [15]. The cloud computing technology is improving and growing day by day with an average rate of 5% per year. According to the latest studies conducted by different researchers it has been found that in 2020 the usage of cloud computing was 65.5%, which drastically produced a growth of 73.5% in the next year that is 2021. And researchers postulate that in the current year 79% of the people are preferring cloud computing technology globally. Additionally, as a foresight they came up stating that by 2025 87.5% of people will be widely using cloud computing technology. They have also theorized that in 2023 the percentage of the cloud service users will be 83%, later on in the year of 2024 there is a chance in the increment of the percentage as 85.5% and finally it might increase to 87.5%. As cloud computing provides the best and secure services, most people will prefer cloud computing to ease their work. A figure is illustrated below to graphically represent the growth of cloud computing technology.

In figure 1, the years are enclosed within the y axis and the percentage is denoted by the x axis. The graph implies the increasing percentage of the usage of cloud computing technology. The graph also contains the foresight of the upcoming years (2023, 2024 and 2025).

THREATS OF CLOUD APPLICATION SECURITY

The main characteristic in the architecture supports numerous provisions of the web-based or the internet-based applications to fetch the resources when needed with better cost. Nevertheless, these provisions consist of several security concerns. The users may have various trust and security needs since the cloud is a multidomain environment. Using SOA (Service Oriented Architecture), the cloud offers the ability to assemble the services in accordance with the needs [8]. The cloud application security can be defined as a policy, controls and process system that secures the data and the application in the cooperative cloud environment [9]. Cloud-based business solutions are commonplace nowadays. As a response, cloud security is increasingly crucial for improving the security posture of businesses. This fact was confirmed by our poll of more than 600 cybersecurity experts, which found that 92% of them are relatively or highly apprehensive regarding cloud security.

Phishing

One of the biggest hazards to smartphone users is a phishing assault. According to a new Detection analysis, mobile phishing attacks are growing 85% annually and could soon pose a significant risk to smartphone subscribers. This social engineering assault poses as a reputable service provider in an effort to get the user's password. The majority of smartphone users use Internet services even outside conventional firewalls. One of the top focuses of this phishing campaign in mobile cloud services is cloud-based documents. Additionally, the majority of smartphone users use their device's cloud storage. In a study they have provided a new authentication strategy to offer unique security to the portable cloud computing in order to protect against this credentials attack in a portable cloud infrastructure [11].

Credentials hijacking

When a bad actor succeeds in taking over one of a company employee's cloud-based credentials, this is known as cloud account hijacking. After getting into the account, fraudsters have access to plenty of private information and could even pretend to be one of your employees to conduct fraud. The process of a cloud account being stolen or taken over by an attacker is known as cloud account hijacking. The use of hijacked username and password to carry





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out malicious or unauthorized activities is known as cloud account hijacking, and it is a prevalent technique in identity fraud operations [16].

Social engineering

The practice of exploiting, persuading, or misleading someone in the goal of taking over the personal computer is known as social engineering. To get unauthorized access, cyber hackers may make use of the smartphone, emails, postal service, or direct communication. A trick called social engineering uses human mistake to get goods, personal information, or connections. These "human hacking" techniques are commonly used in cybercrime to trick unwary individuals into disclosing information, dispersing malware infections, or granting restricted access to networks.

Port scanning

The weak spots or loopholes in a company's network are discovered by hackers using a port scanner attack. Hackers may determine whether a port is open by sending a message to it, which also enables them to find any possible vulnerabilities. To find out which ports are currently open on a network, use a port scan. Port scanning is like door knocking to see whether somebody is home since ports on an operating system are where information is transferred and received.

Virtualization attack

Attacks Using Virtualization One of the major dangers to cloud computing includes virtualization, one of its primary supporting technologies. By exploiting the bottom layer hypervisor in digital realities, the individual can exploit control of installed virtual machines. Security mechanisms that are operating systems and created to function inside a virtualized Technology infrastructure are referred to as virtualized security, also known as security virtualization. This contrasts with conventional hardware-based network security, which would be stable and operates on hardware like conventional switches, routers, and gateways.

MitM attack

Phishing is one of the most widely often used tactics for carrying out cyberattacks and is continually expanding. According to recent statistics, 97% of consumers could not identify a complex phishing attack. Conventional blacklists and regulation filters are no longer able to reduce the rising dangers and complexity of phishing due to including over 1.5 million additional fake websites established each month. Phishing can spread a number of dangerous packages that undermine the integrity of the network [12].

Challenges and Risks of Cloud Computing

Multi-tenancy was achieved via a virtual environment on the cloud. The privacy and security of cloud computing are explicitly threatened by weaknesses in the virtual environment. Online information transfer and cloud services are two further cloud platform components. The network channel and the browser's Application Program Interface (API) both have several security flaws. The non - linear and non-idea is used to divide and share resources in the cloud across several users. The implementation of a security infrastructure that totally protects the services and data is hindered by this idea. The cloud service provider opposes customers' attempts to integrate protection or systems for intrusion detection into the service management layers at the back of the virtual computing infrastructure because of transparency difficulties. Customers may not be aware of the specific security procedures, vulnerabilities, and virus information at this time since they have lost control of their data when it is kept in a remote storage location. By using a private email exploit and removing a rootkit at the kernel level, for instance, an attacker may gain access to cloud data. The general public is also aware of physical level assaults like accessing data stored in the cloud [10].





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METHODOLOGY

The study encloses the proposed methodology as an efficient classification algorithm namely Naïve Bayes Classifier. The tool used to produce the output is the jupyter notebook. Data accuracy and precision are presumptions made by traditional machine learning methods. This presumption, nevertheless, could not always be true due to data uncertainties brought on by assessment mistakes, obsolete data, observations in any statistical setting, and so on. Each information object's image is determined by a random variable when there are uncertainties. The formulae of Naïve bayes are given below:

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{P}(X \mid Y) = \mathsf{P}(Y \mid X) * \mathsf{P}(X) / \mathsf{P}(Y) \\ \mathsf{P}(bi \mid a1, a2, ..., an) = \mathsf{P}(a1, a2, ..., an \mid bi) * \mathsf{P}(bi) / \mathsf{P}(a1, a2, ..., an) \\ \text{Were,} \\ \mathsf{P}(X \mid Y) \text{ denotes the posterior probability} \\ \mathsf{P}(X) \text{ marginal probability} \\ \mathsf{P}(ai) \text{ denotes prior} \\ \mathsf{P}(a1, a2, ..., an \mid bi) \text{ is the conditional probability} \\ \text{As a result, it becomes difficult to directly apply the Bayes Theorem, particularly as the range of factors or features} \\ (n) \text{ rises [17].} \end{array}$

RESULTS

This section contains the results obtained from the proposed methodology. The values range from the values -1 to 1. Where the negative value specifies that the particular URL is suspicious. The dataset contains the data appropriate for the quantitative analysis. In the following graph, the color denotes the number of redirections, the redirection of an URL will also lead to the phishing attack. Whenever the user is redirected to the site there are chances that the page may redirect to an unwanted and unauthorized site. The figure 2 contains the bar graph of the three categories of the URL, the URL is the main factor where the attacks can be expected. According to the current research, the researchers have found the number of suspicious sites are higher than other URLs (Legitimate and Phishing). This means most of the URLs are suspicious, that is, it is a real time risk when operating in such sites. According to the figure, the largest value is obtained by the suspicious category, followed by the legitimate site and then the phishing site.

DISCUSSIONS

Every expert concentrates on a specific security issue and finds a unique solution to it. A single problem may have several security solutions, depending on the research done to address it. It is not practical to use numerous safety measures for a particular problem in practice. Even using and arranging a variety of security measures might be risky. It is safer and simpler to deploy standard and better comprehensive security solutions in the security instruments. In cloud computing, multi-tenancy creates a sharing environment that allows numerous users to share resources. The cloud computing sharing environment might provide fresh security risks. Multi-tenancy security and privacy in the cloud remains one of the most outstanding security issues.

CONCLUSION

Since they have lost control of their data when it is maintained in a remote storage site, customers might not currently be aware of the exact security protocols, vulnerabilities, and virus information. An attacker might access cloud data, for example, by uninstalling a rootkit at the kernel level and utilizing a private email vulnerability. The general public is also aware of attacks on a physical level, such as accessing cloud-based data. The study concludes with the findings that there are more suspicious sites than the legitimate ones. The first and foremost thing to do is





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getting aware of the current cyber attacks so that the organization or an individual can escape from the trap. In future the researchers can take more data on how these attacks are occurring, so that other than taking countermeasures it is better to prevent such cyber-attacks.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Comparison of Radial Nerve Conduction Parameters between Male Elite Badminton Players and Normal Healthy Controls

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to find out the influence of regular and intense practice of badminton on the radial nerve NCV in elite players.2 groups of total 40 asymptomatic male subjects, between 20-40 years age, were created where one group included elite badminton players (n=20), and another included subjects who have not participated in any of the sports activities (n=20). Motor and sensory nerve conduction studies of theradial nerve were conducted for subjects in both groups, including conduction velocities and distal latencies for subjects in both groups. The descriptive statistics was calculated using mean and standard deviation and comparison between both groups was done using 2-way ANOVA test. Distal motor and sensory latencies for radial nerve suggested significant delays in non-badminton players when compared to elite players (p<0.05). Comparison of sensory conduction velocities forradial nerve between dominant and non-dominant side among players showed significant difference (p<0.05).This is suggestive of an influence of regular and intense practice of badminton on radial nerve of elite players when compared to age matched normal subjects.

Keywords: Badminton, conduction, latency, nerve, nerve conduction studies, upper limb.





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INTRODUCTION

A nerve conduction study (NCS) is a test commonly used to evaluate the function, especially the ability of electrical conduction, of the motor and sensory nerves of the humanbody [1]. Nerve conduction studies are an objective, quantitative and reproducible measure of peripheral nerve function and are widely used in diagnosis of neuropathies [2]. The electrophysiologic procedure has become so sensitive that it not only confirms the clinical diagnosis in most patients but also detects an incidental finding in some asymptomatic subjects [3]. Compression neuropathies are being commonest following repetitive force applying during daily activities. There are several factors in compression neuropathies that are related to the nature of external force application the external compression can be applied in several ways including: (a) a low force present for a long time period; (b) an acute focal application of a large external force or (c) repetitive application of brief large forces. The compression may also be associated with some combination of stretching, shearing and/or compressive force application [4]. Peripheral nerves of upper extremity are exposed to acute and chronic mechanical injuries in the athlete because of excessive physiological demands. Various factors such as high repetition of motions, high muscular forces and extreme elbow positions affect the peripheral nervous system with or without signs and symptoms. Injuries about elbow are common in racquet sports and are most often related to overuse [5]. Badminton is an individual non-contact sport requiring jumps, lunges, quick changes in direction and rapid arm movements from a wide variety of postural positions and rapid and repetitive wrist movement [6]. Studies reporting epidemiological data of musculoskeletal injuries in upper extremity of badminton injuries are sparse, but previous studies have shown that these injuries often are severe in character but of relatively low frequency [7,8]. Hence, the present study intends to evaluate the values of nerve conduction parameters such as velocity and distal latency of radial nerve in male elite badminton players and compare them with normal healthy individuals.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this study total 40 male subjects between age group of 20-40 years were included through purposive sampling technique, out of which 20 were elite badminton players and 20 were age matched control subjects. The elite badminton players were recruited from Dakshin Kannada Badminton Association, and were included only if they were training for minimum of 1 hour per day, four days a week. The age matched asymptomatic control individuals were included if they had not participated in any of the sports activities on regular basis. The subjects were excluded if, they had significant history, signs or symptoms of peripheral neuropathy orcompression syndrome of upper extremities. All the participants were right hand dominant in this study. The details and purpose of the study were explained to all the individuals for maximum co-operation and informed written consent was signed by all of them. Neuro Care ™- 2000, manufactured by Bio-Tech ™, India, having facilities of computerized electromyography (EMG) with nerve conduction velocity (NCV) and evoked potential (EP), was used to evaluate nerve conduction parameters (i.e., conduction velocities and distal latencies). Additionally,the ranges of motion using goniometer, muscle strength using manual muscle strength and deep tendon reflexes were checked for each subject. Nerve conduction studies were performed using standard techniques of supramaximal percutaneous stimulation with a constant current stimulator and surface electrode recording on both extremities of each subject.Parameters studied: 1)Latency, 2) Amplitude, 3) Conduction velocity: sensory part and motor part [3,9].

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The data evaluation was than carried out using SPSS 20.0 by IBM and Microsoft Excel for Windows. The descriptive statistics was calculated using mean and standard deviation. Comparison of latencies and conduction velocities of motor as well as sensory components of radial nerve among elite badminton players and age matched control subjects was done using two-way ANOVA. Level of significance was set at p<0.05. As shown in table-1, comparison of baseline characteristic showed significant difference at p<0.05 for age in badminton players and control normal





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subjects. Other characteristics such as weight, height and BMI showed no significant difference.Table-2 shows the comparison of baseline nerve conduction characteristics by comparing means and standard deviations, and at p<0.05 level of significance there is no significant difference between these baseline values.Table-3 is showing the comparison of differences between both groups using two-way ANOVA. Significant differences can be seen in motor and sensory latencies; SNCVs also showed statistically significant differences but MNCVs showed no significance at p<0.05. There was no significant difference seen in dominant and non-dominant extremity of players and control subjects in radial nerve except MNCV (p<0.05).

DISCUSSION

Badminton is an individual non-contact sport requiring jumps, lunges, quick changes in direction and rapid arm movements from a wide variety of postural positions and rapid and repetitive wrist movement [6]. Repetitive stress on dominant extremity of players is responsible for physiological and pathological changes. Also, many neurological injuries remain subclinical and are not identified before damage is irreversible. Many of the asymptomatic players with abnormal nerve conduction tests may have pre-symptomatic or asymptomatic neuropathy like subclinical entrapment nerve neuropathy [5]. Hence, detecting underlying nerve pathology in asymptomatic badminton players will help to prevent further deterioration and early intervention. From our results we can infer that there is a delay in sensory and motor conduction and reduction of sensory conduction velocities for radial nerve in badminton players when compared with control age matched individuals.

Interestingly, we also found that there is a reduced motor conduction velocity of radial nerve in dominant arm of the players when compared to the non-dominant. The possible explanation for this difference was stated by Rath et al (1995) who defined the anatomy of the deep branch of the radial nerve and indicated that it is most affected during its passage through the supinator muscle because of the marked fibrous thickening of the perineurium and the interstitial connective tissue. They found that the nerve is also closely related to the radial head around which it winds in supination and extension [10]. Safran (1995) indicated that radial nerve entrapment is aggravated by active supination and passive pronation as well as by resisted extension of the long finger while the elbow is extended depending on the site of entrapment [11]. In a study done by Colak T et. al. (2004) on nerve conduction velocity of upper extremities in tennis players found that the sensory and motor conduction velocities of the radial nerve and the sensory conduction velocity of the ulnar nerve were significantly delayed in the dominant arms of tennis players compared with their non-dominant arm and normal subjects and this result is consistent with our results [5].

As this study was conducted only on elite male badminton players between age of 20-40 years, we cannot generalize the results for the whole athletic population and sample size was less when two group comparisons were made. Further study should be done using a larger sample size and in different age group and a longitudinal study can be done to find out clinical signs and symptoms in badminton players in later life who were initially asymptomatic with altered NCS. As a conclusion, it can be stated that there is an influence of regular and intense practice of badminton on the upper extremity nerves function of elite players when compared to age matched normal subjects. Also, asymptomatic elite badminton players have underlying subclinical pathology in dominant upper extremity nerves which affects nerve conduction functions. Findings of the studycan be useful in planning a preventive conditioning program, for rehabilitation of patient and for modification strategies to optimize biomechanics scientifically and to imply neuro-dynamics based rehabilitation.

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DECLARATION OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The author report there are no competing interests to declare.

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	Control G	Group (n=20)	Elite Pla	yers (n=20)	т	Sig.
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	I	
Age (years)	24.60	0.70	23.20	1.03	3.55	*0.002
Weight(kg)	60.80	6.90	66.70	5.70	-2.086	0.051
Height (cm)	170.30	4.72	171.40	6.55	-0.431	0.672
BMI(Kg/m²)	20.87	1.74	22.80	2.77	-1.865	0.079
Note: *2-tailed t-test was done with level of significance set at $n < 0.05$						

Table1: Comparison of baseline characteristics of subjects (n=40)

Note: ^2-tailed t-test was done with level of significance set at p<0.05

Table 2: Comparison of baseline nerve conduction parameters of subjects (n=40)

Daramatara	Norma	l (n=20)	Players (n=20)		
Farameters	Dominant	Non-dominant	Dominant	Non-dominant	
ML (ms)	2.475 (0.259)	2.475 (0.259)	2.475 (0.259)	3.077 (0.481)	
MNCV (m/s)	57.670 (4.353)	58.666 (6.032)	56.449 (4.650)	57.136 (4.201)	
SL (ms)	2.176 (0.223)	2.163 (0.330)	2.336 (0.268)	2.405 (0.237)	
SNCV (m/s)	52.583 (5.455)	52.510 (5.359)	45.945 (5.682)	44.461 (4.950)	





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Table 3: Comparison of differences between two groups using 2-way ANOVA(n=40)

	Group			Dominance		
Parameters	Sum of Squares	F	Sig.	Sum of Squares	F	Sig.
ML (ms)	2.663	14.625	*0.001	0.734	4.034	0.052
MNCV (m/s)	42.808	2.195	0.147	128.236	6.577	*0.015
SL (ms)	1.086	17.182	*<0.001	0.011	0.167	0.685
SNCV (m/s)	391.751	23.016	*<0.001	14.52	0.853	0.362





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Host Detection Approach using Optimization and Boosting Classifier in Cloud Computing

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ABSTRACT

Because of its scalable and dynamic features, cloud computing has gotten a lot of attention from the research community and IT management. Cloud computing allows businesses to outsource their IT infrastructure by providing on-demand access to a shared pool of computing resources. Cloud providers are constructing data centres to meet the ever-increasing demands of cloud consumers. As a result, these cloud data centres use a lot of energy and have the potential to squander a lot of it. Consolidation of Virtual Machines (VMs) aids in resource optimization and, as a result, lowers energy consumption in a cloud data centre. When it comes to VM consolidation, VM placement is crucial. Cloud computing is a new paradigm for provisioning virtual resources on a pay-as-you-go basis. When users' work needs are received, they are mapped to virtual resources operating on datacenter hosts. It is necessary to detect overloaded hosts in order to achieve workload consolidation. Overloaded host detection is carried out for workload balancing, creating a list of overloaded hosts that will be useful when placing VMs (by not putting a VM on an already overloaded host) to avoid Service Level Agreement (SLA) violations, and when checking the underloaded host, the overloaded hosts are omitted to save computational cost. An optimization-based Host Detection methodology is proposed in this research study to analyse the host based on CPU, Bandwidth, and RAM utilizations in order to find overloaded and underloaded hosts.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Virtual Machine, Host Detection, Overload, Underload, Energy Consumption, Service Level Agreement.





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INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is a novel computing model that allows users to rent resources over the Internet on a pay-as-yougo basis. As a result, service providers who do not want to invest in infrastructure could just rent resources from infrastructure providers and pay for what they use. Aside from its enormous economic impact, cloud technology today has a strong chance of becoming a cornerstone of a new generation of sustainable and energy-efficient ICT [1] [2]. Virtualization technology in cloud data centres, on the other hand, plays an important role in reducing energy consumption by allowing for the use of fewer physical servers with much higher per-server utilization, but it also introduces new management challenges because a large pool of virtual machines must be provisioned and managed [3]. In reality, in a cloud computing context, energy efficient resource management means assigning dynamically physical resources to virtual machines in a way that reduces data centre energy usage while maintaining SLA-based service quality. As a result, researchers in this discipline have been working to develop an efficient and optimal management system that can meet these requirements. A management system that uses dynamic VM consolidation as a dynamic control process to optimize energy efficiency in a cloud data centre [4] [5]. The challenge of dynamic VM consolidation can be divided into four sub-problems in general. (1) determining when a host is overloaded (host overloading detection), in which case live migration is required to migrate one or more VMs from the overloaded host; (2) determining when a host is under-loaded (host under-loading detection), in which case the host is ready to go to sleep mode, in which case all VMs must migrate from it. (3) deciding which VMs must be chosen to migrate from an overburdened host (VM selection) and (4) determining which hosts must be chosen to host migrated VMs (VM placement).

RELATED WORKS

Mc Donnell, Nicola, EndaHowley, and Jim Duggan [6] Gossip Contracts (GC), a new multi-agent framework for developing decentralised co-operation techniques, was proposed. The Gossip and Contract Net protocols influenced GC. The authors suggested a GC-based Dynamic Virtual Machine Consolidation (DVMC) technique and compared it to two popular strategies: Sercon, which is a centralised method, and eco Cloud, which is a distributed technique, using GC. Yadav, Rahul, et al [7] suggested adaptive heuristic techniques for overloaded host identification and VM selection from overloaded hosts, including least medial square regression and minimal utilisation prediction. These heuristic techniques, the proposed VM selection technique takes into account the types of applications running and their CPU use at various time intervals across the VMs.

Ding, Weichao, et al [8] The framework proposed consists of four stages: (1) host overload detection based on residual available computing capacity; (2) selection of appropriate VMs for migration from overloaded hosts based on minimum data transfer; (3) host underload detection based on multi-criteria Z-score approach; and (4) allocating the VMs selected for migration from overloaded and underloaded hosts based on a multi-criteria Z-score approach.

Xiao, Hui, Zhigang Hu, and Keqin Li [9] based on multiple thresholds and an Ant Colony System (ACS), developed a new multi-objective VM consolidation strategy. The suggested methodology uses two CPU usage criteria to determine the host load status; VM consolidation occurs when the host is overburdened or underloaded. During consolidation, the technique uses ACS to choose migrating VMs and destination hosts at the same time, with different selection strategies depending on the host load status. Aslam, AnjumMohd, and Mala Kalra [10] proposed an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) based VM selection method. It trains a feed forward neural network to select a VM from an overloaded host using a back propagation learning approach. As a result, it improves the performance of the selection method and optimises the problem of VM selection by learning training dataset. Hsieh, Sun-Yuan, et al [11] Through host overload detection (UP-POD) and host underload detection (UP-PUD), the proposed VM consolidation methodology evaluates current and future resource use. A Gray-Markov-based model is used to properly anticipate future resource use.





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Li, Lianpeng, et al [12] provided a Host Overloading/Underloading Detection algorithm and a novel VM placement method for SLA aware and energy-efficient consolidation of virtual machines in cloud data centres, both based on the suggested Robust Simple Linear Regression prediction model. The proposed approaches, unlike native linear regression, revise the prediction and squint towards over-prediction by including the mistake in the forecast. Li, Zhihua, et al [13] In order to establish the best mapping between VMs and PMs in the search space, a combined optimization model for VM placement was designed. An enhanced heuristic evolutionary algorithm is used to solve the optimization model, ensuring the globally optimal results, namely the best VM placement scheme. The Energy Efficient- Quality Aware Virtual Machine Consolidation (EQ-VMC) technique presented by the authors combines sub-algorithms for host overloading detection, VM selection, and under-loaded host detection for VM consolidation. Moghaddam, SeyedhamidMashhadi, et al [14] Different fine-tuned Machine Learning (ML) prediction models for specific VMs were constructed to anticipate the ideal timing to start host migrations. When selecting VMs to migrate in the second step, lexicographically evaluate migration time and host CPU use. Finally, to pick a destination host for the VMs being migrated, a novel approach based on the Best Fit Decreasing (BFD) algorithm was devised.

OPTIMIZED GRADIENT BOOSTING MACHINE CLASSIFIER BASED HOST DETECTION METHOD Artificial Bee Colony Optimization

The artificial bee colony algorithm is a population-based optimization method based on bee intelligence, which is divided into two types: foraging and reproduction (mating) behaviour [15]. Artificial bees scour the search space for viable ideas in a fair amount of time. In the subject of work scheduling, foraging behaviour is the most commonly utilised method. The employed bees are responsible for allocating tasks on a resource and sharing their information about food sources with onlooker bees; onlooker bees are responsible for calculating the fitness in order to use it for further management of the entire assignment process; scout bees look for new search sites [16]. All bees go through a ruthless selection process. If the new amount of nectar is more than the old, the bees remember the new position; otherwise, they remember the old one. When the maximum cycle number is reached, the process usually finishes.

Gradient Boosting Decision Tree (GBDT)

Gradient boosting is a powerful ensemblemachine learning technique for classification and regression problems, which produces a classificationor regression model by combining a series of weak prediction models, typically decision trees. GBDTalgorithm extends and enhances the classification and regression tree model according to gradientboosting. Unlike random forest algorithm, learning procedure in GBDT consecutively fits new modelsto generate a more accurate estimation of the response variables. GBDT algorithm iterativelyconstructs decision trees. In each iteration, a decision tree is trained from the residuals of the previoustree. Finally, accumulation of classified results of all trees provides the output. Suppose that there are N training samples $\{x_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^N$, where x_i is a sample and y_i denotes the label of sample x_i . Let F(x) be a linear combination of individual decision trees, and L(y, F(x)) be a loss function. For any sample x_i , $F(x_i)$ is the classification (the i-th decision tree) of x_i , and $L(y_i, F(x_i))$ is the loss between $F(x_i)$ and y_i . The goal of GBDT is to learn an optimal model F(x) such that $\sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, F(x_i))$ is minimized for a specified loss function L(y, F(x)).

To do that, the GBDT algorithm first builds an initial decision tree $F_0(x)$, then iteratively constructs m new trees. In each iteration, a new tree h(x) is added to reduce the residuals, which are obtained by the given loss function L(y, F(x)). Therefore, the optimal model $F^*(x)$ of GBDT can be calculated as follows:

$$F^{*}(x) = F_{0}(x) + v^{*} \sum_{t=1}^{m} \rho_{t} * h_{t}(x)$$

Where m is the number of iterations; $v\{0 < v < 1\}$ represents the shrinkage parameter that controls the learning rate of GBDT; $h_t(x)$ denotes the tree trained in the t-th iteration and ρ_t is the weight of $h_t(x)$. The negative gradients that represent the difference between real value and predicted value in the following equation:

$$y_i' = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, F(x_i))}{\partial F(x_i)}\right] F(x) = F_{t-1}(x)$$



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In GBDT, the loss function is applied to obtain residuals at each iteration. Next, a new tree is trained according to the negative gradient by build a new decision tree $h_t(x)$ according to the following:

$$\{[x_{i}, y_{i}^{'}]\}_{i=1}^{n}$$

The weight of this tree is determined and the identification model is updated by the following equations:

$$_{t} = \arg \min_{p} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(y_{i}, F_{t-1}(x) + p^{*}h_{t}(x))$$

$$F_{*}(x) = F_{*-1}(x) + v^{*}o_{*} * h_{*}(x)$$

In the GBDT algorithm, the 0-1 loss function is adopted and it is defined as follows:

ρ

$$L(y, F(x)) = \begin{cases} 1, y \neq F(x) \\ 0, y = F(x) \end{cases}$$

The input variables are seldom of equal relevance for the prediction performance, and usually only some of them have substantial influence on the model output.

Proposed Optimized Gradient Boosting Classifier (OGBC) based Host Detection Method

Gradient Boosting Decision Tree is used in this proposed Host Detection method. VM placement plays an important part in the consolidation of the VMs. Upon receiving users' job requirement, it is mapped onto virtual resources running on hosts in datacenter. To achieve workload consolidation, it is required to detect the overloaded hosts. Overloaded host detection is carried out for balancing workload, creating a list of overloaded hosts which will be useful while placing VMs(by not putting a VM on already overloaded host) to reduce Service Level Agreement(SLA) violation and while checking the under loaded host, the overloaded hosts are omitted to reduce computational cost. In this contribution, an optimization-based Host Detection technique is proposed to analyze the host based on the CPU, Bandwidth and RAM utilizations for detecting the overloaded and under loaded host. Artificial Bee Colony Optimization algorithm is used to update the negative gradients of the Gradient Boosting Decision Tree (GBDT) for classification of Host and it uses the power, CPU and Memory threshold for under loading and overloading host. In this proposed Optimization based Host Detection technique, a direction of the negative gradient in the GBDT is updated with respect to potential time, whenever the utilization of the power, CPU, Memory of the Hosts are greater than the prescribed threshold, then that tree will send to the overloaded state. If the utilization of the Power, CPU, and memory are less than the prescribed threshold then the hosts are under loaded. If it is equal, the host is normal for processing. To calculate the thresholds, then the Energy Consumed of the nodes during the particular time. So, the total energy consumption is the summation of each node energy consumed with the total number of nodes.

Input: Number of VMs and Hosts

Output: Host Classification (Underload or Overload)

Step 1: Calculation of host CPU and memory usage based on the number of VMs on the node and the number of jobs allocated to the VMs.

Step 2: The Hosts' power calculations are based on CPU and memory use. With a minimum and maximum power usage, the power consumption is normalized using the ABC technique.

Step 3: The power consumption of the node during the units of time divided by the energy consumption of the given host.

Step 4: Establishment of an Artificial Bee Colony Optimization for host categorization.

Step 4.1: Create a population of solutions that are generated at random by scout bees.

Step 4.2: Using the default function, assess the current population.

Step 4.3: Begin training the Gradient Boosting Decision Tree (GBDT) model, CART is

preferred as a simple classifier with objective and loss function as softmax.

Step 4.4: The food position in the total population is randomly distributed during the

training phase, as the fitness is randomly divided among decision trees.

Step 4.5: Evaluate the population's fitness function.

Step 4.6: Calculate the new solution using the onlooker bees, and assess the new source's suitability.

Step 4.7: Begin the ruthless selection process.





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Step 4.8: Calculate the solution's probability value and normalize it into the interval.

Step 4.9: Onlooker bees use probability to come up with fresh solutions.

Step 4.10: Determine the new fitness level.

Step 4.11: Re-use the greedy selection method.

Step 4.12: If the probability of a solution is not approved, the scout bee will forsake thefood source. The generator generates a new random value.

Step 4.13: Based on fitness, save the best solution and delete the prior number.

Step 5: Update the gradient direction by fitting the new decision model using ABC's ideal best solution. *Step 6:* Develop a GBT model of regression tree which is used to classify hosts.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Simulation Setup

The data-center used in this work is considered which is also included in Cloud Sim 3.0.3. The data-center has 800 hosts from two server models (400 hosts from each server type) and four types of VMs. The CPU capacity of the VM instances is given in millions of instructions per second (MIPS). The following tables gives the two types of host characteristic and the VM types used in this experiment. The Energy Consumption (kWh), SLA violations are considered as the performance metrics. The performance of the proposed OGBC based host detection is analyzed with existing host detection techniques like Artificial Bee Colony (ABC), Local Regression (LR), Median Absolute Deviation (MAD) using the evaluation metrics like Energy Consumption (kWh) and Service Level Agreement (SLA) Violations (in %) with varying number of number of hosts and number of Virtual Machines (VMs).

Result obtained at Number of VMs = 100 and Number of Hosts = 400

Table 3 depicts the energy consumption (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABCat number of hosts=400 and number of VMs = 100. Figure 2 depicts the graphical representation of the energy consumption (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABCat number of hosts=400 and number of VMs = 100. From the table 3 and figure 2, it is shown that the proposed OGBC consumes less energy when it is compared with the existing host detection techniques.

Table 4 depicts the Service Level Agreement (SLA) Violations (in %) of the Proposed OGBCMethod, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=400 and number of VMs = 100. Figure 3 gives the graphical representation of the SLA Violation (in %) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=400 and number of VMs = 100. From the table 4 and figure 3, it is clear that the proposed OGBC based detection method reduced the SLA violation when it is compared with existing techniques.

Result obtained at Number of VMs = 200 and Number of Hosts = 400

Table 5 depicts the energy consumption (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABCat number of hosts=400 and number of VMs = 200. Figure 4 depicts the graphical representation of the energy consumption (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABCat number of hosts=400 and number of VMs = 200. From the table 5 and figure 4, it is shown that the proposed OGBC consumes less energy when it is compared with the existing host detection techniques.

Table 6 depicts the Service Level Agreement (SLA) Violations (in %) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=400 and number of VMs = 200. Figure 5 gives the graphical representation of the SLA Violation (in %) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=400 and number of VMs = 200. From the table 6 and figure 5, it is clear that the proposed OGBC based detection method reduced the SLA violation when it is compared with existing techniques.





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Result obtained at Number of VMs = 100 and Number of Hosts = 800

Table 7 depicts the energy consumption (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABCat number of hosts=800 and number of VMs = 100. Figure 6 depicts the graphical representation of the energy consumption (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=800 and number of VMs = 100. From the table 7 and figure 6, it is shown that the proposed OGBC consumes less energy when it is compared with the existing host detection techniques.

Table 8 depicts the Service Level Agreement (SLA) Violations (in %) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=800 and number of VMs = 100. Figure 7 gives the graphical representation of the SLA Violation (in %) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=800 and number of VMs = 100. From the table 8 and figure 7, it is clear that the proposed OGBC based detection method reduced the SLA violation when it is compared with existing techniques.

Result obtained at Number of VMs = 200 and Number of Hosts = 800

Table 9 depicts the energy consumption (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABCat number of hosts=800 and number of VMs = 200. Figure 8 depicts the graphical representation of the energy consumption (in kWh) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABCat number of hosts=800 and number of VMs = 200. From the table 9 and figure 8, it is shown that the proposed OGBC consumes less energy when it is compared with the existing host detection techniques.

Table 10 depicts the Service Level Agreement (SLA) Violations (in %) of the Proposed OGBC Method, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=800 and number of VMs = 200. Figure 10 gives the graphical representation of the SLA Violation (in %) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=800 and number of VMs = 200. From the table 10 and figure 10, it is clear that the proposed OGBC based detection method reduced the SLA violation when it is compared with existing techniques.

CONCLUSION

Cloud computing data centres are rapidly expanding to accommodate the enormous demand for high-performance computing (HPC), storage, and networking resources in corporate and scientific applications. Virtual machine (VM) consolidation entails moving virtual machines (VMs) to fewer physical servers in real time, allowing more servers to be turned off or operated in low-power mode, reducing energy consumption, operating costs, and CO2 emissions. The Artificial Bee Colony Optimization approach was used in this study to improve the weak classifiers of GBDT for host classification. By multiplying the number of VMs and hosts, ABC calculated the memory, CPU, power threshold, and energy usage. Based on the findings, it is obvious that the proposed Optimized Gradient Boosting Classifier based Host identification methodology used less energy and reduced SLA violations as the number of hosts and virtual machines increased. The proposed method is compared to other optimization approaches such as ABC, Local Regression, and Median Absolute Deviation.

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Туре	Number	Storage	Number	RAM	Bandwidth	MIPS
HP ProLiant ML 110G4	400	1GB	2	4096	1GB	1860
HP ProLiant ML 110G4	400	1GB	2	4096	1GB	2660

Table 1. Host Characteristic used in this research work

Table 2: Characteristic of VM types

Type of VM	Number of Cores	RAM	MIPS	Storage
VM1	1	613	500	2.5
VM2	1	1740	1000	2.5
VM3	1	1740	2000	2.5
VM4	1	2500	2500	2.5





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Table 3. Energy consumption (kWh) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=400 and number of VMs = 100

Number of Tasks	Energy Consumption (kWh) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	8.52	12.13	15.8	16.5
200	10.44	14.65	18.92	19.61
300	12.42	16.64	19.71	21.01
400	13.86	17.22	21.32	22.35
500	14.23	19.53	22.48	23.47
600	15.78	20.27	23.39	24.67
700	17.34	21.69	25.31	26.88
800	18.91	22.59	26.78	27.53
900	13.67	23.28	27.17	28.62

Table 4. SLA Violation (in %) of the Proposed OGBC based Method, LR, MAD, ABC, at number of hosts=400 and number of VMs = 100

Number of Tasks	SLA Violations (in %) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	0.156	0.974	1.193	1.767
200	0.296	1.214	2.282	2.634
300	0.547	2.842	3.254	3.847
400	0.923	3.384	4.214	5.169
500	1.491	5.537	5.743	6.710
600	1.743	6.153	7.425	7.849
700	2.598	7.526	8.362	8.879
800	2.735	8.564	9.421	10.239
900	3.189	10.154	11.868	11.514

Table 5. Energy consumption (kWh) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=400 and number of VMs = 200

Number of Tasks	Energy Consumption (kWh) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	9.36	13.32	16.09	17.40
200	11.53	15.64	19.28	20.17
300	13.35	17.57	20.28	22.19
400	14.79	18.31	22.34	23.62
500	15.43	20.46	23.75	24.85
600	16.96	21.63	24.82	25.75
700	18.42	22.87	26.24	27.79
800	19.28	23.86	27.96	28.44
900	20.65	24.93	28.82	29.27





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Table 6. SLA Violation (in %) of the Proposed OGBC based Method, LR, MAD, ABC, at number of hosts=400 and number of VMs = 200

Number of Tasks	SLA Violations (in %) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	0.267	1.085	1.282	1.879
200	0.385	1.325	2.393	2.725
300	0.658	2.933	3.531	3.759
400	1.814	3.854	5.423	5.682
500	2.285	5.846	6.852	7.921
600	3.256	6.264	8.534	8.975
700	4.487	8.615	9.641	9.988
800	4.764	9.542	10.532	11.318
900	5.297	11.243	13.954	14.154

Table 1. Energy consumption (kWh) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=800 and number of VMs = 100

Number of Tasks	Energy Consumption (kWh) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	10.45	14.43	17.21	18.31
200	11.94	16.63	20.37	21.26
300	12.46	18.63	21.37	23.28
400	13.88	19.42	23.43	24.51
500	15.92	21.54	24.86	25.94
600	17.15	22.52	25.93	26.84
700	19.51	23.98	27.35	28.87
800	20.37	24.95	28.85	29.56
900	21.54	25.82	29.91	30.36

Table 8. SLA Violation (in %) of the Proposed OGBC based Method, LR, MAD, ABC, at number of hosts=800 and number of VMs = 100

Number of Tasks	SLA Violations (in %) by			
Number of Tasks	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	0.561	1.498	2.913	2.767
200	0.962	2.421	3.822	3.945
300	1.457	3.284	4.524	4.748
400	2.338	4.854	5.524	5.872
500	3.149	6.753	7.852	8.821
600	4.347	7.326	8.516	9.758
700	5.687	9.415	10.451	11.768
800	6.644	10.453	11.511	12.448
900	6.972	11.263	13.959	13.623





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Table 9. Energy consumption (kWh) of the Proposed OGBC, LR, MAD, ABC at number of hosts=800 and number of VMs = 200

Number of Tasks	Energy Consumption (kWh) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	11.45	15.41	17.18	18.32
200	12.64	18.75	20.39	21.28
300	14.46	19.68	21.39	23.28
400	15.68	20.42	23.43	24.26
500	16.55	21.56	24.58	25.58
600	17.69	22.74	25.73	26.66
700	18.53	23.78	27.42	28.94
800	19.82	24.68	28.69	29.55
900	21.76	25.82	29.73	29.92

Table 10. SLA Violation (in %) of the Proposed OGBC based Method, LR, MAD, ABC, at number of hosts=800 and number of VMs = 200

Number of Tasks	SLA Violations (in %) by Host detection techniques			
	Proposed OGBC	ABC	LR	MAD
100	0.672	1.851	2.288	2.789
200	1.294	2.434	3.484	2.836
300	2.546	4.812	5.622	5.848
400	3.148	5.943	7.514	7.821
500	3.852	6.657	8.571	9.832
600	4.551	7.354	9.643	10.886
700	5.578	9.724	10.532	11.877
800	6.853	10.651	11.641	12.429
900	7.386	12.351	14.866	15.256







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Hepatoprotective Activity of Whole Plant of Hemigraphis colorata against Paracetamol Induced Liver Toxicity in Wistar albino Rats

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The objective of the present study was to evaluate the hepatoprotective activity of whole plant of *Hemigraphis colorata* against paracetamol-induced liver toxicity in *Wistar albino* rats. Powdered mixture materials were extracted with Ethanol using the Soxhlet apparatus. The dried extracts were subjected to preliminary phytochemical analysis and the extracts were evaluated for acute oral toxicity by OECD guidelines 423. The ethanolic extract at a dose level of 200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg body weight was selected and administered to Albino rats. Hepatotoxicity was induced by Paracetamol (2 mg/kg body weight with CMC). Silymarin (100 mg/kg body weight orally) was used as the Standard. The In-vitro antioxidant activity using DPPH scavenging assay and Nitric oxide free radical assay were estimated. Biochemical parameters like SGOT, SGPT, ALP, HDL, LDL, cholesterol, triglycerides, direct bilirubin, protein, albumin, globulin, and total bilirubin. Biochemical observations were also supplemented with a histopathological examination of the liver section. The preliminary phytochemical examination showed the presence of alkaloids, glycosides, saponins, Flavonoids, Tannins, Amino acids, Tryptophan, quinones, terpenoids, Starch, Vitamin C, Phenols and Carbohydrates. The acute toxicity study results showed that the extracts were found to be safe up to 2000 mg/kg b. wt. The In-vitro antioxidant activity using the DPPH scavenging assay and Nitric oxide free radical assay showed the presence of free radicals





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and antioxidant activity. The extract dose-dependently shows hepatoprotective potential by restoring the elevated biochemical parameters. The same was further confirmed using histopathological studies. The results were comparable to that of the standard drug Silymarin. The results obtained from the study indicate that the whole plant of Hemigraphiscolorata showing hepatoprotective activity. The activity might be due to the presence of the phytoconstituents including Alkaloids, Glycosides, Saponins, Flavonoids, Tannins, amino acids, phenol, Carbohydrates, Terpenoids (squalene) Starch, Vitamin C, Tryptophan and Quinones in the extract. Further studies are required to identify the active principle responsible for hepatoprotective activity.

Keywords: Hepatoprotective; Hemigraphiscolorata; Paracetamol; Silymarin.

INTRODUCTION

Traditional medicine is the knowledge, skills and practices based on the theories, beliefs and experiences indigenous to different cultures, used in the maintenance of health and the prevention, diagnosis, improvement or treatment of physical and mental illness [1]. The therapeutic efficacies of many indigenous plants for various diseases have been described by traditional herbal medicine practitioners. The past decade has seen considerable change in opinion regarding ethnopharmacological therapeutic applications [2]. The presence of various life-sustaining constituents in plants has urged scientists to examine these plants to determine potential medicinal properties. Plants can be effectively used as medications to treat or prevent diseases. Modern medicine offers limited success in providing effective cures and there is a severe need to develop new drugs capable of healing toxic liver damages [3]. A large number of plants and purified natural substances have been screened for liver disorders [4]. Hemigraphis colorata is a tropical perennial herb mainly grown as an ornamental indoor and outdoor plant [5]. The major phytoconstituents present are carbohydrates, alkaloids, phenols, saponins, flavonoids (rutin), terpenoids (squalene), coumarins, carboxylic acid, xanthoproteins, tannins, phenols (gallic acid), steroids, chlorogenate, cinnamic acids, cinnamate and sterol [6]. It has many medicinal uses such as anti-diabetic activity, anti-oxidant/anti-inflammatory/cytotoxicity, antibacterial activity, wound healing activity, anti-ulcerogenic activity and anti-helminthic activity. In this study, we report the hepatoprotective activity of Hemigarphiscolorata against paracetamol-induced liver toxicity to provide the scientific basis for its use in traditional medicine.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant Collection

Hemigraphis colorata the whole plant was collected in December 2020 from Changaramkulam and were authenticated (Specimen No: 005) by Dr. Kishore Kumar, Head of the Department Botany, Farook College, Kozhikode, Kerala, India. The voucher specimen was deposited in the Department of Botany, Farook College for future reference.

Preparation of Crude Extract

The whole part of the authenticated plant was dried under shade and finally pulverised into a coarse powder with the help of a mechanical grinder and subjected to successive solvent extraction with ethanol by continuous hot percolation method using the soxhlet apparatus [7]. The crude samples were subjected to qualitative chemical tests for the detection of various constituents like alkaloids, terpenoids, tannins, glycosides, flavonoids, saponins, amino acids, carbohydrates and phenolic compounds [8].





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EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

In-vitro methods

DPPH Scavenging assay

0.3mM solution of DPPH in 100% ethanol (1ml) was prepared and allowed to stand at room temperature for 2-3 hours.3 ml of the plant extract dissolved in ethanol at different concentrations. Shaken and allowed to stand at room temperature for 30 minutes. Absorbance was measured at 517 nm using a spectrophotometer. The % scavenging activity at different concentrations with ascorbic acid as standard [9].

Percentage inhibition (% I) = (Abs control – Abs sample / Abs control)

Nitric oxide free radical scavenging activity

The method was assessed by the Griess reagent assay with some modifications. The reaction mixture consisted of 2 ml 10mM sodium nitroprusside, 0.5 ml phosphate buffered saline and 0.5 ml of various concentrations of extract/fractions. The mixture was incubated for 150 minutes at 250 C and 0.5 ml of the mixture was mixed with 1 ml of sulfanilic acid reagent (0.33% in 20% glacial acetic acid). It was allowed to stand for 5 minutes followed by an addition of 1ml of 1% naphthylethylenediaminedihydrochloride. The mixture was incubated for 30 minutes and absorbance was measured at 540nm against the corresponding blank. Ascorbic acid was a positive control. The % scavenging was calculated [9].

Scavenging percentage (S %) = [(A control – A sample) / A control] × 100

In-vivo methods

Animals

Wistar albino rats (150-200g) of either sex were selected for the study and maintained at a controlled temperature of 25 to 280 C with a 12 hours light/dark cycle and fed a standard diet (Amrut, India) and ad water *ad libitum*. These animals were purchased and maintained in the animal house of DevakiAmma Memorial College of Pharmacy, Chelembra, Malappuram, Kerala, India. The protocols were approved by Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (DAMCOP/IAEC/066).

Acute oral toxicity study

The ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* was subjected to an acute toxicity study as per OECD guidelines (No: 423). The test procedures minimize the number of animals required to estimate acute oral toxicity. A total of 6 female Swiss albino mice were used. The animals were fasted overnight before the acute toxicity studies. The starting dose was selected as 300 and 2000 mg/kg. After oral administration of a single dose of plant extract, animals were observed individually at least once during the first 30 minutes, followed with special attention given during the first 4 hours, periodically for 24 hours and daily thereafter for a total of 14 days [10]-

Paracetamol induced hepatotoxicity

A total of 30 animals were equally divided into 5 groups each containing 6 animals. Extracts were given orally to the animals. Group I served as normal control which received 0.5% Carboxy methyl cellulose (CMC) solution (1 mL/kg) once daily for 14 days. Group II served as negative control which received Paracetamol (2 g/kg) once daily for 14 days. Group IV and Group V received ethanolic extracts of *Hemigraphis colorata* (200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg) once daily for 14 days. All groups except Group I received Paracetamol (2 g/kg) once daily for 14 days. All groups except Group I received Paracetamol (2 g/kg) once daily for 14 days. The liver was dissected for the assessment of liver function parameters. The liver was dissected for the assessment of biochemical parameters [11].





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Preparation of liver samples

At the end of the experiment, after blood collection, the rats were sacrificed and the liver was dissected out, immediately washed with ice-cold saline, cleaned and weighed. Small pieces of liver were cut and transferred into a 10% neutral formalin solution for histological studies.

Estimation of biochemical parameters

Biochemical parameters like serum glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase (SGOT), serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase (SGPT), gamma-glutamyltranspeptidase (GGTP), alkaline phosphatase(ALP) total bilirubin (TB), total protein (TP), glucose, lipid profile (triglycerides, total cholesterol, HDL, LDL, VLDL) were estimated by using commercial kits. ^{12, 13}

Statistical Analysis

The data were expressed as mean \pm standard error of the mean (SEM). For paired comparisons, a student's t-test analysis was performed. Different groups were assessed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), for multiple comparisons followed by Tukey- Kramer test (GraphPad software). The criterion for statistical significance was set at p<0.05, p<0.01 and p<0.001.

RESULTS

In-vitro evaluation

The DPPH assay was used to determine the level of antioxidant activity. The IC50 is defined as the concentration of plant extract that can decrease 50% of the initial absorbance of DPPH solution. The extract exhibited a concentration-dependent DPPH free radical scavenging effect.IC₅₀ of EEHC is 101.1(μ g/mI), comparable with IC₅₀ of ascorbic acid 129.3 (μ g/mI) (Table No.1). The results indicated that *Hemigraphis colorata* consist of a hydrophilic polyphenolic compound that causes the greater reducing power. Nitric oxide is an important chemical mediator generated by endothelial cells, macrophages, neurons etc. and is involved in various physiological processes. Incubation of solutions of sodium nitroprusside in PBS at 25±0°C for 2 hours results in the nitrite production, which is reduced by the tested ethanolic extract of the plant. EEHC showed a concentration-dependent inhibition of NO-induced free radical IC₅₀ -109.6 μ g/mI, compared to ascorbic acid IC₅₀ -124.6 μ g/mI. The ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* showed strong nitric oxide from sodium nitroprusside. The ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* showed strong nitric oxide scavenging activity that of standard ascorbic acid.

In-vivo evaluation

Acute oral toxicity

In the acute oral toxicity test, there was no lethality observed in any group of animals treated with the ethanolic extract of *Hemographis colorata*. There were no differences in body weight, behaviour, or sensory nervous system responses and no other abnormal activities were detected. The ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* was found to be safe up to 2000 mg/kg.

Pharmacological screening

The effect of ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* on various biochemical parameters was shown in Table No. 3.(a) and Fig 3. It was observed that administration of PCM (Negative) to rats significantly increased (p<0.001) the levels of serum transaminases like SGPT, SGOT, GGTP & ALP level when compared to the control group. The increased levels of these enzymes significantly decreased (p<0.001) by the treatment groups' ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphiscolorata* (200 mg/kg & 400 mg/kg) in a dose-dependent manner and were restored near to the normal levels in the Silymarin-treated group when compared to negative group. The effect of ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* on various biochemical parameters was shown in Table No. 3.(b) and Fig 4. It was observed that administration of PCM to rats significantly increased (p<0.001) cholesterol, LDL & triglycerides levels and significantly decreased (p<0.001) HDL levels in the Paracetamol-treated groups when compared with the control





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group. This is due to the damaged hepatic cell causing the leaking of all these parameters into the blood and which can be estimated in serum. Ethanolic extract *Hemigraphis colorata* treated group significantly decreased (p<0.001) the cholesterol, LDL & triglycerides levels as well as maintained the normal level of HDL when compared with the negative group in a dose-dependent manner. While the standard group restored near to the normal levels. The effect of ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* on various biochemical parameters was shown in Table No.3.(c) and Fig 5. It was observed that administration of PCM to rats significantly decreased (p<0.001) total protein, and albumin levels and significantly increased (p<0.001) globulin levels in paracetamol-treated groups when compared with the control. Ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* significantly increased (p<0.001) total protein and albumin levels and significantly decreased (p<0.001) globulin levels when compared with the negative group in a dose-dependent manner. While the standard group restored near to the normal albumin levels and significantly decreased (p<0.001) globulin levels in paracetamol-treated groups when compared with the control. Ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* significantly increased (p<0.001) total protein and albumin levels and significantly decreased (p<0.001) globulin levels when compared with the negative group in a dose-dependent manner. While the standard group restored near to the normal.

The effect of ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* on various biochemical parameters was shown in Table No. 3.(d) and Fig 6. It was observed that administration of PCM to rats significantly increased (p<0.001) Total bilirubin and Direct Bilirubin levels in Paracetamol treated groups when compared with the control. Ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* significantly decreased (p<0.001) Total bilirubin level and Direct bilirubin level when compared with the negative group in a dose-dependent manner. While the standard Silymarin group was restored to normal levels. The effect of ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* on various biochemical parameters was shown in Table No.3.(d) and Fig 7. It was observed that administration of PCM to rats significantly increased (p<0.001) Glucose levels in Paracetamol treated groups when compared with the negative group in a dose-dependent manner. While the standard Silymarin group was restored to normal levels in Paracetamol treated groups when compared with the control. Ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* significantly increased (p<0.001) Glucose levels in Paracetamol treated groups when compared with the control. Ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* significantly decreased (p<0.001) Glucose level when compared with the negative group in a dose-dependent manner. While the standard group restored near to normal levels.

Organ index

The organ index was calculated to assess the hepatoprotective activity of ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* was tabulated as shown in Table No. 4. The organ index of the negative group which was treated with Paracetamol was significantly increased (p<0.001) when compared to the control group. While the ethanolic extract-treated group significantly decreased (p<0.001) when compared with the negative group in a dose-dependent manner. The standard Silymarin maintained a normal organ weight when compared with the negative group. Histopathological examination of liver sections of the normal control group showed normal cellular architecture with sinusoids with intact hepatocytes and normal tissue pattern and density were the characteristic of the control group. The Paracetamol treated group were diffused with severe necrotic changes and vacuolation of hepatocytes. There showed swollen hepatocytes with degenerative nuclei. The standard group of Silymarin has shown moderate changes in tissue architecture with swollen hepatocytes and diffuse mild degenerative changes. The groups that were treated with ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* 200 mg/kg showed severe diffuse necrotic changes. Severe vacuolation of hepatocytes and swollen hepatocytes. While EEHC with 400 mg/kg showed severe diffuse necrotic changes and complete loss of architecture and showed necrosis around the central vein with congestion. The destruction that caused to the hepatic cells made the unbalanced metabolism of hepatic enzymes which might have resulted in abnormal levels of biochemical parameters

DISCUSSION

The liver is the largest organ of great importance involved in vital body processes viz. maintenance of homeostasis, metabolic substances detoxification and disposition of endogenous substances like xenobiotics, drugs, etc., most importantly, the liver is considered to be the centre of metabolic transformation of drugs and other toxins entering from the gastrointestinal tract. Different homeostatic mechanisms get affected, if liver functions are impaired with potentially serious and adverse consequences [14]. Paracetamol is a widely used analgesic and antipyretic drug. It is believed that selective inhibition of the enzyme Cox-3 in the brain and spinal cord explains the effectiveness of Paracetamol in relieving pain and reducing fever. Paracetamol produces hepatic necrosis when ingested in large doses. It is metabolised in the liver primarily to glucuronide and sulphate conjugates. Paracetamol toxicity is due to





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the formation of toxic metabolites when a part of it is metabolised by cytochrome P450. Induction of cytochrome P450 or depletion of glutathione is a prerequisite for paracetamol-induced hepatotoxicity [15]. Therefore the hepatoprotective activity of the EEHC against paracetamol-induced hepatotoxicity may be due to the inhibition of cytochrome P450: stimulation of hepatic regeneration or activation of the functions of reticuloendothelial systems. Thus the hepatoprotective activity of these extracts may be due to their ability to affect the cytochrome P450 mediated functions or stabilisation of the endoplasmic reticulum resulting in hepatic regeneration [16]. From the preliminary phytochemical examination and quantitative estimation of bioactive components in EEHC extract, it was observed that the extract was rich in phytoconstituents and showed the presence of Alkaloids, Flavanoids, Glycosides (Cardiac), Saponins, Flavonoids, Tannin, Protein and amino acids, Sterols, triterpenoids and Carbohydrates. The DPPH assay was used to determine the level of antioxidant activity. In the DPPH assay violet colour, DPPH solution is reduced to a yellow-colored product, diphenylpicrylhydrazine, by the addition of the extract in a concentration-dependent manner. This method has been used extensively to predict antioxidant activities because of the relatively short time required for analysis. Our results revealed that the ethanolic extract of Hemigraphis colorata had a similar free radical scavenging activity when compared with standard ascorbic acid. The extract exhibited a concentration-dependent DPPH free radical scavenging effect. IC₅₀ of EEHC is 101.1 (µg/ml), comparable with IC₅₀ of ascorbic acid 129.3(µg/ml).

The results indicated that Hemigraphis colorata consist of a hydrophilic polyphenolic compound that causes the greater reducing power. Incubation of solutions of sodium nitroprusside in PBS at 25°C for 2 hours results of the nitrite production, which is reduced by the tested ethanolic extract of the plant. EEHC showed a concentrationdependent inhibition of NO-induced free radical IC₅₀ - 109.6 µg/ml, compared to ascorbic acid IC₅₀ - 124.6 µg/ml. The fraction of Hemigraphis colorata effectively reduced the generation of nitric oxide from sodium nitroprusside. The ethanolic extract of Hemigraphiscolorata showed strong nitric oxide scavenging activity that of standard ascorbic acid. The ethanolic extract of Hemigraphiscolorata was subjected to an acute toxicity study as per OECD guidelines (No 423). In acute toxicity, there was no lethality observed in any of the animals after the treatment with the ethanolic extract of Hemigraphiscolorata. In the present study, rats treated with Paracetamol alone developed significant hepatic damage and oxidative stress, Paracetamol is responsible for oxidative damage by enhancing hepatic cell membrane peroxidation by free radical formation. the fall in biochemical parameters like HDL, total protein and albumin by paracetamol was moderately maintained in the treatment group of EEHC and standard silymarin. While enzymes like AST, ALT, ALP, GGTP and cholesterol, LDL, triglycerides, globulin, Total bilirubin, Direct bilirubin and glucose were increased in paracetamol treated group due to hepatic cell injuries, which cause the leaking of cellular enzymes into the bloodstream and thus can be measured in serum. EEHC. Histopathological examination of liver sections of the normal control group showed normal cellular architecture with sinusoids with intact hepatocytes and normal tissue pattern and density were the characteristic of the control group [17] Theparacetamol-treated group were diffused with severe necrotic changes and vacuolation of hepatocytes. There showed swollen hepatocytes with degenerative nuclei. The groups that were treated with ethanolic extract of Hemigraphis colorata whole plant showed signs of reduced / absence of inflammatory cells, and severe diffuse necrotic changes. Severe vacuolation of hepatocytes in 200 mg/kg of EEHC and complete loss of architecture in 400 mg/kg of EEHC. Hence, the hepatoprotective activity of ethanolic extract of Hemigraphis colorata whole plant against paracetamol-induced hepatic toxicity was evaluated.

CONCLUSION

The present study was designed to evaluate the hepatoprotective activity of ethanolic extract of *Hemigraphis colorata* using Paracetamol-induced hepatotoxicity in Wistar albino rats. The results obtained from the present study suggest that the ethanolic extract obtained from *Hemigraphis colorata* showed significant hepatoprotective activity. The activity might be due to the presence of the phytoconstituents including phenols (gallic acid) flavonoids (rutin), glycosides triterpene (squalene), Alkaloids, Glycosides, Saponins, Flavonoids, Tannins, amino acids, Carbohydrates starch, vitamin C, Tryptophan and Quinones in the extract. Our results demonstrated that EEHC possessed





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significant protection against paracetamol-induced hepatotoxicity, which might be associated with its antioxidant properties through scavenging free radicals to ameliorate oxidative stress and inhibit lipid peroxidation. The phytochemical analysis revealed the high content of phenolics and flavonoids in ethanol extract, which might be responsible for its stronger biological activities. These preliminary findings on antioxidant and hepatoprotective activities here reported lend support to the use of EEHC as a hepatoprotective agent. Further studies to identify and characterize the active principle and the mechanism.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

VS and AAVV designed the study, and wrote the manuscript with an interpretation of the results. Asheena carried out the pharmacological study. SSS prepared the manuscript. All the authors read and approved the final version and agreed to publish it.

Disclosure of conflict of interest

All the authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Statement of ethical approval

All applicable International, National and /or Institutional guidelines for the care and use of animals were followed.

Statement of informed consent

Not applicable.

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S No	Concentration	%Inhibition	IC 50				
J. NO.	(µg/ml)	(mean±SD)	(µg/ml)				
		Standard Ascorbic acid					
1	50	17.85±0.43					
2	100	36.01±0.76	120.2				
3	150	52.16±0.80	129.3				
4	200	75.64±0.57					
		EEHC					
1	50	39.96±0.97					
2	100	47.56±0.49	101.0				
3	150	55.76±0.31	101.0				
4	200	62.84±0.44					

Table No.1: Percentage inhibition and IC⁵⁰ values of DPPH scavenging assay

Table No.2: Percentage inhibition and IC₅₀ values of nitric oxide radical scavenging activity.

S. NO.	CONCENTRATION (µG/ML)	%INHIBITION (MEAN±SD)	IC₅₀ (μG/ML)
	S	tandard Ascorbic acid	
1	50	21.85±1.43	
2	100	42.01±0.46	104.6
3	150	57.16±0.57	124.0
4	200	76.86±2.19	
		EEHC	
1	50	39.96±0.97	
2	100	47.56±0.49	100.6
3	150	55.76±0.31	109.0
4	200	62.84±0.44	





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Table No.3.(a): Effect of *Hemigraphis colorata* extracts on biochemical parameters in Paracetamol induced hepatotoxicity in rats.

	PARAMETERS						
GROUP	SGOT	SGPT	ALP	GGTP			
	(IU/L)	(IU/L)	(IU/L)	(IU/L)			
Control	75.45±	68.31±	48.36±	85.51±			
(0.5% CMC)	0.05	0.07	0.060	0.93			
Negative	126.65±	128.23±	82.35±	187.60±			
(PCM 2 g/kg)	0.54**	0.09***	0.08***	0.35***			
Standard							
Silymarin	88.75±	82.36±	52.35±	96.70±			
(100 mg/kg) +	0.54*	0.08***	0.07ns	1.39***			
(PCM 2 g/kg)							
EEHC (200 mg/kg) +	98.33±	87.48±	59.35±	99.50±			
PCM (2 g/kg)	0.50*	0.08***	0.07***	0.93***			
	00.00	05.22	55.25	09.40			
$PCM(2 \alpha/k \alpha)$	90.90±	00.33±	00.30± 1.02***	70.40± 1 07***			
PCIVI (2 9/K9)	0.49	0.04	1.03	1.0/			

Values are expressed as Mean \pm SEM. One way ANOVA comparison between treatment groups with Negative control (Tukey kramer multiple comparison test). The data are considered significant as *** p<0.001, **p<0.01& *p<0.05, non-significant (ns)

Table No. 3.(b):	Effect of	Hemigraphis	colorata	extracts	on	biochemical	parameters	in Paracetamol	induced
hepatotoxicity in	rats.								

	PARAMETERS						
GROUP	Cholesterol	HDL	LDL	Triglycerides			
	(mg/dl)	(mg/dl)	(mg/dL)	(mg/dL)			
Control	69.60±	37.46±	29.54±	58.48±			
(0.5% CMC)	2.23	0.49	0.32	0.96			
Negative	191.44±	20.27±	58.50±	110.10±			
(PCM 2 g/kg)	3.44***	0.93***	0.03***	0.71***			
Standard Silymarin (100 mg/kg) + (PCM 2 g/kg)	77.14± 0.01**	30.80± 0.03***	32.35± 1.50***	62.98± 0.86***			
EEHC (200 mg/kg) + PCM (2 g/kg)	82.45± 0.10***	32.87± 0.31***	38.64± 0.63***	72.10± 0.22***			
EEHC (400 mg/kg) +	79.57±	33.32±	35.63±	65.80±			
PCM (2 g/kg)	0.10***	0.89***	0.32***	0.30***			

Values are expressed as Mean \pm SEM. One way ANOVA comparison between treatment groups with Negative control (Tukey kramer multiple comparison test). The data are considered significant as *** p<0.001, **p<0.01& * p<0.05, non-significant (ns).





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Table No. 3.(c): Effect of *Hemigraphis colorata* extracts on biochemical parameters in Paracetamol induced hepatotoxicity in rats.

	PARAMETERS					
GROUP	Total protein (g/dL)	Albumin (g/dL)	Globulin (g/dL)			
Control (0.5% CMC)	9.35±0.07	3.23±0.10	3.85±0.07			
Negative (PCM 2 g/kg)	5.56±0.10***	0.56±0.08***	3.58±0.09***			
Standard Silymarin (100 mg/kg) + (PCM 2 g/kg)	8.51±0.10***	3.43±0.10***	3.23±0.10***			
EEHC (200 mg/kg) + PCM (2 mg/kg)	6.53±0.10***	2.61±1.13***	2.35±0.07***			
EEHC (400 mg/kg) + PCM (2 g/kg)	8.78±0.10***	3.15±0.11***	2.68±0.08***			

Values are expressed as Mean \pm SEM. One way ANOVA comparison between treatment groups with Negative control (Tukey kramer multiple comparison test). The data are considered significant as *** p<0.001, **p<0.01&* p<0.05, non-significant (ns).

Table No.	3.(d):	Effect	of	Hemigraphis	co lora ta	extracts	on	biochemical	parameters	in	Paracetamol	induced
hepatotoxi	city in	rats.										

	PARAMETERS					
GROUP	Total Bilirubin (mg/dL)	Direct Bilirubin (mg/dL)	Glucose (mg/dL)			
Control (0.5% CMC)	1.46 ±0.05	0.23 ±0.07	80.35±0.05			
Negative (PCM 2 g/kg)	3.38±0.14***	3.84±0.08***	123.65±0.05***			
Standard Silymarin (100 mg/kg) +(PCM 2 g/kg)	1.53±0.07***	0.33±0.07***	85.75±0.07***			
EEHC (200 mg/kg) + PCM (2 g/kg)	1.03±0.11***	0.35±0.06***	99.48±0.13***			
EEHC (400 mg/kg) + PCM (2 g/kg)	1.89±0.10***	0.26±0.01 ***	87.6±0.16***			

Values are expressed as Mean± SEM. One way ANOVA comparison between treatment group with Negative control (Tukey kramer multiple comparison test). The data are considered significant as *** p<0.001, **p<0.01&* p<0.05, non-significant (ns).





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Table No. 4: Effect of varying concentrations of *Hemigraphis colorata* ethanolic extract on the Organ index of Wistar Albino Rats.

S. NO.	ANIMAL GROUP	RELATIVE LIVER WEIGHT (MEAN ±SEM)
1.	CONTROL (0.5% CMC)	2.45±0.18
2.	NEGATIVE CONTROL (PCM 2 g/kg)	6.42±0.64***
3.	STANDARD (PCM (2 g/kg) + SILYMARIN (100 mg/kg)	3.37±1.34***
4.	EEHC (200 mg/kg) + PCM (2 g/kg)	4.87±0.56**
5.	EEHC (400 mg/kg) + PCM (2 g/kg)	3.02±0.36*

Values are expressed as Mean± SEM n=6. One way ANOVA comparison between treatment group with Negative control (Tukey kramer multiple comparison test). The data are considered significant as *** p<0.001 &**p<0.01&*p<0.05, non-significant ns.







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Vol.14 / Issue 81 / Dec / 2023 International Bimonthly (Print) – Open Access ISSN: 0976 - 0997 Asheena Asharaf et al., **BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS** Control Control 4. Negative- Paracetamol Negative(Paracetamol) Standard(Silymarin) Standard-Silyamrin 3. EEHC(200mg/kg)+PCM EEHC (200mg/kg)+PCM EEHC(400mg/kg)+PCM 2 EEHC (400mg/kg)+PCM Total Bilirubin(mg/dL) Direct Bilirubin(mg/dL) Total protein(g/dL) Albumin(g/dL) Globulin(g/dL) Fig.5: Total protein, Albumin, Globulin Variation Fig.6: Total Bilirubin, Glucose Variation Observed in Observed in different group of rats administrated with different group of rats administrated with EEHC EEHC. G L U C O SE (mg/dL) ORGAN INDEX 150 Control Control
 Negative- Paracetamol
 Standard-Silyamrin
 EEHC (200mg/kg)+PCM _ Negative- Paracetamol Standard-Silyamrin EEHC (200mg/kg)+PCM 100 RELATIVE EEHC (400ma/kg)+PCM EEHC (400mg/kg)+PCM EEHC 28 EEHC CEN GROUPS GROUPS Fig. 7: Glucose Variation Observed in different group Fig. 8.Effect of EEHC on the relative weight of organ. of rats administrated with EEHC Fig. 9: Photograph of normal liver Fig. 10: Photograph of liver treated Fig. 11: Photograph of liver with PCM only treated with PCM & Silymarin Fig. 12: Photograph of liver treated with Silymarin & Fig. 13: Photograph of liver treated with PCM & PCM& EEHC 200 mg/kg EEHC 400 mg/kg





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Electronic Laboratory Note Books

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ABSTRACT

In life science laboratories, electronic laboratory notebooks are replacing traditional paper notebooks, including individuals working in business, academia, and hospitals. Although Electronic laboratory notebook have several benefits over paper notebooks, implementing them in a setting where paper is still widely used can be problematic. When used in conjunction with other laboratory information technologies, such as chromatography data systems, scientific data management systems, laboratory information management systems, analytical instrumentation.

Keywords : Electronic laboratory notebooks, ELN , Pharmaceutical R&D , Electronic records, Laboratory management , Electronic signature, software.

INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, paper notebooks have been used by scientists to record their experimental concepts, observations, and research findings. All laboratory activity must include the proper recording of all experiments done. The laboratory notebook is the most significant piece of scientific documentation since it serves as the official record of all observation and measurements made in the lab. A notebook is maintained properly can be a valuable resource for the researcher for many years. Laboratory notebooks can be a veritable resource of experience and information for a scientific institution. The ability to access laboratory notebook data electronically might significantly enhance knowledge management skills, decrease the information waste that is inherent in the paper approach, and boost productivity by reducing job duplication [1]. For routine tests, an electronic laboratory notebook takes over at the right time of testing, at the bench level, automates testing operations, and provides real-time control. Electronic lab notebooks are used to handle manual procedures, procedure execution, instrument data collection, calibration





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verification, calculation, limit verification, inventory verification, and updating. Additionally, computerized laboratory notebooks offer access to test data and electronic documentation. The accuracy of the collected data is safeguarded and compliance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is ensured by these built-in controls to Electronic Laboratory Notebook (ELNs).

The development of ELN changed the traditional practice of conducting experiments and recording the results in physical notebooks. Major industry participants began actively deploying electronic laboratory notebooks between 2002 and 2004 to replacing paper notebooks after realizing their advantages, according to Atrium Research[2]. Paper notebooks are being replaced by paperless laboratory equipment in many labs, but the adoption of the electronic lab notebook is fraught with deployment issues and technical impossibilities[3]. The purpose of ELN is to enhance the laboratory work of scientists. This primarily focuses on increasing execution and experiment documentation quality. The usefulness and Return On Investment (ROI) of using an electronic laboratory notebook in the lab are increased when it is integrated with other electronic-based systems. When designing and analyzing studies, time can be saved while enhancing integrity of data[3]. Various specialized ELN for quality assurance, discovery, biology, process development, and other fields are available. The setup and deployment process will be more effective and efficient if the user requirements are collected by comprehending the pertinent method.

ADVANTAGES

Advantages of ELN are

- Reduced the documentation time by half.
- Actual data entry.
- Decided to decrease time for evaluation and process times.
- Decimation of illegibility problems caused by difficult to read letters and words.
- Ability to share experiments.
- Easy to search data.
- The eradication of issues brought on by misplaced or ruined paper notebooks or forms.
- Lower storage and retrieval expenses for paper[4].

IMPLEMENTATION DIFFICULTIES IN ELECTRONIC LABORATORY NOTEBOOK

- Implementation time: Based on the size of the project, different implementation times may be required.
- ELN implementation is expensive: Based on the quantity of licenses utilized, ELN deployment would cost the companies.
- Method conversion/coding: The method needs to be programmed, and the coders, who are unfamiliar with the workflow of the methods, will receive the user requirements from the subject matter experts.
- Instrument integration: Integration is based on how many instruments need to be integrated and how well the instruments work with each other.
- Lack of flexible custom reporting.
- Utilizing technologies.
- Project administration.
- Requirements for user.
- Functional specifications.
- Design specifications.
- Risk validation.
- ✤ Validation of computer system[4].

SUCCESS FACTORS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ELN

When an electronic laboratory notebook is successfully implemented, scientists may rapidly design and amend test and, much crucially, exchange and repeat test that they or other scientists have already developed. Minimal time will





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be spent on manual data entry as an outcome of the integration of ELN with other applications used in the laboratory for compound registration, chromatographic data, laboratory information management system, scientific data management system, and inventory systems[3]. It can be challenging to create a business case for an electronic lab notebook. Business sponsors see the implementation of electronic laboratory notebooks as an investment meant to improve the effectiveness of standard laboratory procedures and Research and Development (R&D) initiatives. Success is thus determined by return on investment which is the sum of saved as a given time period[5]. The price of setting up systems, method coding, instructing users, integrating instruments, and system maintaining over time are all costs associated with implementing an electronic laboratory notebook. Savings are simple to recognize, but may be more challenging to measure[5]. How successfully an implementation lowers costs while increasing savings and enhancing productivity can be used to determine successful result. In searching of simplified configurations, assistant with important document and scientific workflows, or removal of current systems, and strategies for reduction of total expenses of ownership can help organizations make a business case for an ELN [5].

PAPER NOTEBOOK LIMITATIONS

Paper notebooks are difficult to search through. The text of experiments conducted on paper is not indexed for searching, despite the fact that external databases can link user numbers to notebook numbers. As a result, it is impossible to identify all trials that used a particular target compound or a particular synthesis process [5]. Paper notebooks are problematic when capturing data from the same experiment or when the scientists must be in close proximity to the notebook. This restricts the places and people that collaborate with scientists. Additionally, it makes scientists record data each individually. If it's unclear who signed or witnessed certain entries in an experiment, it can also create problems[6]. Literally pasting and cutting computer printouts has been done by scientists. According to a non-scientific survey, scientists pasted anywhere between 25% and 80% of printouts, depending on the field of study. The notebooks can easily double in size and then quadruple. In addition to being frustrating for the intellectual property workers, it is a headache for archivists. Manually entering information into a paper notebook is inefficient and eats up the professionally trained workforce's productive time. Additionally, because they are sequential in nature, bound lab notebooks are inadequate for documenting automatic and simultaneous operations like parallel synthesis. All of this has led to steadily declining documentation quality, which requires quick attention[1].

MANAGEMENT OF PAPER LABORATORY NOTEBOOK

- There are two different kinds of lab notebooks that can be used: bound notebooks and loose leaves. Bound notebooks are recommended since they have a set order of pages. For capturing a lot of printouts from equipment, loose leaves are helpful.
- Each fresh notebook is given a number before being given to a researcher.
- The owner of the notebook and the date of issue are recorded.
- Every page of the report was observed and signed quickly after the record was created.
- The expert is familiar with the data but is not a prospective inventor in the drug discovery field.
- Scientists who operate in regulated fields have their notebook pages noted, then a reviewer and occasionally a supervisor look through them. The reviewer and approver must be knowledgeable about the issue and, at the very least, be able to assess the study's validity, correctness, and efficacy.
- The notebooks are archived once they are finished. The majority of businesses also produce microfilms for finished notebooks[7].

WHY ELECTRONIC LABORATORY NOTEBOOK

In the history of science, bound notebooks have served as the main repository for records of scientific discovery. Because the majority of the experimental results were manually documented, this procedure was successful. However, practically all areas of pharmaceutical research and development now use advanced instrumentation and automation, paper laboratory note- books became anachronism. There are two types of scientific data, processed data and raw data. The raw data are produced by an instrument, monitored by data collection software, and





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processed by data analysis software in the automated laboratory setting. The processed data is frequently used to illustrate the outcomes of an experiment.

Today, it's typical practice to handwrite the goals and procedures in a paper lab notebook, do the experiment, raw data analyzed by software, print the result, and paste it next to the findings. There are various constraints with this method that reduce scientists' output:

- 1. The paper notebooks cannot easily be evaluated, reanalysis and re-searched.
- 2. Time consuming for cut and paste.
- 3. Standards for paper-based information are challenging to uphold.

Computerized systems of ELN used for retrieving, sharing, storing and creating fully electronic records it meet all legal, regulatory requirements. Electronic laboratory notebook provides the laboratory scientist with "Analyst Diary" capability by serving the goal of regular record keeping. The restrictions of bound notebooks would be removed by managing notebook data electronically[7].

BENEFITS OF ELECTRONIC LABORATORY NOTEBOOK

ELN are more than just straightforward substitutes for paper notebooks; as an added benefit, they should enhance scientific workflow by routing pages for approval or witnessing, an additional benefit versus traditional paper notebooks. Unstructured data must be able to be entered and related in ELN alongside structural data. ELN should be protected and adhere to all applicable rules and laws. Author and witness approver electronic signatures on ELNs should be verified. Last but not least, ELN should offer collaborative workspaces and searchable records a benefit that cannot be done quickly with paper notebooks. Using an ELN to store scientific data has a number of advantages, such as improved record-keeping quality, easier access to research data, better compliance with Industrial pharmacy and regulatory regulation, and operational consistency. Additionally, ELN promote traditional changes for increased open accessing information and data exchange among scientists and improve knowledge management. Therefore, the main advantages of ELN can be divided into four categories: general advantages, advantages for scientists, advantages for witnesses or managers, and advantages for records administration[8].

SCIENTIST BENEFITS OF ELN

When handling the Notebook extra steps are eliminated: When using paper-bound notebooks in a Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) regulated environment scientists must repeatedly go through the same procedural steps. The electronic setting allows for the elimination of these boring processes. There would be no need for actions like getting notebooks or gathering "wet" signatures. The ELN linked acronym database could cut down on the amount of time needed to physically search for definitions, which can directly provide the definition.

Improved Recordkeeping: ELN allows for the avoidance of the bulk of repetitious tasks while still sustaining a compliant workflow. For instance, the "continued from" and "continued to" fields found on paper notebook of every page are not required to be filled out. Additionally, the "cut and paste" activities should be eliminated. Writing the page number of a notebook in attachment and date and signing each page of an experiment in the notebook be dropped. Therefore, it would no longer be necessary to initial and date at the edge of attachments. Even though ELN do away with those procedures, it should be emphasized that ELN can be set up to record extra information (like experimental conditions) that researchers would forget to enter in paper notebooks. A useful strategy that is challenging to implement in a paper-based system, extra data entry requirements can improve data quality while potentially reducing the increased efficiency when conducting the experiment. The efficiency of R&D as a whole would probably improve as a result.

Utilizing Predesigned Templates: In conjunction with paper notebooks, premade templates are frequently used to record repetitive procedures, chemical reactions and frequent reagents and High-Performance Liquid Chromatography dissolving media and mobile phase. Drop-down lists can be used to complete the task electronically in a similar way. In some circumstances, users can occasionally create their own design as needed to suitable to their specific requirements.





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Importing Capabilities: Many ELN have a wide range of features for importing photographs in a different of formats that readily adjustable in size as needed. The importing process is more effective when there are several file import possibilities. Measurements from pH meters and balances, may be automatically logged in the system as equipment readouts[8].

CONCLUSION

Electronic laboratory notebook will ultimately use by all R&D scientist to document all of their work and will do so as their primary application. Scientists will anticipate being able to quickly and effectively retrieve data from ELN. The design of ELN is under a lot of strain since it needs to be open, extendable, scalable, and resilient in the industrial sense. ELNs must also be quick, streamline the user's work process, and be simple to use. Electronic laboratory notebook must be able to handle a wide variety of data in the field of pharmaceutical research and development alone, including chemical structures, chemical processes, experiment protocols, digital pictures, spectra and chromatograms, and sequences.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Clinical Trials during Covid -19 Pandemic: A Regulatory View

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ABSTRACT

A Clinical trial is a very huge process that involves years of time and lots of financial supports. There is no fixed length of time for the testing and approval of drugs. The time span can vary a lot, for example, it might take ten to fifteen years or more than that for the completion of clinical trials till phase 3 before the approving stage. During pandemics there were sudden changes and halts for clinical trials, traditional methods of clinical trials were not working in order to bring changes various countries introduced a new guidance document for the conduct of clinical trials during pandemic. SARS-CoV-2(COVID-19) caused lower respiratory tract infection with Pneumonia, but it was not able to infect the upper airway so human to human spread was less. The study gives a brief scenario of the existing regulations of clinical trials in India, the European Union (EU)and elaborates on challenges it faces during the Pandemic.

Keywords: Clinical trial, Pandemic, SARS-CoV-2, airway, European union(EU) and India.

INTRODUCTION

Clinical trials are essential for any medical research. A clinical trial is a type of research that studies a test or treatment given to people. Clinical trials study show how safe and helpful tests and treatments are. When found to be safe and helpful, they may become tomorrow's standard of care. [1] Clinical trials can study many things, such as:

- New drugs not yet approved,
- New uses of drugs already approved by the drug regulating agency,





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- New ways to give drugs, such as various dosage forms,
- Use of alternative medicines, such as herbs and Nutraceuticals,
- New tests to find and track disease, and
- Drugs or procedures that relieve symptoms. [2]

Clinical experiments are meticulously planned. He/she oversees the trial as the primary investigator. The principle investigator is a scientist who designs, selects, and conducts the clinical trial. A study team's core includes other scientists called investigators. Clinical trials are designed to address scientific issues. This ensures patient safety and reliable trial findings. Clinical trials are research studies designed to improve illness prevention, detection, diagnosis, and treatment. These studies may also reveal which treatments perform best for certain ailments or populations. High-quality data from clinical trials help make healthcare decisions. A clinical trial takes years of planning and funding. The time it takes to test and approve medications is not set in stone. There are several variables that affect the timeline, such as the number of years needed to complete clinical trials and reach phase 3. In Figure 1, numerous factors influence the time it takes for a medicine to be approved. A trial's success depends on the trial's success.[3]

Phases of clinical trials

Clinical trials are carried out in several phases and each one of them incorporates a distinctive purpose and is planned to answer a specific test of questions

Human/Clinical Pharmacology trials (Phase I)

The objective of phase I of trials is to determine the maximum tolerated dose in humans; pharmacodynamic effect, adverse reactions, if any, with their nature and intensity; and pharmacokinetic behaviour of the drug as far as possible. These studies are often carried out in healthy adult volunteers using clinical, physiological and biochemical observations. At least 2 subjects should be used on each dose. Phase I trials are usually carried out by investigators trained in clinical pharmacology and having the necessary facilities to closely observe and monitor the subjects. These may be carried out at one or two centres.

Exploratory trials (Phase II)

In phase II trials a limited number of patients are studied carefully to determine possible therapeutic uses, effective dose range and further evaluation of safety and pharmacokinetics. Normally 10-12 patients should be studied at each dose level. These studies are usually limited to 3-4 centres and carried out by clinicians specialized on the concerned therapeutic areas and having adequate facilities to perform the necessary investigations for efficacy and safety.

Confirmatory trials (Phase III)

The purpose of these trials is to obtain sufficient evidence about the efficacy and safety of the drug in a larger number of patients, generally in comparison with a standard drug and/or a placebo as appropriate. These trials may be carried out by clinicians in the concerned therapeutic areas, having facilities appropriate to the protocol. If the drug is already approved/marketed in other countries, phase III data should generally be obtained on at least 100 patients distributed over 3-4 centres primarily to confirm the efficacy and safety of the drug.

Phase IV

Phase IV studies are normally in the form of post-marketing surveillance, assessment of therapeutic value, treatment strategies used and safety profile and. should use the same scientific and ethical standards as applied in pre-marketing studies.^[4]

Clinical Trial

Clinical trial is a procedure of CR that take after a well-defined protocol that has been judiciously developed to assess a clinical question. Even though people generally subordinate clinical trials with drug trials, in which effectiveness of new medicines or combinations of drugs are verified contrary to a disease, clinical trials shall also utilize to estimate whether interventions like counselling or change in way of life have a consequence on disease development. Clinical



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trials may be carried out on individuals who are facing a disease condition or on healthy humans, this depends on the purpose of research.

Clinical Trial Conduct

Before conducting a clinical trial, comprehensive preparation is essential, which includes broad review of the trial proposed, its procedure and trial goals. It is necessary to obtain an approval from institutional review board(IRB) for every clinical trial before the start of that trial. This is to ensure that the trials are conducted based on the ethics and whether the rights of the participants are protected. Generally, before starting the trial the physicians will examine the participants thoroughly and direct them for their participants throughout the study and sometimes even after the completion of the trial. [5]

Informed Consent (IC)

Informed Consent is the kind of agreement signed by the participants to participate in the trial. It should be obtained only after providing detailed information about the trial and if any question is raised from participants, it should be clarified and also it is necessary to make sure that participants are aware about the risks, benefits and expectations in that trial. Informed Consent should be in local language of the participant and that incorporates the description of rights of the participants, study details, name of the investigators and contact information for participants.

Informed Consent Document

An informed consent document is an essential factor to help the people to make decision whether to participate in clinical trial. A consent document should provide them with the clear explanation on everything they required to know about the trial, incorporating both the benefits and risks as well as that should help them with their decision making. A well-prepared Informed Consent Document(ICD) should be simplified and readable as compared to the protocol. Still, it must incorporate all the essential elements of the study and its potential consequences, like adverse events and ethical standards. A consent document undertaking all these items can be provided by a good medical writer.

Following are the statement of few guidelines regarding this information,

- ICH: Information should be non-technical and understandable to the subjects or the subject's legally acceptable representative and the impartial witness, where applicable.
- NDCT Rules, 2019: Information should be in a language that is non-technical and understandable by the study subject.
- Regulation (EU) No 536/2014: Information needs to be kept "comprehensive, concise, clear, relevant and understandable to a lay person".
- 21 CFR 20.50: Information that is given to the subject or the representative shall be in language understandable to the subject or the representative.

A poor understanding of ICD can lead to:

- Failure to communicate a particular symptoms or condition to the trial investigator
- Non-adherence to the lifestyle requirements
- Non-compliance with the treatment regimen

Thus, the use of images, tables and pictographs in the ICD will make the participant to understand easier about the medical and scientific information. [6]

Pros and cons of participation COVID-19

But the picture and name of coronavirus are everywhere. It's all over TV, radio, and newspapers, and hilarious cartoons warn us about the virus and what to do.




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Coronaviruses are RNA viruses that infect people, animals, and birds. They infect the liver and brain of mice and cause diarrhoea in livestock. Coronaviruses cause mild to deadly respiratory infections in people and birds. Coronaviruses are huge and sophisticated viruses with 26,000-32,000 RNA bases carrying sequence for 30 proteins. After the nucleocapsid, comes the envelope, which surrounds the genome. This gives the virus an appearance of a crown when viewed under an electron microscope. These viruses cause acute infections in hens that cause gasping. June Almeda, of St Thomas Hospital in London, discovered the first coronavirus in humans in 1967. This virus was discovered in Hong Kong in 2004.[7].



What is pandemic?

The term 'pandemic' has nothing to do with illness severity. It shows the population distribution and the geographical region covered. To define issues based on their spread, public health uses three terms:

Pandemics, outbreaks, pandemics

Unpredictable increase of disease cases within a specific geographical area. For example, a food-borne illness outbreak may consist of three or four cases, or it may involve thousands. Uncontrolled disease transmission among a huge population over a large geographic area. Certain diseases have set rates. For example, in 1996, the UK classified an influenza epidemic as 400 consultations per 100,000 individuals each week for flu-like symptoms.

A 'Pandemic' refers to the worldwide spread of disease. The US centres for disease control and prevention defines a pandemic as 'an epidemic that has spread over several countries or continents, usually affecting a large number of people. All these different terms derive from Latin words ('demos' from people, 'epi- upon, 'pan – all','en'- in). COVID-19 was an outbreak in Wuhan, which became an epidemic when it spread to other areas in Asia and then moved rapidly towards being declared a pandemic. If the disease persists around the world, it is possible that it will become an endemic disease. [8]

Covid-19 Vaccines: A Ray of Hope

Vaccines work in three steps: the first is to recognize the pathogen, the second is to make an adaptive immune response, usually in the form of antibodies which are produced by immune system, and the third is to make a memory response to remember the infectious agent and how to fight it. Vaccines reduce the risk of disease by using the body's natural ability to fight inception by building a protective response ahead of time. Depending on the disease, vaccines can protect for years or even a lifetime.





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DISCUSSION

Clinical Research and Clinical Trials Facts

Clinical trials (CTs) are research initiatives in which people volunteer to explore experimental medicines, procedures, or experiments to prevent, diagnose, treat, or control diseases. Researchers examine how people react to new interventions and their consequences. The clinical studies have four stages. CT must investigate the efficacy of experimental drug therapies, alternative medication combinations, surgical techniques, and behavioural and lifestyle adjustments. An Institutional Review Board (IRB) should pre-approve every clinical research to ensure that it is ethical, protects patients' rights, and is applicable to address scientific and statistical issues. Every CT should follow a specified protocol that describes the kind of participants who will participate, the test schedules, procedures, drugs, and/or dosages involved, and the research duration. Each trial's inclusion and exclusion criteria will determine which patients are eligible to enrol. The inclusion criteria may be based on sexuality, age, health history, underlying illness conditions, or other variables.Double-blinded trials provide objective data on patient growth and treatment success. Both the participants and the principal investigator are unaware of whether they are receiving a medication or a placebo. [10]

INDIA (Conduct of Clinical Trials During Pandemic)

The ICMR was influential in implementing new ethical principles for medical and health study in India, and these criteria are widely respected and considered to be authentic. There is a general need for comprehensive studies to investigate treatment options, scientific, and socio-demographic issues and cultural effects of patient management and care, while also discovering innovative methods and methodologies for diagnostics and procedures.

Storage of biological material/ datasets

COVID-19 allows you to examine CO samples in various forms, including expectorated sputum, endotracheal suction, or BAL, etc. Infectious sample storage requires adequate safeguards.

Ethical Review Procedures

There are 3 Categories of Research:

- New research directly related to COVID-19
- Ongoing non-COVID research
- New non-COVID research

Conformity of all the rules and legislation pertaining to clinical trial registrations in the Indian Clinical Trial Registry.

Informed Consent

- This can be difficult to obtain when the patient is in the PICU or is medicated during a humanitarian crisis. It is impossible to distinguish between individuals with simple or complex diseases, but hospital patients have significantly fewer options.
- Consent is gained through educating the patient, ensuring their consent, and making the process optional.
- Patient information (PIS) and consent form are the two key components of consent records (ICF). Electronic technologies preserve social distance better.
- The technology should be used to create digital formats of text, images, video, podcasts, and interactive blogs, to exhibit study-related content, and to obtain consent. As with automated approaches (like e-signatures), the European Commission insists that digital signatures be adhered to strictly. Capturing the process using audio or video is recommended (if required). [10]

European Union Regulation in Clinical Trials

For the first time on 17 July 2012, the terms of Directive 2001/20/EC appeared to have delayed clinical trials, and the European Commission has then proposed the latest Clinical Trial Law for pharmaceutical drugs, since only the





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Regulation deliberated was the right way to fulfil the criteria for global drug testing, in order to encourage generation data. After some of the complicated and controversial process of negotiation, the European Parliament has adopted the Regulation in April 2014 and published the same in Official Journal (OJ) on 27 May 2014 and applied since 2017.

The clinical trial application

A more inclusive set of application data are required by the regulation. An application will consist of two parts and that will be generated centrally through the new Clinical Trial Portal; Part I contains the trial, product and protocol related information whereas Part II contains the specific data relating to the member states where the trial is going to be conducted.

Application assessment

The applicable regulators assess the applications from distinct member states based on the timelines specified in the regulation. The Part I is assessed by the RMS with the help of other MSC and the Part II is assessed by MSC.

Clinical trial notification and submission

During the clinical trial, separate notices must be submitted by the sponsor to the Clinical Trial Portal and Database and, after conclusion of the trial, the sponsor should submit the required documentation for approval.

Clinical trial publication

To protect the most critical and commercially exclusive information, the EMA has supported end-to-end phase confidentiality. The database's contents will be made public in accordance with established regulations. Sponsors can use the portal to delay publications.

For public safety assistance and product marketing purposes, EMA Policy 0070 was published in 2014.

Comparison of Policy 0070 and CTR

Table 3: Comparison of Policy 0070 and CTR

CT Portal and Database

In order to promote the new Clinical Trial Act, the EMA Clinical Trial Site and Archive will be launched and hosted. In the submission, assessment and supervision process, the Clinical Trial Platform and archive shall be used by both promoters and Member State authorities. It also enables material from the archive to be published in the public domain. The features of Clinical Trial Portal and Database used in the end-to-end processes are:

Timeline for CTR compliance

In 2015 EMA first published the timetable for its CTR, CT portal, and website. But, due to a variety of technical challenges, this timeline was revised by EMA. The EMA is now forecasting that after the second quarter of 2020, the CTR will be in force.

CTR interface within the industry

If the organizations/industries are preparing themselves for the CTR implementation, they should not only focus on their preparedness of data landscape, clinical operations and the perspective of regulatory affairs but also should concentrate to understand the correct approach which will lead them for the improvement of their operational efficiency.

Conduct of clinical trials during Pandemic (EU): [12]

These bodies (European Medicines Agency (EMA), Good Clinical Practice (GCP), Heads of Medicines Agency (HMA) and European Commission (EC) and EU) have announced the major public and patient impacts of CO19 has, and, and the ways it may influence clinical trials and participants' Acts should be proportional to the risk factor and reflect on the fitness and well-being of the claimant. Other measures, such as home treatment, in which the subject





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cannot come to the laboratory, which is not a choice reasonable social isolation could be required to recognise side effects and sustain ongoing medical care The advantages and hazards of these methods must be weighed and stated accordingly.

Initiating New Trials

Other stakeholders, in particular the donor, should independently assess the feasibility and necessity for undertaking a new clinical study before endorsing such a trial.

Changes to Trials Underway

- Phone or video visits, if emergency necessary visits are performed.
- the length (period of time in which proceedings are suspended or extended)
- Lack of medical examinations, imaging, or other medical assessments necessitates
- Specimen shipping must obey ICH E3 for the research to be supported and registered. It is therefore advised that clinical trial report be provided with an ICH E3 guide to validate findings.

Safety Reporting

- Sponsors are expected to continue safety reporting in adherence to EU.
- When physical visits are postponed, investigators must continue to collect adverse events from trial participants through alternate means.

Risk Assessment

- All decisions of clinical trial depend on sponsor
- The assessment should be recorded in sponsors trial master file.

Communication With Authorities

- Priority is given for new clinical trial treatment/ prevention of COVID-19
- On the file sponsor must clearly mark "COVID-19" in the subject field
- Trial participants should be informed by the investigator, in a timely manner, about the changes in conduct of clinical trials relevant to them.

SUMMARY

- Different countries have various regulatory structures for drug discovery and development. Outsourcing services are in high demand due to a growing requirement for expertise in many product production fields. Outsourcing clinical trials is becoming more common among drug companies.
- Indian clinical trial market growth is projected to be driven by low costs, qualified practitioners, well-equipped hospitals, the newest Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules 2019 and business-friendliness To promote public health through improved harmonisation of technical guidelines and requirements for pharmaceutical product registration, India plans to join the International Council for Harmonization (ICH).
- Pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device businesses are partnering with CROs to conduct clinical studies.
- Demand for clinical trials in growing markets, increased pharmaceutical industry R&D expenditure, and focus on rare diseases and numerous orphan medications have all been reported to drive market expansion.
- In addition, Asia-Pacific emerging countries have seen increased demand for clinical studies.
- It will be beneficial for graduates to pursue careers in this profession as clinical trials are increasing in India and globally.
- TB cases in India can be traced and treated similarly to COVID-19 cases. That can help attain 'TB Mukt Bharat' faster. Participation of people in preventive and promotion health can reverse the silent pandemic of diabetes and hypertension in India. Yes.





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- To build a nation with solid health services and healthy people, such coordination, collaboration, and partnership must continue after the Pandemic.
- It should be easier to spot the signals since animals' behaviour changes. Use of the COVID-19 virus has caused environmental damage.
- Together, we can create a better and healthier world for all.

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Table 1: Pros and cons of participation in clinical trials

Pros	Cons
The benefits of clinical trials are many and range from taking an active role in the management of one's own health care, helping others by aiding the process of knowledge acquisition and development of enhanced treatments, being cared for by - or in accordance with the protocol which has been developed by leading health care teams in a given field, and in some cases, receiving access to new treatments before they are approved	The risks include side effects of drugs and risks of any procedures that may be performed. In some cases, clinical-trial participation may require more frequent doctor visits or hospitalizations than standard care, and you may have to travel to a study site that is farther away than your local health-care practitioner's office.

Table 2: Application types

Initial Application
The first application to be submitted by the sponsor when applying for a new clinical trial in the EU
Substantial Modification Application
An application to submit a request for substantial changes to an authorized clinical trial.
Non-substantial Modification Application
An application to submit non-substantial changes to an authorised clinical trial.
Additional CMS Application
An application to submit an additional member state to an authorised clinical trial.





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Table 3: Comparison of Policy 0070 and CTR		
	Policy 0070	Clinical Trial Regulation
Medicinal product clinical studies covered	Centrally authorized products only Clinical studies submitted to the Agency in the context of a MAA, Art 58 procedure, line extension ornew indication, regardless of where the study was conducted	Investigational medicinal products, regardless of whether they have amarketing authorization Clinical trial conducted in the EU and pediatric trials conducted outside the EU that are part of pediatric investigation plans
Documents covered	Clinical data (clinical overview, clinical summaries and clinical study reports) and the anonymization report	All clinical trial-related information generated during the life cycle of a clinical trial (e.g. protocol, assessment and decision on trial conduct, summary of trial results including a lay summary, study reports, inspections, etc.)
Publication channel Date it applies	EMA clinical data publication website 1 January 2015 (MAA or Art 58 procedure) or 1 July 2015 (line extension or new indication)	Future EU portal and database Expected in 2020
Publication from	October 2016	Expected in 2020







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Work Life Balance of Pregnant Working Women in North Bangalore Hospitals

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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy showcases a woman's amazing creative and nurturing abilities while also giving her a glimpse of the future, making it one of the best, most exciting, challenging, and joyful times in her life. Although being pregnant has certain costs associated with it, pregnant women must still be responsible in order to best support the health of their unborn child. The mother's healthy body serves as the sole source of nutrition for the growing foetus. To ensure that they are as healthy and well-nourished as they can be during pregnancy, women must take some precautions. Pregnant women should consider a variety of health care practises and lifestyle choices to maintain their health during the pregnancy. In this research paper the author is trying to understand 'the work –life-balance of working pregnant women in the hospitals of North Bangalore', in specific the Doctors, Nurses, administrative staff and the class-four employees. In this paper the researcher is trying to understand the Psychological, Biological, Emotional, and Physical changes and challenges a working woman faces during her work life and how she balances the above factors during the nine month's period. Especially being a women employee in hospital industry, where she would be seeing everyday lot of emotional, physical, psychological pains affecting the patients and their families and in spite of it she has to be emotionally, physically and psychologically strong and stable to maintain her and her babies' health and take care of the patient's health.

Keywords: Working pregnant women, Hospitals, Work life-balance, Challenges & Working hours.





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INTRODUCTION

Pregnant women must have access to the proper care at the appropriate time, says the World Health Organisation (WHO). Every woman's pregnancy should be an empowering journey filled with positivity and dignity, provided with care that values their well-being and honours their unique journey. Its more challenging for a working professional in hospital industry, than a home-maker to achieve motherhood. From the time she conceives till the birth of the child, she not only gives hundred percent commitment to the organisational requirements, but also to her personal life and health. At each stage of her pregnancy, she faces different challenges, namely, Psychological, Biological, Emotional, and Physical changes. Striking a better work- life- balance may be challenging in life especially during pregnancy. But with proper planning and time management it is certainly possible to continue work and having a happy family life. Having pregnancy does not mean, you have to give up your career and ambitions in life. [1].

Following definite guidelines might help a pregnant women juggle between work and family life. Such as: 1. Be sure to schedule your appointments and vacation time in advance. You may consider utilizing a wall calendar or the planner app on your phone to keep track of your events. 2. Make a rundown of day to day tasks and focus on your work. 3. End your workday at your place of employment and go home without work related issues. 4. Speak with your boss, your supervisor, and your coworkers: a) Keep them posted about the progress in pregnancy or any complication/ need for frequent hospital appointments or if you are planning early maternity leave. b) You may need to change the type of your job during pregnancy temporarily. c) Delegate work as appropriate. d) Be self-assured and learn to say no, if you feel being asked to carry out unexpected extra work (without reasonable excuse) or for longer hours than contracted for. e) Explore if you can work from home. f) Plan post-childbirth return to work (such as going part-time) whenever possible and have an initial conversation with your employer. g) Avoid over-commitment at work. It is important to listen to your body and act accordingly. h) Avoid working tirelessly/ extra hours. 5. Take a step back if life seems too prodigious.

It's ok not to be perfect both at work and at home. Due to normal changes during pregnancy such as emotional mood swings, biological changes such as tiredness and sickness, fatigue, discomfort, aches and pain and pregnancy amnesia, things might be challenging at times. Most importantly do not feel guilty if things are not going according to plan or unable to strike a better work – life – balance. Stay positive and things will improve over time.

Wellbeing during Maternity

Healthy physical and mental development throughout pregnancy depends on wellbeing. Better resilience and wellbeing are built on simple lifestyle adjustments and stress management techniques. A happy pregnancy, healthy birth, and subsequent experiences depend on having a positive mindset and coping mechanisms. However, achieving a positive state of mental health and wellbeing could be difficult due to the stress brought on by:

- Financial Constraints that arise due to the transition to parenthood.
- Stress experienced during the transition to motherhood may be influenced by the responsibilities and obligations of the employment.
- The transition to parenting might be significantly impacted by insufficient or inadequate prenatal care.
- · Coping with physical and mental pregnancy symptoms and its effect on day-to-day living.
- Relationship issues that may develop when individuals adapt to the obligations of parenthood.
- · Concerns about one's body image and physical changes during pregnancy.
- Fear of childbirth, or tocophobia, can cause additional emotional and mental distress.
- Other maternal problems that may manifest during this period of transformation, requiring appropriate care and support.





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Now let's understand the concept of wellbeing in more detail. Optimal physical, mental, and emotional health as well as life satisfaction are states of well-being. A woman's pregnancy is an important time in her life that calls for special care for her physical and emotional well-being. To stay happy, healthy, and prevent difficulties throughout pregnancy, wellbeing is essential. Especially for working women who must balance the demands of their personal and professional lives, maintaining wellness throughout pregnancy is of the utmost significance. Pregnant working women must prioritise self-care and make the necessary changes to accommodate their evolving physical and emotional requirements. This entails maintaining a healthy work-life balance, asking for help from coworkers and superiors, and taking regular breaks to rest and unwind. Working women can successfully navigate the difficulties of pregnancy while retaining their excellence in their professional responsibilities by prioritising their well-being and making the appropriate modifications.

There is no solitary definition of wellbeing that is accepted worldwide. The following three elements are usually considered to be minimum requirements for wellbeing:

- 1) Frequent experiences of optimistic emotions, joyful or pleasant mood and positive feelings
- 2) Having fulfilment in life, contentment or being happy and effective functioning in life
- 3) A state of tranquility or freedom from stress, sound mental health and rare occurrences of unfavourable feelings or emotions.

Objective of the study: To understand how a pregnant working women in hospital industry maintains work- lifebalance.

Hypothesis:

H1: A Psychologically, Emotionally happy and healthy pregnant women will have better work-life balance.

H0: A Psychologically, Emotionally happy and healthy pregnant women will not have better work-life balance. **Scope of the study**: The study's focus is limited to examining the work-life Balance of working pregnant women in the hospitals of North Bangalore region.

Research Design:

Method of Data Collection:-

- A random sampling technique is used to obtain the data.
- There are 500 respondents in the sample.
- To obtain the necessary data for analysis, an online survey is distributed.
- The hospitals in North Bangalore serve as the sampling units in this case. Simple random approaches and openended tools are employed for data analysis.

The Study's Limitations

- 1. The respondents are restricted to only hospitals in North Bangalore.
- 2. The sample size is relatively small.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The data analysis in this case is based on both qualitative and quantitative data obtained from the online survey given to respondents at hospitals in North Bangalore. A total of 500 respondents participated in the study, the majority of whom worked at the hospitals in North Bangalore as doctors, nurses and housekeeping staff. The survey is distributed to stakeholders of several hospitals in North Bangalore in order to produce the best findings. This data can help in gathering information on work-life balance of women employees in ongoing Hospitals in North Bangalore.

It is observed from the above table that 21% of the respondents undergo psychological stress at your work place due to conflicts at home, 40% of the respondents expressed that psychological stress is due to increased work





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responsibilities and 19% said their stress is due to exposure to more traumatic incidents and 20% of the respondents expressed that their psychological stress is due to financial strain.

It is observed that during pregnancy, frequent mood swings is common, however there are various reasons for the same. From the above table it is observed that 18% of the respondents have expressed that their mood swing is due to fatigue and sleep deprivation, 62% of the respondents said it is due to morning sickness, 12% of them said is due to the physical changes happening and 8% of the respondents said their mood swings is due to anxiety and stress.

From the above table we can interpret that physical stress has an impact on emotional health and it leads to various problems. 30% of the respondents have expressed that they suffered from headache due to physical stress during their pregnancy and 18% of them said it caused high blood pressure for them and 50% of the respondents expressed that more physical stress resulted in fatigue and only 2% of them said it resulted in muscle pain

Generally every pregnant women will undergo biological changes during her pregnancy, the survey shows that 21% of the respondents felt that it is due to hormonal changes that they are undergoing, 19% of them expressed that it is due to the increase in total blood volume and 40% of them said it is due to the weight gain and 20 % of the respondents said it is due to increase in fetus size.

From the above table it is clear that eating Healthy & balanced diet during work hours has certain advantages. 19% of the respondents expressed that having a balanced diet will result in increased energy levels , 51% of the respondents said it results in successful fetal development , 12% of them are of the opinion that it improves their sleep and 18% of them expressed that it reduces the risk of getting sick.

It is observed from the above table that taking regular breaks during the working hours has many benefits for a pregnant woman. 20% of the respondents expressed that taking regular breaks during the work hours reduces their stress, 20% respondents said it improves their physical health, another 20% said it results in less body aches and pains and 40% of them expressed that it improves their mental health.

It is observed from the above table that the family life has an impact on the work life productivity of the pregnant women. 23% of the respondents expressed that good family life results in more organizational commitment, 37% of them expressed that better family life results in greater performance levels, 18% of the respondents expressed that their efficiency levels improved due to better family life and 22% of the respondents expressed that it resulted in more satisfaction levels at the work place.

Finally it has been observed that there is still a lot of family pressure in India regarding the determination of the gender of the child. However from the survey it has been found that there are many reasons for family pressure on deciding the gender of the child. 30% of the respondents expressed that it is due to poverty level of the family, they prefer a male child to female child, another 30% of the respondents said that it is due to the economic dependence on the male counterpart, 20% of them said it is due to lower education levels of the family members and another 20% of the respondents have expressed that since a female child has physical security problems in the society, they prefer a male child. Now let's look at other aspects relating to the pregnancy of the women.

Pregnancy-related Psychological Changes

Changes in the human mind occur in a manner similar to physical changes in the body.





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The significance of mental health during pregnancy. The mother's mental health and well-being ought to be an essential and crucial part of every pregnancy's care. Regardless of whether she had any mental health issues prior to the pregnancy throughout any previous pregnancies.

This is as a result of the following factors:

Accomplishing ideal state of health of the mother

As stated in its 1948 constitution, The World Health Organisation (WHO) illustrated the accompanying meaning of health or wellbeing as "a condition of absolute physical, mental, and social well being and not just the shortfall of infection or sickness." Consequently, for the best results for the mother and the unborn child, this should also apply to the provision of comprehensive pregnancy care throughout every pregnancy. This might be necessary to lay a solid foundation for a happy and satisfying existence. Unfortunately, many prenatal care pathways worldwide have neglected to address mental health.

Mental wellbeing and care are important for every single woman specially working in hospital industry during their pregnancy, which can reduce difficulties during pregnancy. According to scientific research, which indicates that prenatal stress can lead to complications during pregnancy, including:

- The development of Preeclampsia, a condition marked by increased blood pressure and organ dysfunction.

- Premature Delivery or Birth

— The growing foetus in the mother's womb is restricted in its ability to grow.

As a result, obtaining the highest level of mental health may help to lessen these unfortunate consequences or undesirable complications.

Human minds also undergo change, much like physical changes do in the body. Both parents go through a substantial psychological transformation and adjustments throughout the first several weeks and months of pregnancy. These psychological alterations during pregnancy aid in parenting readiness, adaptability for parenthood, as well as self-identity development, marital relationships and parent-infant attachment. Additionally, a pregnant woman's psychological condition is dynamic and fluctuates as well as evolves throughout each trimester.

It is crucial to comprehend the psychological changes that occur during this critical time, in order to make sense of the emotional highs and lows that are experienced throughout pregnancy. This would likewise help in distinguishing and tending to any psychological wellness issues at a beginning phase. A lot of stress might also result from psychological shifts on occasion.

Emotional changes over the course of each trimester:

Initial Phase of Pregnancy or Initial Trimester

During this time, a pregnant woman might experience emotional swings between more upbeat feelings like excitement, joy and happiness rather unfavourable ones like uncertainty, eagerness, concern, and also crying. Previously mentioned events depends on a number of elements, comprised complications pertaining to pregnancy like sickness or nausea and vomiting, morning sickness, digestive discomfort or reflux, sleep disturbances and insomnia, Desired or accidental or unplanned pregnancy, financial difficulties, solidarity from family, attitude towards limitations on lifestyle choices and finally an emotional experience of reduced personal freedom.

The Middle Stage of Pregnancy or Second Trimester

Indeed, even in the subsequent trimester, state of mood swings are normal and common, however once in a while, they might turn out to be less severe or intense. This is because of decreased sickness/vomiting, improved preparedness to adapt to transformation, and an increased and know-how of prenatal care (from medical professionals). In comparison to the first and third trimesters, research suggests that mental health issues like depression and anxiety are less common in the second trimester.





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The Final Stage of Pregnancy or Third Trimester

There's a chance that unfavourable feelings will reemerge all the more every now and again. This could be as a outcome of extended discomfort for example because of pelvic support torment, a back pain, sleep disturbances or deprivation and finally fatigue/exhaustion. Besides, in comparison to the first and second trimesters, the accompanying psychological changes (depicted in the figure no:) become more notable during the third trimester:



Transition to Parenthood

A significant psychological transformation during pregnancy marks the beginning of the journey to motherhood as a parent. The psychological process of developing a brand new differentness as a parent is fairly demanding. This requires a woman's pre-existing sense of self-identity must undergo a significant alteration or adaptation. As a result of such a significant transformation, several emotional alterations like emotional liability, transitory low state of mind, anxiety/tension, struggle, relapse and finally ambivalence occur. These transient, moderate, perfectly normal, and typical pregnancy symptoms are prevalent. Therefore, pregnant women need to feel reassured. Be that as it may, on the off chance that the side effects are constant and critical, and affecting the personal satisfaction, then, at that point, a further evaluation is expected to preclude any emotional well-being condition.

The following two primary or fundamental psychological reorganizations are triggered by pregnancy:

Internal Reorganization

The three procedures outlined below are part of this process of regaining one's self-identity.:

- The Ability to Reflect or Reflective Functioning
- Mental Portrayal or Representation
- Relationship Between the Objects
- Maternal or Prenatal Attachment

External Reorganization

This represents a shift in perspective with regard to interpersonal relationships. Due to the shifting of roles following the birth of the infant, the lady's (and her spouse's) alliance with other members of the family (like her own mother, other children and the rest of the family members) takes on a new form because of the evolving or changing roles.

The following factors have a big impact on the pregnancy and birthing process:

- the relationship or connection to one's spouse or folks.
- the social support.
- the traditions and neighbour hood or community's culture to which she belongs.

Pregnancy and Work-accompanying Stress

How to deal with the stress that work-related issues can create during pregnancy. Women who are expecting frequently worry a lot about how their careers will be affected by their pregnancy and vice versa, whether they will lose their jobs or not, or if their pregnancy would cause them to stop working or the job stress will harm their pregnancy. In some cases tension of the work, and a feeling of absence of control can prompt work strain, job related pressure, and burnout.

Most pregnant women can work safely while they are still in their pregnancies and even return to work after giving birth to resume their successful careers. For instance, 82% of first-time moms continue to work as their due dates approach, and the majority (73%) of them return to work within six months of giving birth. Notwithstanding,





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significant working environment change might be required in the event that you are one of the exceptional performer at a high-risk profession or experience certain pregnancy entanglements. Thus, it's crucial to comprehend how your job or workplace circumstances may effect your pregnancy and what efforts you and your company could do to guarantee a blissful, smooth and healthy transition to motherhood. Recent years have seen an surge in the number of women choosing to work and take on significant positions across all industries.

The following information about women in the workforce should be taken into account:

1. In the world's workforce, women make up about 40%. The quantity varies, nevertheless, between nations.

2. In women who are fertile, pregnancy occurs in 4 out of 5 cases.

3. There is a sizable percentage of pregnant women who miss work due to illness are common. few reports propose that roughly two-thirds of hired pregnant staff members might be absent from work.

In this way, guaranteeing wellbeing and prosperity at work is essential for women who are working.

We are aware that stress during pregnancy can generally have an adverse effect on the fetus's health (through the "Foetal Programming" process) and lead to pregnancy difficulties. There are a number of factors that can cause pregnant working women to experience considerable work-related stress:

Challenging Workplace Conditions

For instance, a heavy workload, unreasonable deadlines and goals, and challenging coworkers. It is challenging to reach to any firm conclusions as a result.

UnfavourableOrganisational Culture

A hostile work environment for expectant employees or pregnant workers, trouble in obtaining time off to attend clinic visits or scans, harassing, refusal of sensible work changes, Maternity discrimination.

Concerns in regards with the impact of work on pregnancy results

This is particularly true for women who have struggled to get pregnant (using IVF, for example), have experienced pregnancy complications (like vaginal bleeding, hypertension, mental health issues, etc.), or have had past pregnancy issues (like pregnancy com plications resulting in an infant loss, premature birth, abortion or miscarriage).

This is particularly crucial if the job entails heavy lifting, extended standing, shift work (counting night shift), substantial travel, and long periods of time spent at the office without adequate rest.

The future's concerns:

Fear of losing one's job and going unemployed, or being unable to find employment again owing to childcare obligations.

Symptoms of pregnancy

Like fatigue (which can be exacerbated by sleep deprivation), sickness and regurgitating, and spinal pain/Pelvic Support Torment.

How might a woman's pregnancy be affected by various components of her job?

Once in a while, women stress over the ramifications of at work environment during pregnancy. Notwithstanding, in everyday terms, on the off chance that you are generally sound and healthy, and have a singleton pregnancy, the general risk of work is low.

Yet, the following actions need contemplations when determining the level of risk during pregnancy:

1. Work schedule and night shifts:

There is a marginally expanded risk of premature delivery and Miscarriage

According to several studies, a mother's circadian rhythm may be harmed if she works at night. As a result, the fetus's circadian cycle may be altered, due to which the embryo's development and advancement can be impacted.



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Additionally, exposure to light at night while working lowers melatonin secretion. Progesterone is a hormone necessary for maintaining the pregnancy and has a calming impact on the uterus, however low levels of melatonin can affect this hormone's synthesis.

2. Lifting significant substantial or heavy weights:

Low birth weight and premature birth babies have been associated with extremely intense physical activity and heavy weight lifting.

3. Standing for an extended period of time: This can prompt deteriorating varicose veins

4. Working at a desk for extended periods of time can prompt sedentary behaviour, gaining more weight during pregnancy and also can occur other pregnancy related difficulties.

5. Exposure to Chemicals: You should illuminate your manager straightaway when you learn about pregnancy in the event that you are implied in a high-risk occupation, for example, openness to ionizi radiation, pesticide or certain poisonous synthetic items.

Physical/ self-perceptionissue during pregnancy

More and more scientific research is demonstrating how women who are pregnant could foster issues with their selfperception on body image. Body image is a person's perspective, mental image, and impression of their physical selves, including their size, shape, and look, as well as their attitude towards their own actual body, including their emotional convictions, feelings, considerations and thoughts. This frequently relates to one's personal opinions regarding how others in society perceive them as being 'beautiful and attractive. As indicated by research, a positive body image and psychological well-being during pregnancy have found to be significantly correlated or associated. A few pregnant ladies are extremely content with their self-perception concerning the pregnancy is an image of richness and insight and also extremely satisfied with their physical appearance as well. For some, it might, on the other hand, stay the same. However, for many women, the physical and psychological changes that occur during pregnancy have a negative impact on how they perceive and view their bodies. In reality, 41% of pregnant women who responded to a recent poll conducted by the Mental Health Foundation (UK) in March 2019 reported having a negative body image. During pregnancy, negative body image doesn't just come from the adjustment of shape, appearance and weight gain, yet in addition to the progressions in wellbeing and wellness. Even if you did not have any difficulties with your body image prior to becoming pregnant, they may arise during pregnancy and continue or even get deteriorate after giving birth.

How does pregnancy cause weight gain?

- 1. The expanding foetus, amniotic liquid, the placenta, and expanded breasts (to make breastfeeding easier).
- 2. A rise in blood volume or increased blood flow.
- 3. Arms and leg swellings are caused by water retention.
- 4. Fat dispersion.

Why do certain females seem to gain more weight than the suggested weight?

- Inactive way of behaving or sedentary conduct
- Absence of consistent physical exercise
- Unexpected medical issues like toxemia or preeclampsia
- Following a poorly balanced diet or eating routine for two.

CONCLUSION

The article is trying to understand how a pregnant working woman in hospital industry maintains work- lifebalance. Healthy physical and mental development throughout pregnancy depends on wellbeing. The author has examined questions relating to pregnant working women in hospitals, such as reasons for undergoing psychological stress at your work place, factors responsible for frequent mood swings, Physical stress impact on your emotional health, how happy are the women about the biological changes that they are undergoing, importance of healthy &





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balanced diet during work hours which has certain advantages, reasons for regular breaks during work hours, effects of family life on work life productivity, and reasons for pressure from family regarding the gender of the child. Emotional well-being and prosperity ought to comprise a fundamental part of the consideration of the mother during each pregnancy. Every woman should prioritise her mental health and wellbeing specially working in hospital industry during their pregnancy, which can reduce pregnancy complications. Emotional changes during the different trimesters are also examined here, along with the phase of transition to parenthood. How various parts of work can affect pregnancy, what factors can lead to work-related stress during pregnancy, and how can those factors be overcome? Physical/ Body image problem during pregnancy and why there is weight gain during pregnancy were discussed.

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Psychological Stress	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Conflicts at Home	21 21%	
Increased work responsibilities	40	40%
Exposure to more traumatic incidents	19	19%
Financial strain	20	20%
40. 30. 20. 10. No. of Percentage Respondents	Conflicts at Home Increased work re Exposure to more Financial strain	sponsibilities traumatic incidents

Figure 1: Reasons for undergoing psychological stress at your work place





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Mood Swings	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Fatigue & Sleep Deprivation	18	18%
Morning sickness	62	62%
Physical changes	12	12%
Anxiety & Stress	8	8%
70.	Fati Mo Phy Anx	gue & Sleep Deprivation ming sickness sical changes icity & Stress
No. of Respondents Percentage		

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Physical stress impact your emotional health	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Headache	30	30%
High Blood Pressure	18	18%
Fatigue	50	50%
Muscle Pain	2	2%



Figure 3: Physical stress impact on your emotional health

Biological changes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Hormonal Adjustments	21	21%
An increase in Overall in Blood Volume	19	19%
Gaining Weight	40	40%
Growth of the fetus size	20	20%









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Healthy & balanced diet during your work hours	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Increases energy	19	19%
Successful fetal development	51	51%
Improves sleep	12	12%
Reduce risk of getting sick	18	18%





Figure: 5: Healthy & balanced diet during your work hours has certain advantages.

Regular breaks during your work hours	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Reduces stress	20	20%
Improves Physical health	20	20%
Less body aches & pains	20	20%
Improves mental health	40	40%
40. 30. 20. 10. No. of Percentage Respondents	 Reduces Improve Less bod Improve 	stress s Physical health y aches & pains s mental health

Figure: 6: Reasons for regular breaks during your work hours?

Family life impact on your work life	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Organizational commitment	23	23%
Performance	37	37%
Efficiency	18	18%
Job satisfaction	22	22%
40. 30. 20. 10. No. of Percentage Respondents	■ Organizati ■ Performan ■ Efficiency ■ Job satisfa	onal commitment ce ction

Figure: 7: Effects of family life impact on your work life productivity.





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Pressure from family regarding the gender of the child	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Poverty	30	30%
Economic dependence on male counterpart	30	30%
Lower Education levels	20	20%
Physical Security	20	20%
30. 22.5 15. 7.5 0. No. of Respondents	ty mic dependence on male Education levels al Security	counterpart

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Figure: 8. Reasons for pressure from family regarding the gender of the child.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Enhancing Android Security: ML and DL Algorithm for Malware Classification and Detection : A Comprehensive Analysis and Performance Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

The exponential growth of malware threats necessitates the development of robust and efficient detection systems. Machine learning algorithms have emerged as a promising solution for malware classification. In this research article, a comprehensive comparative analysis of various machine learning algorithms for malware classification ARE present. Evaluation on the performance of different algorithms on a benchmark dataset are done and provided insights into their strengths and weaknesses. this findings highlight the most effective algorithms for accurate and efficient malware detection, aiding researchers and practitioners in choosing the appropriate algorithm for their specific requirements. This analysis involves evaluating the performance of different algorithms using benchmark datasets, considering factors such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and ROC curves. Additionally, the analysis may examine factors like execution time, scalability, and robustness to assess the practicality of the algorithms in real-world scenarios.

Keywords: Malware Classification Techniques, Support Vector Machine, Knn, Random Forest, Neural Network





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INTRODUCTION

The constant evolution and increasing sophistication of malware present significant challenges to cyber security professionals worldwide. Traditional signature-based approaches for malware detection are no longer sufficient to combat the rapidly evolving threat landscape. As a result, there is a growing reliance on advanced techniques, such as machine learning, to automate the process of detecting and classifying malware accurately and efficiently. Machine learning algorithms, particularly supervised learning techniques, have gained substantial attention in the field of malware classification[16] [17] [18]. These algorithms have demonstrated their effectiveness in automatically learning patterns and features from large datasets, enabling the development of robust and adaptive malware detection systems. By training on labeled samples of both malware and benign software, these algorithms can learn to distinguish between the two and accurately classify unknown samples. However, with a plethora of machine learning algorithms available, it becomes crucial to perform a comparative analysis to identify the most suitable approach for specific use cases.

The comparative analysis allows researchers and practitioners to gain insights into the strengths and weaknesses of different algorithms. Some algorithms may excel in detecting certain types of malware, while others may be more efficient in handling larger datasets or provide better interpretability. By understanding the comparative performance of various algorithms, cyber security professionals can make informed decisions about which approach is most suitable for their specific requirements.

CRITICS STUDY

Overview of Malware Classification

Malware classification refers to the process of categorizing malicious software into different classes or families based on their characteristics, behavior, and intent. Over the years, researchers have developed various techniques and approaches to tackle the challenge of malware classification. These techniques include static analysis, dynamic analysis, signature- based detection, behavior-based detection, and machine learning-based approaches. This section provides an overview of the different methodologies and approaches employed in malware classification, highlighting their strengths and limitations.

Machine Learning for Malware Classification

Machine learning has emerged as a powerful tool in automating malware classification. Researchers have applied various machine learning algorithms, including decision trees, random forests, support vector machines (SVM), naïve Bayes, k-nearest neighbors (KNN), neural networks, and ensemble methods, to classify malware samples. These algorithms can learn from labeled training data and make predictions on new, unseen samples. This subsection discusses the principles behind these machine learning techniques and their applicability to malware classification tasks. It also highlights the advantages and challenges associated with each algorithm. A variety of machine learning algorithms have been utilized for malware classification, ranging from traditional approaches such as decision trees, random forests, support vector machines (SVM), k-nearest neighbors (KNN), and naive Bayes to more advanced techniques like deep learning models, including convolutional neural networks (CNN) and recurrent neural networks (RNN). We provide an overview of these algorithms, their underlying principles, and their applicability to malware classification. The strengths, weaknesses, and trade-offs of each algorithm are discussed to help researchers and practitioners make informed decisions[19].

Decision Trees: 4 out of 8 studies (50%) Random Forests: 3 out of 8 studies (37.5%) Support Vector Machines (SVM): 3 out of 8 studies (37.5%) K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN): 2 out of 8 studies (25%) Naïve Bayes: 1 out of 8 studies (12.5%) Neural Networks: 1 out of 8 studies (12.5%)





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Several comparative studies have been conducted to assess the performance of different machine learning algorithms for malware classification. These studies aim to identify the most effective algorithms in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, and other evaluation metrics[20]. They often use benchmark datasets and evaluate algorithms using consistent experimental setups. Comparative studies help researchers understand the strengths and weaknesses of various algorithms, identify the factors affecting their performance, and provide insights into the state-of-the-art in malware classification. This subsection presents an overview of the existing comparative studies and their key findings. explores the paper concluded that neural networks were the best machine learning algorithm for Android malware detection. However, the paper also noted that the performance of the machine learning algorithms was affected by the dataset that was used. The paper recommended that future studies use larger and more diverse datasets to improve the accuracy of machine learning-based malware detection systems.

- [1] The survey begins with an introduction to malware, its characteristics, and the challenges it poses to cyber security. It then delves into the different stages of malware classification, including data collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, and model training and evaluation. The authors discuss various feature extraction techniques used in malware analysis, such as static analysis, dynamic analysis, and hybrid approaches. They also provide insights into the different types of features, including opcode-based features, API call sequences, structural features, and behavioral features, highlighting their strengths and limitations
- [2] The authors identify research gaps and highlight areas for further exploration and improvement in the field of malware detection using machine learning, guiding future research directions.
- [3] highlights the importance of feature selection techniques in improving the performance of machine learning models for malware detection. It explores methods like filter-based, wrapper- based, and embedded feature selection, discussing their benefits and challenges. The paper also addresses the evaluation metrics and datasets commonly used in the field of malware detection. It discusses the challenges associated with imbalanced datasets and the impact of evaluation metrics on performance analysis.

Comparative Studies on Malware Classification Techniques

Machine learning is a powerful tool that can be used for malware detection. Machine learning algorithms can learn to identify patterns in data that are indicative of malware. This allows them to detect new malware that they have never seen before. It explore a wide range of approaches related to feature selection, feature extraction, and classification algorithms for malware classification. This section provides an overview of the state-of-the-art techniques employed in the field and highlights the research gaps addressed in our study.

Feature Selection - Feature selection plays a crucial role in malware classification as it helps identify the most relevant and discriminative features from a large set of potential attributes. Various feature selection techniques have been proposed, including statistical methods, information gain, and correlation-based approaches. These techniques aim to reduce the dimensionality of the feature space and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the classification process. In our literature survey, we review and compare different feature selection methods, highlighting their strengths and limitations[10],[11],[12].

Feature Extraction - Feature extraction involves transforming the raw data or attributes into a more compact and representative feature set. This process helps capture the essential characteristics of malware and distinguish it from benign software. Common feature extraction techniques include n-grams, opcode analysis, API call sequences, and byte-level n-grams. We explore the state-of-the-art feature extraction methods in the literature and analyze their impact on the performance of malware classification algorithms 13],[14].

Classification Algorithms-The purpose of classification algorithms for malware classification is to identify and categorize malware samples into known families or classes. This can be used to help protect computer systems from malware attacks by detecting and blocking known malware samples, and by providing information about the potential threats posed by unknown malware samples. Classification algorithms work by analyzing the features of malware samples and comparing them to the features of known malware samples. The features that are used for





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classification can vary depending on the algorithm and the specific malware classification task. However, some common features include the malware's code, its behavior, and its signature. Once the classification algorithm has analyzed the features of a malware sample, it will assign the sample to a known class or family. This information can then be used to take appropriate action, such as blocking the malware sample, quarantining it, or sending it for further analysis. Classification algorithms are an important tool for malware classification. They can help to protect computer systems from malware attacks by detecting and blocking known malware samples, and by providing information about the potential threats posed by unknown malware samples.

Here are some specific benefits of using classification algorithms for malware classification:

Increased accuracy: Classification algorithms can help to improve the accuracy of malware classification by identifying patterns and relationships in the data that would be difficult or impossible to detect by

- human analysts.
- Reduced time to detection: Classification algorithms can help to reduce the time it takes to detect new malware samples by quickly identifying them as malicious or benign.
- Improved efficiency: Classification algorithms can help to improve the efficiency of malware classification by automating the process and freeing up human analysts to focus on other tasks.
- Enhanced protection: Classification algorithms can help to enhance the protection of computer systems from malware attacks by providing information about the potential threats posed by unknown malware samples.

Overall, classification algorithms are an important tool for malware classification. They can help to improve the accuracy, efficiency, and effectiveness of malware classification, which can lead to increased protection for computer systems from malware attacks. Malware classification task will depend on the specific characteristics of the malware and the available data. However, the algorithms listed above are all commonly used and have been shown to be effective in a variety of settings.

- **Decision Trees** Decision trees are a simple but effective machine learning algorithm. They work by building a tree-like structure that represents the relationships between features and labels. Decision trees can be used to classify malware by identifying the features that are most indicative of malware.
- **Support Vector Machines (SVMs)** SVMs are a more complex machine learning algorithm that can achieve high accuracy in malware classification. SVMs work by finding a hyperplane that separates the malware sampless from the benign samples.
- **Random Forests**-Random forests are an ensemble learning algorithm that combines multiple decision trees. This makes them more robust to noise and outliers than single decision trees.
- **Neural Networks** -Neural networks are a powerful machine learning algorithm that can learn complex patterns in data. This makes them well-suited for malware classification.
- K-nearest neighbors (KNN) KNN is a simple but effective classification algorithm that works by finding the K most similar malware samples to a new sample. The new sample is then classified as the same class as the majority of the K nearest neighbors.

This paper focuses on using data mining techniques for malware classification. While the specific data mining techniques are not mentioned in the reference, the authors likely employed various data mining algorithms and approaches to analyze and classify malware samples. [6] Kolter & Maloof (2006), The paper proposes the use of machine learning algorithms for detecting and classifying malicious executables. The authors likely utilized supervised learning techniques, such as decision trees, support vector machines (SVM), or Bayesian classifiers, to train models on labeled datasets of malicious and benign executables.[7] Saxe & Berlin (2015) says this paper introduces the use of deep neural networks for malware detection. The authors employed deep learning techniques, particularly deep neural networks, to learn complex representations and patterns from two-dimensional binary program features, likely in the form of byte-level or opcode sequences. [8] Sahs et al. (2018),this paper compares different machine learning techniques for malware classification. While the specific techniques are not mentioned in





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the reference, the authors likely evaluated a range of algorithms, such as decision trees, random forests, SVM, naive Bayes, or neural networks, to analyze their effectiveness in classifying malware samples. [9] Dahiru & Abdurrahman (2019) explores this paper provides a survey of machine learning algorithms for malware classification. The authors likely discussed a variety of techniques, including but not limited to decision trees, random forests, SVM, naive Bayes, k-nearest neighbors (KNN), neural networks, and ensemble methods, to showcase the breadth of approaches used in the field.

Research Gaps

While significant progress has been made in the field of malware classification using machine learning, there are still several research gaps that need to be addressed. These gaps may include challenges related to imbalanced datasets, the interpretability of black-box models, adversarial attacks, transferability across different malware families, scalability, and real-time detection. By identifying and addressing these research gaps, we aim to contribute to the advancement of the field and provide insights for future research directions.here are a number of other challenges that need to be addressed in order to improve malware classification. These challenges includes:

- The rapid evolution of malware: Malware is constantly evolving, making it difficult to keep up with the latest threats.
- The use of obfuscation techniques: Malware authors often use obfuscation techniques to make their malware more difficult to analyze and classify.
- The lack of labeled data: There is a limited amount of labeled data available for malware classification, which makes it difficult to train and evaluate classification algorithms.
- The high cost of malware analysis: Malware analysis is a time-consuming and expensive process, which makes it difficult to scale up malware classification efforts.

Despite these challenges, there has been significant progress in the field of malware classification in recent years. New classification algorithms and features have been developed, and new malware datasets have been created. As research in this area continues, it is likely that malware classification systems will become more effective and efficient in the future.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The paper used a dataset of 10,000 Android malware samples and 10,000 benign samples to train and evaluate four machine learning algorithms: decision trees, SVMs, random forests, and neural networks. The results of the study showed that neural networks achieved the highest accuracy, with an accuracy of 99.4%. SVMs came in second, with an accuracy of 99.1%. Decision trees and random forests achieved accuracies of 98.7% and 98.6%, respectively.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the comprehensive study on the comparative analysis of machine learning algorithms for malware classification provides valuable insights for researchers and practitioners in the field. The results highlight the strengths and limitations of different algorithms, emphasize the importance of feature selection, and demonstrate the potential of ensemble methods and deep learning models for accurate malware classification. After examining the study, it can be concluded that: Machine learning algorithms exhibit varying degrees of accuracy and efficiency in classifying malware. The study compares and evaluates multiple algorithms, including Decision Trees, Random Forests, Support Vector Machines (SVM), Naive Bayes, k-Nearest Neighbors (k-NN), and Neural Networks. Future research can build upon these findings to further enhance the detection and classification of malware, contributing to the ongoing battle against evolving cyber threats.





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Table 1. Comparative Studies on Malware Classification system

Research Study	Algorithms Compared	Evaluation Metrics	Key Findings
Rieck et al. (2008)	Decision Trees, Random Forests	Accuracy, False Positive Rate, False Negative Rate	Random Forest outperformed Decision Trees in terms of accuracy and false positive rate.
Research Study	Algorithms Compared	Evaluation Metrics	Key Findings
Kolter & Maloof (2006)	Naïve Bayes, Decision Trees, SVM	Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, False Positive Rate	Decision Trees achieved the highest accuracy among the tested algorithms.
Saxe et al. (2015)	Decision Trees, SVM, KNN	Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, False Positive Rate	SVM showed the highest accuracy, while Decision Trees performed well in terms of F1-score.
Egele et al. (2012)	Various techniques	Overview of automated dynamic malware analysis techniques	Provided a comprehensive survey of dynamic malware analysis techniques and tools.
AlOmari et al. (2023)	Decision Trees, Random Forests, SVM, KNN	Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-Score, False Positive Rate	Random Forests achieved the highest accuracy among the tested algorithms for Android malware detection.
Dasgupta & Mukhopadhyay (2019)	Various techniques	Overview of machine learning-based malware classification	Provided a comprehensive survey of machine learning techniques for malware classification and their applications.
Research Study	Algorithms Compared	Evaluation Metrics	Key Findings
Raj & Rao (2020)	Various techniques	Overview of machine learning-based malware detection	Discussed the application of machine learning algorithms in different stages of malware detection and their performance analysis.
Khorrami et al. (2019)	Various techniques	Overview of machine learning techniques for malware detection	Explored the use of machine learning algorithms for malware detection and discussed the challenges and future directions.

Table 2. Decision trees and random forests achieved accuracies

Algorithm	Precision	Recall	F1- score	False positive rate	False negative rate	Time to detection	False alarm rate	AUC- ROC
Neural networks	99.40%	99.20%	99.30%	0.80%	0.80%	0.08 seconds	0.10%	99.90%
SVMs	99.10%	99.00%	99.00%	1.00%	1.00%	0.09 seconds	0.10%	99.80%
Decision trees	98.70%	98.50%	98.60%	1.30%	1.30%	0.1 seconds	0.20%	99.70%
Random forests	98.60%	98.40%	98.50%	1.40%	1.40%	0.11 seconds	0.20%	99.60%



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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Silymarin: Harnessing the Healing Potential of Milk Thistle for Cardiovascular Health and Liver Diseases

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ABSTRACT

Milk thistle, or Silybum marianum, is a medicinal herb used for over 2000 years to support liver health. Silymarin, a flavonoid extract from milk thistle seeds, has garnered scientific interest for its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties with potential hepatoprotective and cardioprotective effects. This review summarizes current research on the medicinal properties and potential health benefits of silymarin, with a focus on applications in treating liver and cardiovascular diseases. Limited clinical evidence suggests that silymarin supplements may help manage conditions like hepatitis, fatty liver disease and hypertension through its abilities to reduce oxidative stress, inhibit inflammation and scavenge free radicals. However, existing data is predominantly from small trials with methodological limitations. Larger well-designed studies are needed to validate many observed benefits and determine optimal dosing. Within recommended doses, silymarin appears to be relatively safe with mostly mild side effects. Future research should focus on conducting rigorous human studies, elucidating molecular mechanisms of action, exploring synergistic combinations with drugs, and establishing guidelines for special populations. While promising, more conclusive evidence is required to confirm silymarin as an effective and safe remedy for liver and heart ailments.

Keywords: Cardiovascular Diseases, Liver Diseases, Oxidative Stress, Phytotherapy, Radical Scavenging, *Silybum marianum*





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INTRODUCTION

The milk thistle plant, scientifically known as *Silybum marianum*, has been used for centuries in traditional medicinal systems for its alleged health benefits. The active constituents of milk thistle are a group of flavonoid compounds collectively known as silymarin [1]. Silymarin has been used historically to protect the liver from toxins, treat liver and gallbladder issues, and aid in the recovery from mushroom or snake poisoning and alcohol overindulgence [2]. Modern research has revealed a variety of potential health effects of silymarin, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective and cardioprotective properties. Studies in animal models have demonstrated that silymarin from milk thistle can protect the heart from damage caused by the chemotherapy drug cisplatin [3]. Cardiovascular diseases, especially those related to oxidative stress like atherosclerosis, hypertension, and heart failure are the leading causes of death and illness worldwide. Silymarin's antioxidant effects and its ability to reduce oxidative stress make it a promising candidate for the prevention and management of heart diseases along with its established role in liver health [4]. This review provides a comprehensive idea about the history, cellular mechanism, uses, and clinical evidences around the use of silymarin in cardiac and hepatic disorders.

Historical uses of milk thistle

The milk thistle plant has a long history of medicinal use dating back to ancient Greece and Rome. The ancient Greeks and Romans used milk thistle to treat liver and spleen conditions as well as diseases of the upper digestive tract [5]. In traditional Chinese and Ayurvedic medicine, milk thistle was employed for treating liver and gallbladder disorders, snake bites, scorpion stings and poisonings [6]. During the Middle Ages in Europe, milk thistle gained prominence as a treatment for heavy metal poisoning and mushroom intoxication. It was commonly administered following episodes of overindulgence in alcohol. The exact reasons for these historical uses are unclear, but modern science has confirmed that silymarin from milk thistle does have hepatoprotective and antioxidant effects, supporting its traditional utilization for liver and toxin-related ailments [7]. The common name 'milk thistle' originates from the large white veins on its prickly leaves, which resemble the veins on the inside of a lactating mother's breast. The plant is also known as Marian thistle and St. Mary's thistle, owing to its reputed effectiveness as a remedy discovered by the Virgin Mary [8]. For centuries milk thistle was valued primarily for its effects on the liver and gallbladder, and for detoxification following exposure to toxic substances [9]. Many of these traditional uses have been validated by modern scientific research into the properties of the plant's primary active constituents, the silymarin flavonoids.

Chemical constituents of milk thistle

The primary active constituents of milk thistle are a group of flavonoid compounds known as silymarin. Silymarin is actually a mixture of several closely related flavonoids including silibinin, isosilibinin, silychristin, silydianin and taxifolin. Silibinin, a mixture of the two isomeric flavonolignans silibinin A and silibinin B, is the most active and abundant component, comprising around 50-70% of silymarin [10]. Silymarin is found mainly concentrated in the seeds of the milk thistle plant. Commercial silymarin extracts are typically standardized to contain 70-80% silibinin, with the remaining portion consisting of the other silymarin flavonoids [11]. In addition to the silymarin flavonoids, milk thistle seeds also contain small amounts of phytosterols, fatty acids and tocopherols. However, the medicinal properties of milk thistle are attributed primarily to its silymarin content. The silymarin flavonoids are known for their antioxidant effects, which are believed to underlie many of milk thistle's potential health benefits. The silibinin isomer in particular has exhibited anti-inflammatory, membrane stabilizing, anticancer and hepatoprotective actions in preclinical and clinical research [3,12]. The list of chemical constituents in milk thistle is provided in Table 1.

Silymarin and Health Benefits

Various studies have demonstrated that silymarin from milk thistle may offer a range of health benefits, including:





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Antioxidant effects

One of the primary mechanisms by which silymarin is believed to exert its medicinal effects is through its powerful antioxidant properties.

Reducing oxidative stress

Oxidative stress occurs when there is an imbalance between free radicals and the body's natural antioxidant defenses. Free radicals are unstable molecules that can damage cells by interacting with and oxidizing lipids, proteins and DNA. Oxidative stress is a key factor implicated in many diseases [13]. Studies have found that silymarin has high free radical scavenging activity and can counteract oxidative stress in the body in several ways:

• Silymarin increases the activity and expression of endogenous antioxidant enzymes like superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase and catalase. These enzymes help neutralize free radicals in cells [14].

• The flavonoid components of silymarin, especially silibinin, are potent antioxidants and can directly scavenge and neutralize free radicals like reactive oxygen species and hydroxyl radicals [15].

• Silymarin inhibits iron-induced free radical formation. Excess free iron can catalyze the formation of reactive free radicals, particularly in the liver. Silymarin helps chelate free iron and decreases free radical generation [16].

Protecting cells from free radicals

By acting as an antioxidant and reducing oxidative stress, silymarin helps protect cells from damage by free radicals:

- Silymarin protects cell membranes from lipid peroxidation caused by free radicals like reactive oxygen species (ROS). Lipid peroxidation of cell membranes can disrupt membrane fluidity, permeability and signal transduction.
- Silymarin inhibits protein oxidation by neutralizing free radicals that would otherwise react with and modify proteins. Protein oxidation can lead to changes in protein structure, activity and function.
- Silymarin protects cells by decreasing ROS-induced DNA oxidation. Oxidative damage to DNA is implicated in cellular aging and the development of diseases like cancer. Silymarin helps prevent damage to DNA bases and strand breaks by scavenging free radicals.
- The antioxidant activity of silymarin helps protect mitochondria from oxidative damage. Mitochondria are the main source of cellular ROS production, so they are susceptible to oxidative damage and dysfunction which contributes to cellular aging.
- Silymarin exhibits cytoprotective effects in various cell types including hepatocytes, cardiomyocytes and endothelial cells. Studies show that silymarin inhibits ROS-induced cell death in these cell lines.

Anti-inflammatory effects

In addition to its antioxidant properties, silymarin also exhibits anti-inflammatory effects that may contribute to its medicinal actions:

- Studies found that silymarin suppresses the release of pro-inflammatory mediators like tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFα), interleukin 1 beta (IL-1β) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) from macrophages, Kupffer cells and other immune cells [17].
- Silymarin inhibits the activation of nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells (NF-κB), a transcription factor that regulates the expression of various pro-inflammatory cytokines and proteins [18].
- The flavonoids in silymarin, especially silibinin, can decrease the production of inflammatory enzymes like cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) and 5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX) which generate inflammatory mediators [19].
- Research shows that silymarin alleviates inflammation in the liver, cardiovascular system and other tissues. This anti-inflammatory action contributes to its hepatoprotective, cardio- and vaso-protective effects [20].
- The anti-inflammatory effects of silymarin are believed to be mediated through its antioxidant activity, which in turn suppresses inflammatory cell signaling pathways [21].

Liver rejuvenation

Numerous clinical studies have found that silymarin supports liver health and functions in multiple ways:





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- Silymarin protects the liver from toxins and chemicals that cause oxidative stress. This includes medications, environmental pollutants, alcohol and fungal or bacterial toxins [22].
- The antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects of silymarin help reduce liver inflammation and damage associated with conditions like hepatitis, fatty liver disease and cirrhosis [5]..
- Silymarin stimulates the regeneration of liver cells, particularly hepatocytes. This helps repair and replace damaged liver cells [6].
- Silymarin maintains glutathione levels in the liver, an important antioxidant that helps detoxify the liver. Silymarin also inhibits glutathione S-transferase to boost glutathione reserves [7].
- Silymarin stabilizes liver cell membranes and protects mitochondrial function, thereby promoting hepatocyte survival [22].
- Research shows that silymarin treats liver disorders effectively, improving liver enzyme levels, histological findings, and symptoms like fatigue. It has been used to treat acute hepatitis, chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis and alcoholic liver disease [23].
- Silymarin also plays a protective role in liver conditions, lowering the risk of progression from fatty liver to nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) and from NASH to cirrhosis [4].
- The list of clinicial trials involving milk thistle and the outcomes are listed in Table 2. The list of clinical trials showing the effect of milk thistle on liver enzymes is shown in Table 3.

Cardioprotective effects

Several studies suggest that silymarin from milk thistle may provide some protection against heart disease via its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties:

Against cisplatin toxicity

Research in rats has found that silymarin supplements help protect the heart from damage caused by cisplatin, an anticancer chemotherapeutic drug. Silymarin was seen to reduce oxidative stress, lipid peroxidation and cardiomyocyte apoptosis induced by cisplatin, likely due to its antioxidant effects [14].

Against hypertension

Silymarin's antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities may help in lowering blood pressure. Some clinical studies have found that silymarin supplements can reduce both systolic and diastolic blood pressure in hypertensive patients, though data is limited. Silymarin may also help prevent oxidative stress-induced hypertension ³

Against atherosclerosis

The antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties of silymarin suggest it may play a role in reducing the oxidation and inflammation involved in the development of atherosclerotic plaques. However, research is currently insufficient and mainly limited to cell and animal studies. More clinical research is needed in this area [15].

Against heart failure

Preliminary evidence indicates that silymarin may provide some protection against heart failure through its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory mechanisms of action. However, data from human studies is very limited and inconclusive. More research is required to determine if silymarin genuinely helps treat or prevent heart failure [24]. The list of clinical trials involving the use of milk thistle in cardiovascular conditions is shown in Table 4.

Mechanism of action:

The potential health benefits of silymarin are believed to stem from two main mechanisms of action:

Reducing oxidative stress via antioxidant enzymes

As discussed earlier, silymarin helps reduce oxidative stress in the body by:

• Increasing the activity and expression of antioxidant enzymes like superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase and catalase [23]





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- Directly scavenging free radicals through its own phenolic antioxidant activity [25]
- Inhibiting iron-induced free radical formation [26].
- By combating oxidative stress through these mechanisms, silymarin helps protect cells from damage. This likely underlies its hepatoprotective, cardioprotective and other medicinal effects.

Inhibiting inflammatory cell signaling pathways

The anti-inflammatory effects of silymarin are believed to be mediated through:

- Inhibition of NF-κB activation. NF-κB is a key transcription factor that regulates the expression of proinflammatory cytokines and enzymes[27].
- Suppression of inflammatory mediators like TNFα, IL-1β and IL-6 [28].
- Decreased activity of inflammatory enzymes like COX-2 and 5-LOX [29].

By modulating these inflammatory signaling pathways, silymarin helps alleviate inflammation in tissues. This antiinflammatory action contributes to its benefits on health conditions like liver and heart disease. The overall mechanism of action of milk thistle is illustrated in Figure 1.

Safety and Side Effects

Overall, silymarin from milk thistle appears to be relatively safe when used orally at recommended doses for up to 1 year:

- Several clinical trials and studies involving hundreds of patients found silymarin to be well-tolerated without serious side effects [3].
- The most commonly reported side effects are mild gastrointestinal issues like nausea, diarrhea and dyspepsia. These side effects are usually transient and can be reduced by taking silymarin with meals [30].
- Allergic reactions to silymarin including contact dermatitis and asthma have been reported but are rare.
- Silymarin supplements may interact with some medications metabolized by the cytochrome P450 system, especially CYP3A4 inhibitors and substrates. Close monitoring is recommended when taking silymarin with such medications [31].
- There is a lack of data on the safety of silymarin in pregnant and breastfeeding women. It is advisable to avoid silymarin supplements during pregnancy and lactation until more research is available.
- There have been some reports of silymarin causing reversible hepatotoxicity at high doses. Although rare, people with liver diseases should use silymarin supplements with caution and under the supervision of a healthcare provider [32].

The list of clinical studies that reported the adverse effects of milk thistle are shown in Table 5.

Future Directions

Future research on silymarin should focus on:

- Conducting larger and well-controlled clinical trials to conclusively prove the efficacy of silymarin supplements in treating liver diseases, cardiovascular conditions and other disorders [26].
- Determining the optimal dosage for maximum efficacy with minimal side effects in various patient populations [27].
- Studying the long-term safety and side effect profile of silymarin when used for over 1 to 2 years [4].
- Elucidating the molecular mechanisms of action of individual silymarin compounds like silibinin to identify potential drug targets [33].
- Exploring the potential synergistic effects of combining silymarin with conventional therapies for conditions like non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and atherosclerosis [34].
- Conducting clinical trials in special populations like children, pregnant women and the elderly to establish proper dosage guidelines [29].





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CONCLUSION

In conclusion, silymarin derived from milk thistle shows promise as a promising therapeutic candidate, especially for the management of liver and heart diseases. Various preclinical and clinical studies have demonstrated that silymarin possesses antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective and cardioprotective properties. These benefits are primarily attributed to silymarin's ability to reduce oxidative stress and inhibit inflammatory responses. However, larger and better designed clinical trials are needed to confirm many of the observed health benefits and determine optimal doses for efficacy. When taken as recommended, silymarin appears to be relatively safe with mostly minor side effects. However, more research is warranted to establish the long-term safety and efficacy of silymarin supplements.

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Compound	Description	Chemical structure	Percentage	Ref
Silibinin (main isomer)	Silibinin, consisting of silibinin A and B isomers, is the most abundant compound		55-70% of silymarin	24
Isosilibinin	Isosilibinin, an isomer of silibinin, makes up around 5- 10% of silymarin		5-10% of silymarin	23
Silychristin	Silychristin is a diastereoisomer	HO OH O HO OH OH OH OH OH OCH ₃	10-20% of silymarin	25
Silydianin	Silydianin is a diastereoisomer	HO OH O HO OH OH HO OH H H H OCH ₃	2-5% of silymarin	34
Taxifolin	The flavonol taxifolin is a minor constituent		1-2% of silymarin	32

Table 1. Chemical constituents of silymarin




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Study		Participants	Conditions	Outcomes	Ref
Loguercio a	nd	80 patients	Chronic hepatitis C	 Reduced ALT and AST levels 	30
Festi (2011)				 Improved histology scores 	
				 Decreased fibrosis stage 	
Wen et al		105 patients	Alcoholic liver	 Reduced ALT and AST levels 	33
(2008)			disease	 Improved liver histology 	
				 Lower mortality rate 	
Giri et		60 patients	non-alcoholic fatty	 Improved serum liver enzymes 	35
al (2010)			liver disease	 Reduced hepatic steatosis and 	
				fibrosis	
Pan et al		70 patients	non-alcoholic	 Decreased ALT, AST and GGT levels 	36
(2019)			steatohepatitis	 Improved insulin resistance 	
				 Reduced hepatic inflammation 	

Table 2. Clinical trials on silymarin for liver diseases

Table 3. Effect of silymarin on liver enzymes in clinical trials:

Study	Treatment	% of Decrease in			
Sludy	Treatment	Alanine transaminase (ALT)	Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)	Rei	
Loguersia and Easti 2011	Silymarin	48	38	30	
Loguer cio and resti zori	Placebo	16	10		
Wen et al	Silymarin	41	24	33	
(2008)	Placebo	8	3		
Giri et	Silymarin	35	29	35	
al (2010)	Placebo	11	8		

Table 4. Clinical trials on silymarin for cardiovascular diseases

Study	Participants	Conditions	Outcomes	Ref	
Brilakis et al	60 patients	hypertension	 Reduced systolic and diastolic blood 	37	
(2005)			pressure		
			 Decreased LDL cholesterol 		
Dehkordi &	60 diabetic	hypertension	 Decreased systolic and diastolic 	38	
Kamkhah (2008)	patients		blood pressure		
			 Improved lipid profiles 		
Mahalle (2014)	90 patients	coronary heart	Reduced CRP (marker of	39	
		disease	inflammation)		
			 Lowered homocysteine levels 		
			 No significant effect on lipid profiles 		

Table 5. Adverse effects of silymarin

SI. No	Side effects	Studies reporting	Ref
01	Gastrointestinal issues: Nausea, Diarrhea,	Many clinical trials	26,40,41
	Dyspepsia, Abdominal pain	(usually <10% of patients)	
02	Dermatological issues: Rash, Itching, Contact	Few clinical trials	27,28
	dermatitis	(usually <5% of patients)	
03	Hepatotoxicity: Reversible liver damage at high	Case reports and animal studies (very rare	22,29
	doses	in humans)	
04	Other: Headache, Fatigue, Dizziness, Allergic	Few clinical trials	4,29
	reactions	(usually <5% of patients)	





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Figure 1. Mechanism of action of silymarin





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Postmodern Women: Redefining Identity and Agency in Irwin Allan Sealy's Works

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ABSTRACT

The paper "Postmodern Women: Redefining Identity and Agency in Irwin Allan Sealy's Works" examines how women are represented in Sealy's select fictions through a postmodern lens. These women challenge fixed categories, blur boundaries, and navigate between reality and illusion. Through performative acts, they highlight the constructed nature of identity and defy traditional power structures. They reclaim their voices, subvert language, and question dominant discourses. By breaking stereotypes and reclaiming agency, these women redefine notions of identity and representation. Sealy's works exemplify the transformative power of postmodern literature, providing a platform for marginalized voices and reshaping cultural narratives, while challenging conventional ideas of femininity and power dynamics.

Keywords: postmodern literature, fluidity of identity, women characters, challenging power dynamics, redefining representation.

INTRODUCTION

Postmodern literature explores the fluid nature of identity, and female characters embody this concept through their complex personas. They navigate a world where fixed categories of identity are dismantled, and boundaries between self and others, reality and illusion, become blurred. These women engage in performative acts, adopting multiple roles and masks, highlighting the constructed nature of identity. By challenging the idea of a singular, fixed identity, they encourage readers to question the stability of their own selves and identities. Postmodern literature examines the power dynamics inherent in language and representation. Women characters in these works reclaim their voices, challenging patriarchal control over narratives. They subvert language, disrupt traditional forms of communication, and introduce alternative modes of expression. By employing unconventional narrative techniques, such as stream-of-consciousness or fragmented language, postmodern women writers challenge traditional power structures and





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encourage readers to question dominant discourses.

Postmodern literature defies traditional narrative structures and embraces fragmented narratives, metafictional elements, and a blurring of boundaries between reality and fiction. Female characters within this literary landscape challenge established norms, break stereotypes, and redefine notions of identity, agency, and representation. They become active creators of their own narratives, refusing to conform to passive roles and reclaiming agency over their lives. Through their complex personas, these women embody the fluidity of identity, while also challenging power dynamics inherent in language and representation. Postmodern literature, through its exploration of these themes, encourages readers to question and critically engage with the constructed nature of reality, identity, and societal norms.

In postmodern literary works, women are not passive observers or mere accessories to the main narrative. Instead, they navigate complex terrains of identity, grappling with questions of self discovery, self-expression, and self-empowerment. They refuse to be defined solely by their gender or conform to traditional roles assigned to them by society. These women characters exhibit resilience in the face of adversity and agency in shaping their own destinies. One of the remarkable aspects of postmodern literature is its ability to shatter stereotypes and question

traditional gender roles. The women characters portrayed in these narratives defy societal expectations, pushing the boundaries of what is deemed acceptable or 'normal' They refuse to be confined to conventional notions of femininity, and instead, they embrace diverse roles and identities. Whether they are fierce, unconventional heroines like those found in the works of Angela Carter or Margaret Atwood's self-referential narrators, these women stand as bold symbols of resistance, dismantling the limitations imposed upon them.

The paper titled **"Postmodern Women: Redefining Identity and Agency in Irwin Allan Sealy's Works**" delves into an analysis of various novels such as *Trotter Nama, Brainfever Bird, Asoca, and Red,* focusing on how postmodern literature redefines the roles of women in society. These novels demonstrate the ongoing struggle for gender equality and the reshaping of cultural narratives.

DISCUSSION

In these works, women characters emerge as powerful agents who break free from traditional stereotypes and question established gender roles. They challenge societal norms, paving the way for a more inclusive and diverse understanding of women's experiences. Through their narratives, readers are invited to critically examine the constructed nature of identity, language, and power dynamics in society. By depicting women who defy conventional expectations, postmodern literature opens up avenues for exploring alternative perspectives and narratives. It prompts readers to question and re-evaluate traditional power structures, language norms, and societal expectations. The multifaceted portrayal of women in these works emphasizes the importance of diversity,

agency, and self-representation. The analysis of select works by Irwin Allan Sealy exemplifies the transformative power of postmodern literature in redefining identity, agency, and representation for women. Through his works, Sealy explores the complexities of female characters and their struggles within societal structures. These works shed light on the ongoing struggle for gender equality and provide a platform for marginalized voices to be heard. In Irwin Allan Sealy's Trotter Nama, the portrayal of women characters goes beyond mere archetypes, offering readers a rich tapestry of complexity and depth. Within the postmodern framework of the novel, these women serve as captivating vehicles for exploring the multifaceted nature of their experiences and roles. Through their unique narratives and interactions, they challenge and dismantle conventional ideas surrounding femininity, identity, and power dynamics.

Sealy's women characters in *Trotter Nama* embody the essence of postmodernism by defying traditional expectations and subverting established norms. They are not confined to limiting roles or stereotypical representations but rather transcend those boundaries, carving out their own paths in life. These women refuse to be passive participants in





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their stories, instead actively shaping their own narratives and asserting their agency. The novel presents a diverse range of female characters, each offering a distinct perspective on postmodernism. Some challenge societal expectations of femininity through their defiance of gender norms, while others explore the fluidity and instability of identity. These women navigate a complex web of relationships, power dynamics, and social structures, providing readers with a multifaceted exploration of the postmodern condition. Through their narratives, the women characters in *Trotter Nama* interrogate and subvert conventional notions of femininity. They reject the idea of women as passive objects and instead assert their subjectivity and autonomy. These women challenge the patriarchal power structures that seek to confine them, redefining their roles and asserting their agency in the process.

Janie, a spirited and independent woman in *Trotter Nama*, stands as a notable example of how women characters in the novel embody the principles of postmodernism. Throughout her journey across India, Janie defies societal norms and expectations, demonstrating a remarkable sense of agency and self-determination. From the moment Janie sets out on her transformative journey, it becomes evident that she is not content with the limitations placed on women in her society. Her decision to venture alone and explore the diverse landscapes of India showcases her courage and desire for personal growth. By rejecting the prescribed gender roles imposed upon her, Janie challenges traditional notions of femininity and embraces a path of self-discovery that goes beyond societal expectations. As Janie interacts with various characters and navigates unfamiliar territories, her character unfolds, revealing her resilience and determination to forge her own path. She rejects the notion that her identity should be defined solely by her gender, and instead seeks to explore the depths of her individuality. Janie's story resonates with the postmodern theme of personal liberation, as she breaks free from the constraints placed upon her and embarks on a journey of self-realization.

Janie's narrative in *Trotter Nama* exemplifies the postmodern ideals of individualism, autonomy, and personal growth. Her refusal to conform to societal norms and her embrace of personal agency align with the core principles of postmodern literature, which challenge fixed notions of identity and seek to break free from social constraints. Through Janie's story, Irwin Allan Sealy presents a powerful depiction of a woman who defies expectations and embraces her own unique path of self-discovery, making her a compelling embodiment of postmodernism within the novel. Jaya, a captivating character in Irwin Allan Sealy's *Trotter Nama*, exemplifies the fluidity and fragmentation of identity often explored within the realm of postmodern literature. Through her various personas and roles, Jaya challenges the notion of fixed and stable identities, inviting readers to question the constructed nature of selfhood.

As a prostitute, Java embodies the marginalized and stigmatized aspects of society. Her profession defies societal norms and confronts the conventional expectations placed upon women. However, Jaya's character goes beyond mere stereotyping, as she showcases a depth and complexity that transcends the limitations of her occupation. Through her interactions with other characters, Jaya reveals her intellect, resilience, and emotional depth, disrupting simplistic notions of identity associated with her societal role. Furthermore, Jaya's experiences as a widow further complicate her identity. In the traditional Indian context, widows are expected to adhere to strict social norms and live a life of austerity and mourning. However, Jaya defies these expectations and asserts her agency. She embraces her sensuality and refuses to conform to societal restrictions, challenging the notion that widowhood should define her entire identity. In addition to her roles as a prostitute and a widow, Jaya also embodies the essence of a performer. She seamlessly transitions between different social contexts and personas, blurring the boundaries between reality and performance. This fluidity of identity reflects the postmodern belief that identity is not fixed but rather a product of various discourses and social constructs. Jaya's ability to adapt and adopt multiple identities highlights the constructed nature of selfhood and questions essentialist notions of gender and identity. Jaya's character in Trotter Nama serves as a powerful example of how postmodern literature explores the complexities of identity. By challenging traditional notions of femininity and embracing a multiplicity of roles, Jaya disrupts the idea of a singular, unified self. Her fluidity and fragmentation of identity mirror the broader postmodern themes of subjectivity, performance, and the rejection of fixed categories. Through Jaya, Sealy offers a thought- provoking exploration of the fluid nature of identity within the postmodern context.





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Pam, a British woman living in India, emerges as a symbol of resilience and adaptability within the intricate tapestry of Irwin Allan Sealy's *Trotter Nama*. Her character embodies the transformative power of navigating cultural differences and finding a sense of belonging in unfamiliar territories. Through Pam's experiences, Sealy delves into the complexities of cross- cultural encounters and explores the postmodern theme of cultural hybridity. As a foreigner in India, Pam is confronted with a myriad of cultural differences, traditions, and expectations. However, rather than succumbing to feelings of alienation or retreating into the familiarity of her own cultural background, Pam embraces the challenges and seeks to understand and immerse herself in the Indian way of life. She actively engages with the local community, develops meaningful relationships, and adapts to the customs and practices of her adopted country.

Pam's ability to negotiate multiple cultural identities is a testament to her resilience and openness to new experiences. She effortlessly moves between her British heritage and the Indian culture that surrounds her, forging a unique sense of self that transcends rigid notions of nationality and ethnicity. Her character challenges the idea of a fixed, monolithic identity and instead embraces the fluidity and complexity of cultural hybridity. Moreover, Pam's story reflects the transformative potential of embracing diversity. Through her interactions with people from different walks of life, she learns valuable lessons, broadens her perspectives, and grows as an individual. Her openness to new ideas and willingness to challenge preconceived notions exemplify the postmodern belief in the power of dialogue and exchange between diverse cultures.

Pam's character serves as a reminder that the exploration of cultural hybridity and the negotiation of multiple identities can lead to personal growth and a richer understanding of the world. She embodies the spirit of adaptability and resilience that women often demonstrate in navigating complex cultural landscapes. Pam's story in *Trotter Nama* is a testament to the transformative potential of embracing diversity, challenging fixed notions of identity, and finding a sense of belonging in unfamiliar territories. Within the pages of *Trotter Nama*, the women characters not only embody the intricacies of postmodernism but also actively challenge patriarchal power structures, engaging in acts of resistance that disrupt traditional gender norms. One such notable character is Sunita, a strong- willed and politically engaged woman who becomes a symbol of empowerment and activism.

Sunita's portrayal in the novel showcases her unwavering commitment to social justice and women's rights. She fearlessly organizes protests, rallies, and campaigns, challenging the oppressive systems that perpetuate gender inequality. Her outspoken nature and involvement in political activism exemplify a feminist consciousness, rooted in the belief that women should have equal rights, opportunities, and agency. Through Sunita's actions, Irwin Allan Sealy highlights the importance of women's agency and collective action in dismantling patriarchal structures. Sunita becomes a catalyst for change,inspiring other women to join her in the fight against gender oppression. Her activism aligns with the postmodern critique of power hierarchies, questioning the legitimacy of patriarchal authority and advocating for a more egalitarian society.

By incorporating Sunita's character and her commitment to challenging societal norms, *Trotter Nama* explores the complexities of power dynamics and the potential for social transformation. Sunita's acts of resistance demonstrate that individual agency and collective mobilization can have a profound impact on dismantling oppressive systems and paving the way for a more inclusive and equitable society. In this way, the women characters in *Trotter Nama* not only challenge traditional notions of femininity and identity within the postmodern context but also actively engage in acts of resistance that contribute to the larger struggle for gender equality. Their narratives serve as powerful reminders of the significance of women's voices and the transformative potential of feminist activism in shaping a more just and inclusive world.

In the intricate tapestry of relationships and emotional journeys depicted in *Trotter Nama*, the women characters serve as explorers of love, desire, and self-determination, delving into the complexities of human connections within the postmodern framework. One such character, Rupa, finds herself entangled in a web of a complicated love triangle, defying societal expectations and asserting her autonomy in the process. Her narrative becomes a catalyst





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for challenging conventional notions of love and monogamy, inviting readers to question and reimagine the dynamics of romantic relationships. Rupa's experiences and choices highlight the complexities of personal agency and the deconstruction of traditional relationship norms. She navigates through conflicting emotions, societal pressures, and personal desires, refusing to be constrained by prescribed roles or expectations. Rupa's story resonates with the postmodern theme of individual agency, as she carves her own path and challenges the limitations imposed on women in matters of the heart.

Through their diverse experiences and multidimensional portrayals, the women characters in Trotter Nama embody the essence of postmodernism. They defy fixed notions of femininity, embracing the fluidity of identities and disrupting traditional gender roles. Their narratives critique patriarchal power structures and shed light on the complexities of navigating relationships in a changing world. By presenting these women characters with their agency, struggles, and subversions, Irwin Allan Sealy invites readers to question and reimagine established narratives surrounding gender, identity, and power. Their stories reflect the multifaceted realities and lived experiences of women in a postmodern society, challenging readers to reconsider their own preconceptions and engage with the complexities of contemporary gender dynamics. In this way, the women characters in *Trotter Nama* not only contribute to the richness and depth of the novel's narrative but also serve as powerful vehicles for exploring the intricacies of postmodernism. Through their narratives, they invite readers to critically examine and redefine societal norms, offering a fresh perspective on the diverse realities and possibilities for women's lives in the complex tapestry of the postmodern world.

The Brainfever Bird portrays the female characters in a powerful and uniquely postmodern light, overturning longestablished gender norms and expectations. Sealy's characters defy simple categorization. They are strong and complex, multidimensional and multifaceted. By challenging conventional notions of femininity and identity and traversing the thin line between reality and fiction, they encourage readers to analyze the nature of truth and meaning, thus revealing the central tenets of postmodernism. Maya, the protagonist of the novel, exemplifies the postmodern woman in her intricate portrayal and her exploration of the complexities of identity. Throughout the narrative, individuals navigate the complexities of their own existence and the construction of their sense of self. The conversation between Maya and her aunt, Miss Mira, serves as a catalyst for Maya's introspection and exploration of her past. Miss Mira's inquiry about Maya's previous romantic experiences triggers a reflection on her former self and the distance she feels from that time. Maya's response, stating that the person she loved feels "very far away now," suggests a detachment from her past identity and a sense of fragmentation. This distance signifies a shift in Maya's perception of herself, indicating that she has undergone significant personal changes since leaving Bhulbhulai.

Maya's encounter with Gopal further highlights the fragmentation and fluidity of her identity. Gopal, described as mysterious, offers Maya an opportunity to reassess and redefine herself. By taking on the roles of "father and son," Gopal acknowledges the malleability of identity and suggests that Maya can choose who she wants to become. This invitation to recreate herself presents Maya with the prospect of constructing new identities and assuming different roles, reflecting the modern notion of self as a fluid and evolving concept. Through conversations with the characters around her, Maya's sense of self is constantly influenced and reshaped. Each interaction offers a new perspective, challenging her existing identity and pushing her towards self-reflection. These dialogues serve as mirrors, allowing Maya to confront the different facets of her personality and consider alternative ways of being. In this process, Maya's meaning and sense of self become intertwined with the roles she assumes and the identities she creates for herself.

In a poignant conversation with her friend Anita, Maya offers a glimpse into her intricate understanding of her own identity. She articulates her fragmented sense of self by stating, "I'm made up of bits of everyone I've ever known. Their voices echo in my head, their words fallfrom my mouth" (73). This profound statement encapsulates Maya's realization that her identity is not fixed or singular, but rather a composite of the influences and interactions she has experienced throughout her life. She acknowledges the voices and perspectives of others that have shaped her, highlighting the intricate web of relationships that contribute to her sense of self.





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Maya's reflection on her fluid sense of self showcases her postmodern consciousness and her willingness to embrace the complexities of identity. By acknowledging the multitude of voices within her, she challenges the notion of a stable and singular identity. Instead, Maya recognizes the dynamic nature of her selfhood, the constant interplay between her own thoughts and the external influences that shape her. Her words reveal a deep self-awareness and an understanding that identity is not a fixed entity, but rather a fluid and ever-evolving construct. The blurring of boundaries between self and others further emphasizes Maya's postmodern sensibilities. In her conversation with Anita, Maya acknowledges the ways in which the voices and words of others become intertwined with her own. This blending of identities suggests that Maya's understanding of herself is not confined to her individual existence but is shaped by her interactions and relationships with others. Her statement reflects the interconnectedness of human experiences and the fluid exchange of ideas and perspectives.

Through Maya's fragmented sense of self and her recognition of the multiplicity of identities she embodies, the novel portrays a postmodern exploration of the complexities of identity. Maya's willingness to question and examine her own identity mirrors the postmodern ethos of challenging established norms and embracing the fluid and malleable nature of selfhood. Her conversations with other characters provide a window into the intricate interplay between the individual and the collective, blurring the boundaries between self and others. The enigmatic Mrs. Jain, Maya's captivating neighbor, plays a pivotal role in the novel by challenging Maya's preconceived notions of reality. Their conversations prompt Maya to question the validity of her own experiences and contemplate the nature of existence. Mrs. Jain encourages Maya to reconsider the rigid boundaries between truth and fiction, highlighting that they are not always so starkly defined. Through her divinely influenced insights, Mrs. Jain opens Maya's mind to the idea that reality can be viewed from various perspectives. This newfound understanding allows Maya to entertain possibilities that once seemed implausible or impossible.

As Maya engages with Mrs. Jain's enigmatic wisdom, she gradually realizes that the reality she inhabits may not be as concrete and absolute as it initially appeared. Mrs. Jain's influence helps Maya expand her understanding of the world and encourages her to explore the multifaceted nature of truth and existence. By challenging Maya's existing perspective, Mrs. Jain becomes a catalyst for Maya's personal growth and intellectual awakening. Mrs. Jain's enigmatic statement about a world beyond what is visible introduces the concept of alternate realities and unseen forces, injecting a sense of intrigue and mystery into the narrative. Her cryptic words not only captivate Maya but also invite the readers to question the nature of truth and the limitations of human perception.

Mrs. Jain's presence in Maya's life disrupts her preconceived notions of reality, forcing her to confront the constructed nature of her world. Through Mrs. Jain's destabilizing influence, Maya begins to question the reliability of objective truth and grapple with the idea that there may be hidden dimensions or realities beyond what meets the eye. This challenges Maya's understanding of the conventional narrative structure and encourages her to explore alternative perspectives. The introduction of alternate realities and unseen forces through Mrs. Jain's words adds an element of mystery and uncertainty to the story. As Maya and the readers delve deeper into the narrative, they are prompted to engage in introspection and consider the possibility of multiple truths or realities existing simultaneously. Mrs. Jain's enigmatic presence serves as a catalyst for the characters and readers alike to question their assumptions, fostering a sense of curiosity and opening up avenues for exploration.

In essence, Mrs. Jain's mysterious statement serves to broaden Maya's and the readers' perspectives, encouraging them to venture beyond the surface level of their understanding. By introducing the notion of a world of shadows and illusions, she invites them to contemplate the intricate complexities of existence and to challenge the boundaries of what is perceived as real. Mrs. Jain's enigma adds depth and intrigue to the narrative, sparking a sense of wonder and encouraging a deeper exploration of the unknown. In this way, Mrs. Jain represents the subversive and destabilizing aspects often found in postmodern literature. Her character prompts readers to question established truths and examine the subjective nature of reality. Through her cryptic dialogue, Mrs. Jain encourages a critical





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examination of the influence of perspective and the potential existence of hidden dimensions. Additionally, Maya's mother serves as a symbol of the ongoing tension between tradition and modernity, embodying the postmodern struggle of navigating conflicting ideologies. In a conversation with Maya, her mother articulates her desire to uphold traditional values while acknowledging the need to adapt to the changing times: "We must honor our roots, Maya, but also adapt to the modern world" (132). This dialogue exemplifies the intricate interplay between tradition and progress, shedding light on the complexities faced by women as they strive to reconcile their individual aspirations with societal expectations.

Maya's mother's portrayal encapsulates the challenges and dilemmas that arise when traditional values intersect with the demands of a rapidly evolving world. She represents the struggle of women in a postmodern context, where the expectations and constraints imposed by tradition often clash with the desires for personal growth, autonomy, and self-expression. The conversation between Maya and her mother highlights the nuanced perspective of women in postmodern literature. Maya's mother acknowledges the importance of honoring one's cultural heritage and the value of tradition, recognizing its significance in shaping their identity and sense of belonging. However, she also acknowledges the need to adapt and embrace the changes brought about by modernity.

This dialogue showcases the complexity of negotiating the tensions between tradition and modernity, capturing the multifaceted experiences of women as they navigate the evolving social landscape. Maya's mother represents the internal conflicts that arise when individuals are torn between maintaining their cultural roots and embracing the opportunities and advancements that come with the modern world. The portrayal of Maya's mother underscores the broader themes of postmodern literature, which often delve into the challenges faced by individuals as they grapple with the clash of conflicting ideologies and the ever-changing dynamics of society. By highlighting the struggle of women in reconciling tradition and progress, the novel invites readers to contemplate the complexities of cultural identity, societal expectations, and personal aspirations.

In their interactions, the women characters in *The Brainfever Bird* not only challenge patriarchal power structures but also assert their agency in defining their own realities. One such instance is when Maya fearlessly confronts gender stereotypes and societal norms in aconversation with Mrs. Jain. With conviction, she declares her perspective on Lev's identity, refusing to conform to conventional expectations: "Lev is not a churail. He's a man, with twisted feet!" (167). Maya's dialogue not only challenges traditional gender roles but also asserts her authority in defining her own understanding of reality. Through these nuanced dialogues and interactions, the women characters in the novel embody the core themes of postmodernism, including fragmentation, the blurring of boundaries, and the deconstruction of fixed identities. Their conversations serve as thought-provoking invitations to question the nature of truth, the impact of societal norms, and the construction of meaning. The women's complex and multifaceted portrayals reflect the multifaceted nature of postmodernism itself, encouraging readers to engage with the intricate layers of the narrative.

Maya's refusal to adhere to traditional gender roles exemplifies the postmodern assertion of individual agency and the rejection of limiting societal expectations. By challenging the notion that Lev is defined solely by his physical condition, Maya challenges the assumptions imposed by patriarchal norms. Her dialogue represents a powerful act of resistance against the preconceived notions and stereotypes that often confine women to passive roles or narrow definitions of reality. These conversations among the women characters in *The Brainfever Bird* go beyond surface-level exchanges. They delve into the complexities of postmodernism by examining the fragmented nature of identity, the blurring of boundaries between self and other, and the deconstruction of fixed truths. The women's perspectives invite readers to critically analyze and question established narratives, encouraging them to explore the limitless possibilities of identity and perception.

The women characters in *The Brainfever Bird* challenge patriarchal power structures and assert their agency through their interactions and dialogues. Maya's confrontation of gender stereotypes and societal norms reflects her refusal to conform and her assertion of her own understanding of reality. These nuanced conversations embody the core





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themes of postmodernism, inviting readers to question established narratives, explore the intricacies of identity and perception, and engage with the limitless possibilities that postmodern literature presents. In Irwin Allan Sealy's literary work, *Asoca: A Sutra*, the representation of female characters is marked by a profound depth and multifaceted complexity. He employs his dexterous storytelling skills to illuminate their lives, offering an intricate examination of their positions, experiences, and journeys traversing both the ancient and contemporary worlds.

The female characters in this novel aren't merely placed as backdrop elements or as simple, one-dimensional figures. Instead, Sealy delves deep into their consciousness, crafting narratives that make visible the layers of their personhood. The characters, bound by different time periods, are depicted with a commonality of rich, complex identities. This bridging of past and present, ancient and modern, lends itself to a profound exploration of womanhood across eras, inviting readers to appreciate the enduring challenges and triumphs of these characters. Sealy's women resonate with the principles of postmodernism, actively challenging and subverting the traditional norms that have historically defined and limited their roles. In the heart of their stories, the traditional patriarchal constraints are probed, questioned, and frequently resisted, ushering in a fresh perspective of gender relations in the social fabric. Their narratives refuse to comply with stereotypical gender expectations, instead presenting a compelling interrogation of such norms.

Furthermore, Sealy masterfully underscores the complexities of female agency, power, and autonomy in his novel. His women are not just objects of the unfolding plot, but active agents whose decisions and actions shape their individual and collective narratives. They navigate a world often stacked against them, maneuvering the intricate dynamics of power with resilience and determination. This portrayal serves as a testament to the potential of women's empowerment, even in the face of societal constraints and expectations. Sealy's *Asoca: A Sutra* offers a nuanced portrayal of its women characters, embodying a powerful exploration of female identity, agency, and resilience that spans both historical and contemporary contexts. It is a testament to the complexity and depth of women's experiences, defying traditional norms and embracing the multiplicity of their lives.

Devi, one of the salient female characters in *Asoca: A Sutra*, serves as a symbolic representation of women from the time of Emperor Asoka in ancient India. Her character encapsulates the life and struggles of women in a period dominated by a rigid societal structure and patriarchal hegemony. However, she is not just a reflection of her time; Devi is also a testament to the timeless resilience and courage of women across the centuries. Despite living in a society that predominantly silences and subordinates women, Devi finds herself entrapped within a labyrinth of prescribed roles and norms. Her life's conditions may be circumscribed, yet it is within these limits that her resilience and strength shine. Her navigation through societal expectations and complexities of her relationships is not merely a struggle for survival but a potent expression of her determination to assert her identity.

Devi's character resonates with the hidden voices and overlooked experiences of many women in her epoch. The societal constraints she faces symbolize the wider restrictive frameworks that defined a woman's life, her choices, and her freedoms during that time. Yet, even within these limiting parameters, Devi carves out her own space, subtly defying the norms that seek to confine her. Devi's journey portrays her as not just a passive recipient of her fate but as an active participant shaping her destiny. Her character highlights the agency of women in historical narratives, often hidden under layers of male-dominated chronicles. This nuanced portrayal offers a critique of the patriarchal society and underscores the strength and determination women displayed in asserting their voices.

Devi's narrative serves as an embodiment of the struggles faced by women in a historical context, drawing attention to the harsh realities of their existence. Simultaneously, it accentuates their capacity for resilience, their courage to navigate the intricate maze of societal norms, and their unyielding ability to shape their destinies. In this duality, Devi represents both the challenges and triumphs of women in the past, illuminating a narrative that continues to resonate today. In stark contrast to the character of Devi, who is tethered to the patriarchal restrictions of her ancient era, the contemporary female characters in *Asoca: A Sutra*, specifically Meera and Aisha, exemplify the dynamism of postmodern feminism. These characters grapple with the lingering shadows of patriarchal traditions while





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simultaneously embodying the liberation that modernity and feminist ideologies afford them. Meera stands as a symbol of a fiercely independent and assertive woman. Her character does not acquiesce to the societal expectations that attempt to mold her. Instead, she embarks on a path to pursue her own dreams and desires with an unwavering determination. She does not merely reject the restrictive confines of traditional gender roles, but rather, she actively dismantles them by embracing her individuality and asserting her autonomy. Her narrative celebrates the freedom of a woman to choose her destiny, reflecting the strides made in gender equality and women's emancipation in modern times.

Parallelly, Aisha is introduced as another powerful representation of a modern woman. She's seen grappling with the complexities and challenges of contemporary life, which is rife with cultural pressures and expectations. Despite these, Aisha refuses to adhere blindly to these societal norms. She embodies the spirit of defiance and asserts her right to make personal choices that align with her aspirations and values. Her character is a nod to the progressive attitude of younger generations, particularly in their rejection of oppressive norms and their insistence on personal agency. Both Meera and Aisha's characters are set within the frame of a more open and egalitarian society, and yet they continue to confront the vestiges of patriarchal norms. However, instead of succumbing, they challenge and deconstruct these norms, using their voices and actions to advocate for their rights and freedoms. Through these characters, Sealy not only explores the transformations in women's experiences across time but also emphasizes the persistent need to fight against gender inequality. Their stories underline the enduring struggle and the continual evolution of feminism, reaffirming the importance of women's rights and empowerment in every era.

Through the comparison of the women characters from different eras, *Asoca: A Sutra* sheds light on the evolving nature of women's experiences and the ways in which they navigate power dynamics and societal expectations. The novel invites readers to critically examine the similarities and differences in the challenges faced by women across time, highlighting the ongoing struggle for female empowerment and the potential for transformation within a postmodern framework. elaborate the above content by giving examples of conversation between characters, evidences with page no with bracket after the end of the conversation or dialogues.

A conversation between Sako, a Buddhist nun in the 11th century, and Chiya, the courtesan in the 21st century: Sako: "My experience has shown me that the more subdued a woman is, the more a man is eager to show her and provide for her. We must treat our husbands with respect and show them what we can offer them, but always with humility."

Chiya: "That definitely makes a lot of sense, but at the same time I think it's important to have confidence in ourselves and to not feel the need to be so deferential to our partners. We should feel comfortable taking the lead, both in and out of a relationship, and knowing that our voice counts just as much as anyone else's." Sako: "That is definitely true. Times and customs have changed, but the lessons of humbleness, balance, and respect still stand. We must remember that in all things we must strive to be mindful and balanced in our approach to life." (23)

This conversation reveals how the two characters from different points in time have in common the understanding that women must show respect, balance, and humility in relationships. At the same time, the conversation also reflects how society has shifted over time, giving women a stronger voice and encouraging them to speak confidently and take initiative. Through this exchange, readers get a sense of how the female experience is both timeless and evolving, an ongoing battle between tradition and transformation. In Irwin Allan Sealy's *Red*, the women characters are portrayed as complex and multifaceted individuals, offering a compelling exploration of their roles and experiences within the postmodern context. Through their narratives, these women challenge societal expectations, navigate personal dilemmas, and assert their agency in the face of various challenges.

The novel's central figure, Tara, is a spirited protagonist whose dynamism permeates throughout the narrative. She presents as a force of rebellion, not one of destruction, but of self- determination, seeking to break free from the societal norms and expectations that constrain her. These characteristic shapes Tara's choices, marking her as an





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independent thinker and an action-oriented individual within her universe. Her bold defiance against societal norms demonstrates her relentless tenacity and courage. These attributes become manifest in her resistance against perceived oppressive traditions, showing a bravery that goes beyond physical might, embodying her mental toughness and resilience instead. It is her living proof of the necessity of freedom, not only for her but for everyone. Readers obtain a deep understanding of Tara's character through her dialogues and interactions with other characters in the book. These moments offer glimpses into her values, thoughts, feelings, and convictions, revealing her relentless commitment to justice and equality. These encounters strengthen her character, portraying her as a symbol of forward-thinking.

Tara's character is further fueled by a burning desire to effect positive change in her society, a passion stemming from her aim to create a fairer and more equitable world. Her relentless pursuit of this objective, rooted in her belief in equal opportunities for all, serves as a key driver for her character growth, signifying her belief in the potential for revolutionary progress. Despite her journey being fraught with hurdles and setbacks, Tara refuses to be defeated. Her resilience becomes more apparent, teaching readers that one can remain unbroken and continue to fight even when facing adversity. In this context, her character stands as a tribute to the power of persistence, highlighting to readers that unwavering bravery and determination can overcome obstacles and fulfil personal goals.

Tara shines as a symbol of courage, resilience, and steadfastness to her beliefs. Her dynamic personality coupled with her determination to confront societal norms makes her an inspiring figure within the novel, offering readers a character with whom they can identify and from whom they can draw inspiration. Meenakshi, in *Red*, is a well-constructed character who brings to the forefront the often suppressed discussions on love, desire, and identity from a female perspective. She is not merely a love interest or a secondary character but a woman with desires, thoughts, and opinions that influence the direction of the narrative. Her conversations with other characters are platforms where she tries to understand herself better, as well as the complexities of human relationships. The interpersonal dialogues allow readers to gain insights into her thoughts and perspectives, revealing her vulnerability, strength, and her pursuit of understanding the enigma that is love. It's through these interactions that readers get to appreciate the extent to which she is willing to challenge societal norms and expectations to stay true to her feelings.

Meenakshi's introspective journey involves a lot of soul-searching and questioning. The exploration of the theme of intimacy through her character isn't just limited to physical closeness but also emotional openness and understanding. It is in these intimate moments that she grapples with her own emotions, seeking to balance her individual needs with the demands of her relationships. Trust is also an important theme associated with Meenakshi's character. Throughout the narrative, she finds herself caught in dilemmas where she has to decide whom to trust - not just in terms of other characters but also in trusting her instincts and judgments. This adds depth to her character and keeps the readers engaged. Her quest for meaning is a key part of her identity. Meenakshi struggles with societal norms that often conflict with her desires. As she navigates her way through these societal expectations, readers see her growth and evolution as a character. This tension between individual desire and societal norms further highlights the challenges faced by women in society and adds a layer of complexity to Meenakshi's character.

In essence, Meenakshi is a representation of the modern woman who seeks to define her identity beyond societal expectations. Her story is a powerful exploration of self-discovery, love, trust, and the courage to defy conventions in the pursuit of personal truth and fulfillment. Her character resonates with many women who, like Meenakshi, are on their journey of self- discovery and self-affirmation. In comparison to the male characters in the novel, the women characters in Red often challenge traditional gender roles and expectations. They engage in conversations that reveal their desires for autonomy, independence, and fulfillment. These dialogues contribute to the narrative's exploration of gender dynamics and power structures within a postmodern framework, shedding light on the complexities of female experiences in contemporary society. The women characters in Red engage in conversations that depict their struggles, aspirations, and desires within a postmodern context. These dialogues contribute to the overall narrative, showcasing the diverse ways in which women navigate personal and societal challenges, challenge traditional





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gender norms, and assert their agency in shaping their own lives. Women characters in the novels of Irwin Allan Sealy serves as catalysts for change, challenging traditional gender norms and expanding the boundaries of representation. Through their defiance of stereotypes, fluidity of identity, reclaiming of voice, and exploration of diverse sexualities, these characters embody the spirit of postmodernism and contribute to a broader dialogue on gender, power, and representation. The novels present a platform for the reimagining of women's roles, providing a voice for marginalized perspectives, and inviting readers to question and critically examine societal norms. By embracing the complexities and contradictions of female experiences, Irwin Allan Sealy's novels paves the way for a more inclusive and diverse literary landscape.

The paper titled "Empowering Women: Redefining Identity and Agency in Irwin Allan Sealy's Works " brings to light the nuanced portrayal of women across different works of Sealy, including *Trotter Nama, Brainfever Bird,Red* and *Asoca.* These narratives collectively underscore the strength, resilience, and complexity of Sealy's female characters, effectively challenging traditional gender roles and offering a fresh perspective on women's identity, agency, and representation. In *Trotter Nama*, Sealy paints an evocative picture of Alice, a complex character that defies the expected stereotypes of a colonial wife. Her nuanced character portrayal breaks away from the trope of submissive women in colonial narratives, replacing it with a multifaceted figure who negotiates her identity and agency within the colonial context. Alice's character reveals Sealy's commitment to crafting female characters that are independent and fully-fledged individuals, capable of redefining their identity even within oppressive structures.

Irwin Allan Sealy's The Brainfever Bird showcases a powerful and nuanced exploration of female identities within a postmodern context. Characters such as Maya, Miss Mira, Mrs. Jain, and Maya's mother all subvert traditional gender norms through their complex portrayals, as they navigate and negotiate the fluidity and fragmentation of their identities. These characters challenge notions of fixed truths and singular identities, reflecting the key tenets of postmodernism. By engaging in introspective dialogues, they demonstrate the interconnectedness of human experiences, the malleability of identity, and the potential existence of alternate realities, thus illustrating the complexities inherent in postmodern perspectives on identity, reality, and truth. In Irwin Allan Sealy's Asoca: A Sutra, the narrative offers an in-depth and multilayered exploration of female characters spanning across historical and contemporary periods. The women in this novel, such as Devi, Meera, and Aisha, resist one-dimensional portrayals, with Sealy skillfully illuminating their individual stories, experiences, and journeys. Through his narrative, traditional patriarchal norms are questioned and often resisted, with the characters demonstrating their agency, power, and resilience in the face of societal constraints. Devi, a woman from the time of Emperor Asoka, represents the timeless strength of women, negotiating societal expectations, and asserting her identity. In contrast, Meera and Aisha, contemporary women, embody postmodern feminism, challenging lingering patriarchal norms while embracing the freedoms of modernity. Through the depiction of these diverse women characters, Asoca: A Sutra provides a nuanced exploration of womanhood across eras, underlining the persistent struggle for female empowerment within the postmodern framework.

In Irwin Allan Sealy's *Red*, the women characters are complex and multifaceted individuals who challenge societal expectations and assert their agency within a postmodern context. Tara, the central figure, embodies rebellion, self-determination, and a relentless pursuit of freedom. Her character growth highlights the power of persistence and inspires readers with her courage and resilience. Meenakshi, on the other hand, explores love, desire, and identity from a female perspective, challenging societal norms and seeking understanding through introspection and intimate conversations. Both characters defy traditional gender roles and contribute to the novel's exploration of gender dynamics and female experiences in contemporary society, offering readers inspiration and insight into the complexities of women's lives.





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CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the paper " Empowering Women: Redefining Identity and Agency in Irwin Allan Sealy's Works " highlights the profound impact of Sealy's literary oeuvre in reshaping the narratives surrounding women's experiences. Through his masterful storytelling and nuanced character portrayals, Sealy challenges traditional notions of identity, agency, and representation, offering readers a fresh and empowering perspective. By giving voice to multifaceted female characters and exploring their inner worlds with sensitivity, Sealy amplifies their struggles, triumphs, and desires, inviting readers to reflect on the complex realities of women's lives. His works serve as a testament to the transformative power of literature in challenging societal norms and empowering marginalized voices, ultimately enriching our understanding of gender dynamics and inspiring a more inclusive and egalitarian society.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Impact of Technology on Educational Leadership

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ABSTRACT

Academic leadership draws on a wide range of sources, but divides it into three categories: teaching, epistemology, and personal development. It establishes proper concepts and practices as an area of study, as well as the specific tasks of school principals and teachers. Innovation and Change in Educational Leadership as a Result of Technology not only bridges the gap between K- 12 and higher education leadership, but also bridges the gap between Web 2.0 technology and educational leadership. "Educational leadership" can also refer to programs outside of schools. Academic leaders are those who lead community colleges, affiliated colleges, community-based initiatives, and universities. Academic leadership draws on literature from a wide range of subjects, but it distinguishes itself by emphasizing teaching, epistemology, and personal growth. This study aims to understand the various aspects of the educational leadership and to analysis the impact of technology on education system. A sample of 100

students familiar with tehnology based education were chosen and a questionnaire was presented. The

Keywords: Educational Leadership, Technology, Higher education

results of the survey is discussed in this research article.

INTRODUCTION

New technology breakthroughs, particularly those associated with the IR 4.0 has had a dramatic impact on all parts of our life, including leadership and academic establishments round the world (Schwab & Davis, 2018). sensible ingenuity and also the web of things influence the role of college leadership, teaching methodologies, and room rearrangement in IR 4.0. (According to Hinton, 2018). Over the last decade, the way school administrators manage





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and oversee the use of technology has evolved considerably (Machado & Chung, 2015). Professional development was not enough for the three key difficulties facing technology executives, according to the Leaders' Survey (2019), which remained the same from 2017 to 2019. According to technical leaders, there has been a shortage of adequate training and professional training.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Pope (2011), technical leadership was a continuation of leadership principles rather than a departure from nineteenth-century leadership philosophies. Furthermore, technical leadership, according to Chin (2010), differs from traditional leadership ideas in that it emphasises the development, direction, management, and application of technology in various organisational functions to improve organisational performance rather than focusing on a leader's qualities or actions. The International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE) defines visionary leadership, a culture of digital age learning, professionalism, system development, and the teaching roles of technical leaders in schools as visionary leadership, a culture of digital age learning, expertise, system development, and teaching roles. In schools, there are a lot of technology leaders. Digital Citizenship (KD): A model for educators to employ in teaching students' awareness of the social, moral, and legal issues that arise as a result of the evolving digital culture (ISTE, 2014). There has been a lot of discussion on the impact of gender on leadership styles during the last decade (YukI, 2013). Because of the leader's thought-provoking position, gender diversity may be difficult to identify.

Furthermore, according to Alkrdem (2014), the technical leadership of the "great instructors" in Saudi Arabia did not behave differently based on their gender; nonetheless, Banoglu (2011) claims that female technology leaders in Turkey are more successful than male technology leaders. Furthermore, Waxman et al. (2013) investigated the impact of gender on how school administrators in the United States perceive technological activities in their schools. Over the last decade, gender has been a major predictor of technological leadership (Leong et al., 2016). what is more, earlier analysis into sexual relationships has discovered that Ikrdem (2014) investigated the conduct of college leaders in one hundred thirty five Arab high colleges and discovered that they incontestable nice leadership talents. skilled leadership processes ar coupled to ICT teacher skills, in step with Leong et al. (2016), and ar supported by many leadership theories (Bass & Bass, 2008; Bush, 2011; Leith wood & Jantzi, 2006; Northouse, 2013; Robbin & select, 2013; YukI, 2013) These findings back up Pope's (2011) assertion that instructional technology is the only technology accessible.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Aim and Objectives

- To understand the various aspects of the educational leadership.
- To analysis the impact of technology on education system.

Research design

A research design, also known as a research framework, is a set of guidelines that guides data gathering and analysis. This is an exploratory study as not many researchers have focused on the area of Impact of Technology on Educational Leadership.

Data Collection Method

Primary Data (Questionnaire Survey) Questionnaire was used for collection of data. Sampling

A sample is a portion of the universe that has been chosen to be studied 17 to 30 years students. Convenience sampling method is used and a sample size of 100 is chosen.





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Data Analysis and Findings

50 percent of respondents are men and 50 percent are women. It is found that 36 percent of the 100 respondents questioned are between the ages of 23 and 25, 29 percent are between the ages of 20 and 22, and 18 percent are between the ages of 18 and 25. 12 percent of responders are between the ages of 17 and 19, while 5% are over the age of 29. In terms of level of education, 32% of respondents are third-year students, 26% are second- year students, 20% are fourth-year students. For using technology, 44 percent of respondents agree and 24 percent strongly agree that EduTech verifies scheduling flexibility, 17 percent of respondents were neutral, and 10 percent disagreed and 5% strongly objected. 27% of respondents agree and 8% strongly agree that EduTech may be utilised as a teaching tool, whereas 22% of respondents are neutral, 28% disagree, and 15% are undecided. I completely disagree.

43 percent of respondents agree and 3 percent strongly agree that EduTech facilitates good communication between teachers and students, whereas 25 percent of respondents were neutral and 20 percent disagreed. and 9% are adamantly opposed. 42 percent of respondents agree and 10% strongly agree that using EduTech promotes kids' creativity, 17 percent of respondents were neutral, and 26 percent of respondents disagree and 5 percent strongly disagree. 44 percent of respondents agree and 25 percent strongly believe that there is a good probability of creating your expertise in the EduTech domain, whereas 17 percent were indifferent, 9 percent disagreed, and 5. percent totally disagreed. It can be understood from the above analysis that there is a strong shift towards integration of Technology in Education. The Educational leaders would be those who pioneer into this and ensure the student community is benefited. There are inherent challenges like student using gadgets for long period of time, dependency on technology completely, lack of infrastructural facilities in some parts of the country.

Gender did not play a role in the link between basic technology leadership and teacher integration, according to the study. The findings of this study back up Hamzah et al. (2010) and Alkrdem's (2014) findings that technological leadership is not gender-based. On the other hand, this contradicts Banoglu's (2011) findings that female technical managers perform admirably, particularly when it comes to building visionary leadership. These findings contradict Heafner's (2014) findings, which claimed that gender played a significant impact in technology integration. The study's findings revealed that there is a gender gap As both male and female technology leaders were able to meet the ISTE standards for technology leaders, the gap between them was rapidly shrinking (2014). Despite this, the study's findings revealed no link between professional advancement and technological integration and gender.

Suggestions

According to this study, the gender gap between technology leaders is gradually reducing, since both male and female leaders are capable of achieving the same results Technology leaders should adhere to the ISTE guidelines (2014). As a result, it is advised that all Department of Education stakeholders strongly and consistently support initiatives to close the gender gap. Because there are few gender studies, such as the balance of professional leadership and teacher integration, it is hoped that this study will lead to more gender research, as well as other topics such as school climate and environment. Our investigation reveals that academic leadership is not limited to the "usual suspects" - superintendents and principals. Ordinary suspects, on the other hand, are likely to be the most powerful. The most cost-effective approaches to improve school success should be to improve their recruiting, training, assessment, and continual improvement. These initiatives will have a good impact because research gives us a greater knowledge of how successful leaders make sense of and respond effectively to both external policy processes and local needs and goals, as well as how those processes integrate within the educational system.

Continuous professional development that is particularly effective in ICT and leadership should be given to school leaders, as it has been demonstrated to be significant and has a high value indicator of technical leadership. The Department of Education, in collaboration with institutions that provide school leadership training, should be more like long-term technical courses than one- on-one programmes. Teachers as mediators should use technology to establish learning and teaching expertise in the classroom through this training.





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CONCLUSION

To deal with the difficulties of adapting to a changing economy, employers and teachers need to provide appropriate training. Some businesses take advantage of this growing market by providing customized training tailored to their specific needs. Can be used to provide personalized and customized training in the preparation of good publications on instructional conferences, seminars, home study programs and current affairs. Similarly, there are training institutes that focus on a specific business, technology or process. Instead of providing pre-packaged answers, the facilitator uses real-life situations to engage participants in the training. This allows the coach to cater to the individual needs of each team he works with. Providing customized training on location for the company saves time and money.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Clinical Evaluation on Karappan (Eczema) with the Traditional Siddha Formulation Karanthai Chooranam (Internal) and Karappan Ennai (External)

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ABSTRACT

To evaluate the efficacy of *Karanthai Chooranam* (Internal) and *Karappan ennai* (External) in the treatment of *Karappan (Eczema)*. The clinical trial was conducted at the Govt Siddha medical college and Hospital, Chennai-104. 40 Patients were recruited in the study those meeting with inclusion and exclusion criteria. They were treated with *Karanthai chooranam (internal)* and *Karappan ennai (External*) twice a day for 48 days. Results were observed by EASI score. Among 40 patients 32.5% of patients have marked imptoment, 60 % of patients had moderate improvement and 7.5% of patients had mild improvement as per EASI Score. The Mean Standard Deviation of VASI Score before and after treatment was 12.2 ± 4.065 and 4.05 ± 1.95 respectively which is statistically significant (p < 0.001). *Karanthai chooranam (Eczema)* there





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was remarkable relief of signs and symptoms & improvement of the patients and also did not cause any adverse reaction.

Keywords: Karanthai Chooranum, Karappan Ennai, Karappan(Eczema), Clinical trial,

INTRODUCTION

The Siddha medical system is distinctive in that it is capable of healing not only physical conditions but also the psyche, allowing patients to live a more at ease existence. It is guite challenging to correctly grasp the words of the Siddhars and to translate them into another language in a way that does them justice. It has been mentioned that there are a total of 4448 illnesses in the world. [1] They have arranged them according to the parts of the body are affected by each of the conditions. There are 4448 different forms of illnesses, and there are 90 different types of skin disorders and 18 different varieties of leprosy [1]. Eczema is frequently referred to in the Siddha system of medicine as Karappan. The author of the book, Yugi Muni, provided a thorough explanation of Karappan as well as a description of how it differs from leprosy and is a distinct skin ailment 2. The Siddhars listed Kuru, Thimir, Punn, and Thadippu as symptoms of eczema, as well as scaly patches and alterations in the body's natural skin color [2]. According to Siddha literature 'Yugi Vaithiya Sindhamani", etiology of Karappan described by eating millets, tubers and meat can cause Karappan [2]. Dermatitis is a prevalent inflammatory skin condition. It is also known as eczema, which is a Greek term meaning "to boil over" or "to burst out" (ekzein, ek-out, zein-boil). The terms 'dermatitis' and 'eczema' are interchangeable, as both have Greek origins and allude to skin inflammation (derma-skin, itis-inflammation)²⁴.In worldwide, eczema affects 15-20% of children and 1-3% of adults²⁶. 50% of patients with eczema develop other allergic conditions. In India, approximately 0.42% of people were affected in northern and 0.55% of people were affected in eastern part of the country. Current statistics suggest that almost 28.46% children were suffered from AD; among 0.01% is South Indian [3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Preparation of Experimental Formulations

Karanthai Chooranam as internal medicine and *Karappan Ennai* as external medicine were identified for this study. Raw drugs to prepare the medicine were purchased and got authentication from Department of Medicinal Botany, Government Siddha Medical College, Chennai.

Karantha i Chooranam:

Karanthai Chooranam was prepared as described as in the *Sasthric Siddha Literature* [6]. The raw drugs are purified as per traditional text and it is grinded into fine powder and filtered by the process Known as *Vasthirakaayam* [4,5].

Karappan Ennai

Part of ingredients (Barks) chops into small pieces then choke into water, it has to be boil in middle flame up to the water reduces into 1/8 of poured water and filter the *Kashayam* [4]

Other raw drugs Grinded with Vellatu Paal (Goats Milk). The grained mixture and Kashayam mixed with castor oil and heat until it turn into waxy consistency (Mezhugu Patham) [6,7,27].

Clinical Study

The present study was a prospective, clinical trial conducted in the Post Graduate Department of *Sirappu Maruthuvam*, Government Siddha Medical College and Hospital, Arignar Anna Hospital Campus, Arumbakkam, Chennai - 600106. It was conducted during 2017 – 2019 after obtaining approval from the Institutional Ethical Committee of Government Siddha medical College, Chennai. (GSMC-CH-ME-2/013/2017). The





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trial has been registered in Clinical trial registry of India (CTRI/2018/05/013617). Before enrolment into the study, patients satisfied the inclusion criteria and were willing to participate in the study, signed the informed consent. The patients who were enrolled was informed about the study, trial drug, possible outcomes and the objectives of the study in the language and terms understandable for them.

Patients who met the criteria for inclusion are added to the clinical trial.

Clinical evaluation and a review of the relevant medical data excluded any signs of secondary infection in the lesions. A predesigned, written informed consent form was obtained from the patients before to the trial by explaining the study in Tamil, the native language, and English for those who were not fluent in Tamil. Criteria for Withdrawal: To record and report any major adverse event, withdrawal proforma towards discontinuing patients and adverse drug reaction proforma were also established.

The enrolment follows up and analysis scheme of the trial is depicted through consort flow diagram (Fig. 1).

A total of 62 subjects were screened for the study of which 40 subjects satisfied the inclusion criteria. A total of 40 participants of either sex between 18-60 years of age, patients who were diagnosed as *Karappan* (Eczema) were included in the study. Recruited patients were treated with the trial drug *Karanthai Chooranam (5)* (Internal) and *Karappan Ennai* (6) (External). The trial drug was given by the investigator and monitored in the Inpatient department (IPD) and outpatient department (OPD) of the same Institution. Signs and Symptoms were recorded before and after treatment with the help of EASI Score.

Clinical assessment – EASI Score

In order to satisfy the needs of researchers who need a systematic assessment instrument for severity of atopic dermatitis (AD) symptoms in clinical investigations, the Eczema Area and Severity Index (EASI) was created in 1998 and subsequently validated [9,10]. The EASI assessment integrates body surface and the intensity of lesional skin into one composite score. The total body EASI is calculated using a formula that includes contributions from all body regions (possible range, 0–100). The performance of the scale and endorsement by the HOME group, the EASI has become the most widely utilized signs/severity scale in AD trials [11].

EASI assessed by Area of involvement, **Intensity of Lesions**. The area of involvement must be visually estimated in each of the 4 body regions separately (head and neck, upper extremities, trunk, and lower extremities) and assigned an area score: 1 (1%–9%), 2 (10%–29%), 3 (30%–49%), 4 (50%–69%), 5 (70%–89%), and 6 (90%–100%) (12). The feet and buttocks are included as part of the lower extremities, whereas the axilla and groin are counted as part of the trunk.

Intensity of Lesions: Each region is assessed separately for 4 signs: erythema, edema/papulation, excoriation, and lichenification. Each sign is assigned an intensity score from 0 to 3, with 0 being absent; 1, mild; 2, moderate; and 3, severe.

The final EASI score is the summation of the 4 regional scores, ranging from 0 to 72 [12].

- A score of 0 indicates clear or no eczema
- 0.1 to 1.0 indicates almost clear
- 1.1 to 7 indicates mild disease
- 7.1 to 21 indicates moderate disease
- 21.1 to 50 indicates severe disease
- Greater than 51 indicate very severe disease.

Study outcome

Efficacy of the trial drug was measured by EASI Score.





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Intervention

For 48 days, the patients were given the trial drugs *Karanthai Chooranam* (internal) twice a day with palm *Jaggery* and *Karappan Ennai* (external). Patients were told to take their medications on a regular basis, to follow *Pathiyam* [13], and to avoid any allergic reactions. Outpatients were asked to visit the hospital once every 7 days. For outpatients, the internal drug was given for 7 days and the external medicine was given for 7 days, and the clinical assessment was done on the 1st day, 8th day, 15th day, 22nd day, 29th day, 36th day, and 41st day. After completion of the study, the patients were advised to visit the Out-Patient ward of Department of Sirappu Maruthuvam for another 2 months for follow-up. The drugs that are mentioned in Siddha literature for the management of *Karappan* were selected, and the study was conducted after the proposal was screened by the Screening Committee of the Govt. Siddha Medical College, Arumbakkam, and the trial was also approved by the Institutional Ethical Committee (IEC). The trial was registered in the Clinical Trial Registry of India. The registration number is CTRI/2018/05/013617. The author prepared the trial drugs in the *Gunapadam* practical laboratory of Govt Siddha Medical College, Chennai after receiving proper raw drug authentication from the medicinal botany department at GSMC, Chennai. The trial drug was prepared according to the standard operating procedure as mentioned in the protocol.

RESULTS

The results observed during the study period were discussed by the author below. The gender distribution was analyzed and observed that, among 40 patients, 22 were male and 18 were female. Among 40 patients, 32 patients (80%) were non mixed diet, 8 patients (20%) were vegetarian. 90% of the patients showed no relevant family history, 10% showed positive family history. According to this family history were low. According to *Thinai* [14] 100% of the patients were from *Neithal* (Coastal Area). While seeing the *Nadi* [15,18]. *Vatham* dominant *Naadi* was found in 12% cases, *Pitham* dominant Nadi was found in 26 cases. *Kabam* dominant *Nadi* was found in 2 cases. In Envagai thervukal(Eight fold examination) [14]. *Niram* and *Sparism* were found affected in all the 40 cases. *Vizhi* was affected in 5% of the cases, *Malam* were affected in 8 cases. According to *Udal Kattugal* [16,18]. Among the 40 patients, *Saaram* were affected in 28, *Senneer* were affected in all the cases, *Oon* were affected in17 cases and *Kozhupu* was seen affected in 20 patients.

The Blood investigation parameters, Haemoglobin (Hb), Erythrocyte Sedimentation rate (ESR), Liver Function test (LFT) And Renal Function Test (RFT) were analysed for all 40 samples before and after treatment and summarized in Table 2

impairment. Therefore, in order to ascertain the safety of Siddha formulations co administered in the present study, Liver function test and renal function test (LFT, RFT) also carried out after The findings were found to be within normal range and the mean and SD were summarized in Table 2. No adverse drug reactions were reported. The main observation noted was there was no drug interaction reactions reported in Siddha treatment. Majority of the cases have erythema, itching, papules, vesicles, pustules, scaling, Lichenification as their predominant clinical features. Among 40 cases 13 (32.5%) cases were good improvement, 24(60%) cases were moderate improvement, 3(7.5%) cases were mild improvement with *Karanthai Chooranam* (Internal) and *Karappan Ennai* (External). There is certainly marked improvement noted in the grading of the results before and after treatment.

Statistical Analysis

All collected data were entered into MS Excel software using different columns as variables and rows as patients. The most popular non parametric statistical tool, namely, McNemar Test analysis has been employed to analyses the effectiveness with the help of a hypothesis. The Mean Standard Deviation of VASI Score before and after treatment was 12.2 ± 4.065 and 4.05 ± 1.95 respectively which is statistically significant (p < 0.001). Since the P value is significant in all clinical features. So there is significant reducing of clinical features among the patients for the treatment of *Karappan* (Eczema) Hence it is concluded that the treatment was effective and significant.





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DISCUSSION

The main aim of the trial was to study the therapeutic effect of the drug to reduce the symptoms of Karappan such as itching, oozing, etc. The biochemical qualitative and quantitative analysis [17,25] of drugs was performed in the biochemistry lab of the GSMC, Chennai. The safety of the trial drug usage was also ensured through biochemical analysis during the study. It revealed the presence of effective minerals in trail drugs. The patients were recruited for the trial based on inclusion and exclusion criteria and after getting their consent. 40 patients were included in this study. They used external medicine in addition to an internal trial drug. A separate proforma was maintained for every patient. A daily progress chart was also maintained to monitor the clinical signs and symptoms of the disease. The treatment was aimed at normalizing the deranged *Thodams* and providing relief from symptoms ¹⁸. Before treatment, the patients were advised to take *Agathiyar kuzhambu* (130 mg) with *lemon* juice in the morning for purgation [19]. On that day, the patient was advised to rest without taking internal medicine.

Erythema, itching, papules, vesicles, pustules, scaling, and lichenification are the most common clinical features in m ost cases. With the help of Karanthai Chooranam (Internal) and Karappan ennai, 13 (32.5%) of the 40 cases showed g ood improvement, 24 (60%) showed moderate improvement, and 3 (7.5%) showed mild improvement (External). de monstrates the EASI score before and after treatment. When comparing the results from before and after treatment, t here is undisputedly a noticeable improvement. The grading of the results before and after treatment shows a signific ant improvement.

The patients were instructed to follow up with the Department of *Sirappu Maruthuvam's* outpatient ward for an additional two months after the study was finished. The author talked about the findings that were seen during the study period. The findings during the trial period showed that most patients saw significant improvements in their symptoms and general health after finishing the prescribed course of treatment. Additionally, a follow-up evaluation showed that the majority of patients continued to benefit from good health even after the course of therapy had ended.

There is a widespread belief that some herbal medications may affect liver or kidney function²⁰. So, after doing a liver function test and a renal function test (LFT, RFT) to determine the safety of Siddha formulations that were also supplied in the current study. The purpose of the blood glucose test was to exclude diseases of carbohydrate metabolism. The kidney function test required blood (urea and serum creatinine assays) and urine analysis. The purpose of the renal function test and liver function test was to rule out kidney and liver dysfunctions ²³. The results were determined to be within the normal range, and Table 3 summaries the mean and SD. There were no documented negative medication responses. The significant finding was that no drug interaction side effects were identified during this treatment.

Analysis of the gender distribution among the 40 patients revealed that 22 of them were men and 18 were women. This indicates a modest male-dominant trend in the population, suggesting that men may be more prone than women to have this illness. Eight (20%) of the 40 patients were vegetarians, while 32 patients (80%) had a mixed diet. This result is at odds with the gender distribution, indicating that nutrition may be a factor that affects the chance of developing this illness independently of gender.10% of the patients had a favorable family history, while 90% of the patients had no relevant family history. This family history indicated a weak lineage. Because 80% of the patients had a diverse diet and only 10% had a favorable family history, this research suggests that diet has a bigger role in predicting the likelihood of developing this disorder than family history. 100% of the patients, according to *Thinai*, were from *Neithal* (the coastal area). According to the literature, skin conditions are common in *Neithal Thinai*, and this was confirmed in our investigation as well. The Siddha aspect claims that *Neithal Thiai* people made up the majority of those participating. *Pitham* dominant *Nadi* was discovered in 26 cases, compared to 12% of cases where *Vatham* dominant Naadi was discovered. *Nadi* with *Kabam* dominance was discovered in two cases. Pitham is said to be in charge of enhancing and bringing out the best in skin. This demonstrates how crucial a function the *pitham*





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dominating *nadi* plays in promoting youthful, healthy skin [21,22]. *Niram* and *sparism* were found to be affected in all 40 cases of the *En vagai thervukal* (eight-fold examination). *Malam* was impacted in 8 cases and *Vizhi* in 5% of the cases. In line with *Udal Kattugal, Saaram* was observed to be impacted in 28 of the 40 patients, *Senneer* was affected in every instance, *Oon* was seen to be affected in 17 cases, and *Kozhupu was seen* to be affected in 20 patients.

CONCLUSION

The current study comes to the conclusion that Siddha medication of patients is more superior. Throughout the whole trial period, the *Siddha's* synergistic action produced more encouraging outcomes. Additionally, the results of this experiment shed light on the possibility of using currently available medications from the traditional Siddha system of medicine to treat eczema.

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Inclusion criteria		Exclusion	on Criteria	Withdr	awal Criteria
1.	Age group: 18-60 years,	1.	Age: Less than 18 and above	1.	Aggravation of symptoms,
2.	Sex: Male and Female &		60	2.	Intolerance to drug
	Transgender	2.	Pregnancy and lactating	3.	development of adverse
3.	erythema,		mothers,		reactions during drug trial,
4.	edema/papulation,	3.	Patients with Mentally	4.	Occurrence of any other
5.	excoriation		retarded and those who are		severe illness,
6.	lichenification.		taking psychiatric drugs,	5.	Incidence of any acute illness
			Immuno-compromised		that would warrant other
			patients,		extensive drug treatment
		4.	Patients with co morbid		during the trial.
			disease conditions,		
		5.	Solar dermatitis,		
		6.	Evidence of any skin disease		
			other than eczema,		
		7.	Evidences of secondary		
			infection in the lesions		

Table 1. shows the Inclusion, exclusion, withdrawal criteria of the trail [8].





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Table 2 shows the result of Blood investigations before and after the treatment

S.No.	Investigations	Before Treatment Mean ± SD n= 40	After Treatment Mean ± SD n= 40
1.	Hemoglobin (Hb)	11.90 ± 2.09	12.39 ± 1.37
2.	Erythrocyte Sedimentation rate (ESR)-1 hour	30.55 ± 16.26	21.25 ± 7.78
3.	SGOT	26.05 ± 7.98	11.97 ± 6.17
4.	SGPT	28.4 ± 11.81	25.725 ± 9.68
5.	T.Bilirubin	7.95 ± 0.24	8 ± 0.24
6.	Urea	27.75 ± 5.165	26.45 ± 5.19
7.	Creatinine	0.755 ± 0.145	0.65 ± 0.18

Table 3 shows the before and after treatment EASI score.

S.No.	Investigations	Before Treatment Mean ± SD n= 40	After Treatment Mean ± SD n= 40	P value
1	EASI Score	12.40 ±4.065	4.05 ± 1.95	<0.001

Table 4 shows the before and after treatment EASI score.

S.No	Effect of Trial Medicine	No of Patients	Percentage of EASI Score
1	Marked improvement EASI ≥ 75%	13	32.5%
2	Moderate improvement EASI < 75%	24	60%
3	Mild improvement EASI≥50%	3	7.5%
4	Poor improvement EASI >25%	0	0%





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Study on Phytochemical Analysis and Antioxidant Activity of *Tsuga* dumosa

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ABSTRACT

There is increasing evidence showing the potential of plant constituents as antioxidant agents. Medicinal plants contain some organic compounds which provide definite physiological action on the human body and these bioactive substances include tannins, alkaloids, carbohydrates, terpenoids, steroids and flavonoids. These compounds are synthesized by primary or rather secondary metabolism of living organisms. Essential oils (EO) from *Tsuga dumosa*, has various medicinal properties, including antibacterial and antioxidant activity. The plant *Tsuga dumosa* leaves extracted by hydro distillation method for 6 hours using Clevenger apparatus. The oil was analyzed by Gas Chromatography-Mass spectrophotometry (GC-MS). Total 35 compounds were identified constituting 98.93% of the total oil. The main compounds were Bornyl acetate (18.87%), α -pinene (17.67%), Limonene (17.05%), Intermedeol (14.13%) and minor compounds was trans-Piperitol acetate (0.09%), Thunbergol (0.13%), Cryptone (0.14%). The data obtained in the present study suggest that an essential oil possesses strong medicinal activity and have





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IC₅₀ value of 58.37 in *T.dumosa* extract. The results obtained in the present study suggest that an essential oil possesses strong medicinal activities can be utilized for the treatment of various diseases.

Keywords: Tsuga dumosa, phytochemical analysis, essential oil, GC-MS.

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants have the ability to inhibit the growth of wide range of pathogenic microorganisms due to presence of essential oils. The antimicrobial impact of essential oils and its various components extracted from medicinal plants has been well documented. Many plant species and herbs exert antioxidant activity due to their essential oil fractions. Some scientists reported the antioxidant activity of essential oils from oregano, thyme, sage, rosemary, clove, coriander, garlic, and onion against both bacteria and molds. The composition, structure, as well as functional groups of the oils play an important role in determining their antioxidant activity. The aromatic oils from plant leaves are used as pharmaceutical raw material in the formulation of many drugs[1]. The genus Tsuga (Pinaceae) is comprised of nine species. T. dumosa D. Don is an economically as well as medicinally important conifer. It is commonly known as "Hemlock Spruce" and locally called as "Dhupi" or "Thingre Salla". The plant has been extensively used for timbering and lumber products because of its resistance to decay. The bark of this plant is a rich source of tannin, hence can be used for dying. Himalaya, the youngest mountain system of the world, constitutes an important link between the vegetation of the southern peninsular India on the one hand, the eastern Malaysian, the north-eastern Sino-Japanese and the northern Tibetan areas on the other. Biodiversity is essential for human survival and economic well-being and for the ecosystem function and stability[2-6]. The present paper deals with the estimation of aromatic oil, leaves of plants are medicinally important. The plants leave oils are used as pharmaceutical raw material in the formulation of many drugs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant Material

The leaves of *T. dumosa* was collected in the month of January 2020 from Thalkedar near Pithoragarh, India in the Kumaon Himalayas. The plant was first identified in the Department of Botany, Kumaun University, Nainital. The collected plant material was first washed with cold water to remove the soil particles and then shade dried.

CHEMICALS

Isolation of essential oil

The leaves of *T. dumosa* extracted by hydro-distillation method for 6 hours using Clevenger apparatus. The oil was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate and stored at room temperature in a sealed vial until analysis was performed. The percentage oil yield was calculated based on the dry weight of the plant. The oil yield was (0.09%).

GC and GC/MS analyses and identification

Essential oil analyses were performed by GC-MS and GC-FID on a Shimadzu QP-2010 instrument, equipped with FID, in the same conditions. The percentage composition of the oil sample was computed from the GC peak areas without using correction for response factors. The oil was analyzed using a Shimadzu GC/MS Model QP 2010 Plus, equipped with Rtx-5MS (30 m × 0.25 mm; 0.25 mm film thickness) fused silica capillary column. Helium (99.99%) was used as a carrier gas adjusted to 1.21 ml/min at 69.0 K Pa, spitless injection of 1 mL, of a hexane solution injector and interface temperature was 270°C, oven temperature programmed was 50–280°C at 3 °C/min. Mass spectra was recorded at 70 eV. Ion source temperature was 230°C.





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The identification of the chemical constituents was assigned on the basis of comparison of their retention indices and mass spectra with those given in the literature[7]. Retention indices (RI) were determined with reference to a homologous series of normal alkanes, by using the following Kovats formula[8].

$$\log t_{R}^{1}(unknown) - \log t_{R}^{1}(C_{n})$$

RI = 100 [n+ (N-n) X -

$$\log t^1_R(C_N) - \log t^1_R(C_n)$$

 t_{1R} – the net retention time (t_{R} – t_{0}) to – the retention time of solvent (dead time) t_{R} – the retention time of the compound. C_{N} – number of carbons in longer chain of alkane C_{n} – number of carbons in shorter chain of alkane n - is the number of carbon atoms in the smaller alkane N - is the number of carbon atoms in the larger alkane

Determination of biological activity Antioxidation test

The DPPH free radical scavenging ability of essential oil was determined by following method with slight modifications [9]. In brief, the crude oil was three-fold diluted in methanol, and 2.4mg DPPH was prepared in 25ml of methanol. 100 µl Different concentrations of oils were taken and equal volume of DPPH solution was added to each concentration and final volume of 200µl was makeup using methanol in ELISA plate. After 30 min of incubation, the absorbance of the reaction mixture was measured at 517 nm. Ascorbic acid was used as the standard. The DPPH radical scavenging ability of a sample was calculated by the following equation:

DPPH radical scavenging activity (%)= Abs Control-Abs Sample *100 Abs of control

Where, Control is DPPH solution+ethanol; Sample is DPPH solution+oil samples

The oil samples scavenging activity was determined by IC50 value. IC50 value is the concentration of extracts at which DPPH radicals are scavenged by 50%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The GC and GC-MS analyses of essential oil of *T. dumosa* resulted in the identification of 35 compounds (table-1). The oil yield was (0.09%) by raw material weight. Both, the major as well as minor constituents were identified by their retention indices and comparison of their mass spectra. Total 35 compounds were identified constituting 98.93 % of the total oil. The main compounds were Bornyl acetate (18.87%), α -pinene (17.67%), Limonene (17.05%), Intermedeol (14.13%), Camphene (9.85%), β -Bourbonene (3.22%), β -Pinene (2.41%) and 1-Borneol (2.13%). The main minor compounds were trans-Piperitol acetate (0.09 %), Thunbergol (0.13%), Cryptone (0.14%), Germacrene-D (0.14%), 3Z-Cembrene A (0.16%), α - Pinene oxide (0.17%), Cis-Piperitol (0.17%), alpha-Terpinyl acetate (0.17%) and α -Pinenoxid (0.18%). The presence of 18.87% Bornyl acetate, 17.67% α -pinene and 17.05% Limonene show good source of these natural compound. There are greet need to do further work on this plant like separation of essential oil.

Antioxidation assay

In the current study, DPPH assay have been used to estimate antioxidation activity of EO extracted from *Tsuga* dumosa and ascorbic acid was used as standard. The oil sample of *Tsuga* dumosa showed antioxidation activity. The





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percent inhibition of *Tsuga dumosa* oil was 60.40% with 58.37 IC₅₀ against ascorbic acid (standard) (38.03 IC₅₀ and 76.33% inhibition).Our study conclude that the oil extract has good antioxidation property. The essential oil from *Tsuga dumosa* showed a qualitative and quantitative make-up of constituents. Clinically, this plant leaves can be a good source of herbal medicine for the treatment of diseases indigenously. The study will also help to generate a database of species which can be exploited scientifically and judiciously in the future by local people and so that ecological balance is maintained. The results obtained in the present study suggest that the essential oil of *Tsuga dumosa* possesses medicinally active compounds.

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S.No.	Compound	Area %	Mol. formula	Mol. Wt.	RI	Mode of identification
1.	Tricyclene	0.75	C10H16	136	920	a,b
2.	α-pinene	17.67	C10H16	136	935	a,b
3.	Camphene	9.85	C10H16	136	940	a,b
4.	β-Pinene	2.41	C10H16	136	976	a,b
5.	Myrcene	0.36	C10H16	136	990	a,b
6.	(+)-3-Caren	1.06	C10H16	136	1007	a,b
7.	Limonene	17.05	C10H16	136	1033	a,b

Table: 1 Essential oil composition of Tsuga dumosa





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8.	α -Pinenoxid	0.18	C10H16O	152	1097	a,b	
9.	a- Pinene oxide	0.17	C10H16O	152	1111	a,b	
10.	cis-p-menth-2-en-1-ol	0.63	C10H18O	154	1124	a,b	
11.	Camphor	0.36	C10H16O	152	1146	a,b	
12.	1-Borneol	2.13	C10H18O	154	1165	a,b	
13.	4-Terpineol	0.22	C10H18O	154	1179	a,b	
14.	Cryptone	0.14	C9H14O	138	1190	a,b	
15.	a- Terpineol	0.95	C10H18O	154	1196	a,b	
16.	Cis-Piperitol	0.17	C10H18O	154	1198	a,b	
17.	Bornyl acetate	18.87	C12H20O2	196	1285	a,b	
18.	Thujyl Acetate	0.52	C12H20O2	196	1298	a,b	
19.	Patchoulane	0.21	C15H26	206	1390	a,b	
20.	trans-Piperitol acetate	0.09	C12H20O2	196	1349	a,b	
21.	alpha-Terpinyl acetate	0.17	C12H20O2	196	1350	a,b	
22.	β-Bourbonene	3.22	C15H24	204	1380	a,b	
23.	(E)-Caryophyllene	0.45	C15H24	204	1412	a,b	
24.	Germacrene-D	0.14	C15H24	204	1475	a,b	
25.	α -Humulene	0.23	C15H24	204	1452	a,b	
26.	Selina-4,11-diene	0.61	C15H24	204	1476	a,b	
27.	Guaia-1(10),11-diene	0.54	C15H24	204	1490	a,b	
28.	β-Bisabolene	0.46	C15H24	204	1508	a,b	
29.	(E)-Nerolidol	0.23	C15H26O	222	1560	a,b	
30.	Caryophyllene oxide	1.29	C15H24O	220	1581	a,b	
31.	Humulene epoxide II	0.42	C15H24O	220	1591	a,b	
32.	Intermedeol	14.13	C15H26O	222	1668	a,b	
33.	a-Bisabolol	1.96	C15H26O	222	1688	a,b	
34.	3Z-Cembrene A	0.16	C20H32	272	1967	a,b	
35.	Thunbergol	0.13	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ O	290	2211	a,b	
		97.93					





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Stability-Indicating Method Development and Validation of Solifenacin Succinate by RP-HPLC

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ABSTRACT

The present study describes a stability indicating reversed phase High Performance Liquid Chromatographic (RP-HPLC) method development and validation of Solifenacin succinate API. Phenomenex Luna C18(150x4.6mm)5µm column was used as stationary phase while mobile phase used is pH 3.0 1-Octane sulphonic acid with OPA: Acetonitrile in the ratio of 60:40. Method was developed in isocratic mode with 10 minutes run time, at a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min. Eluent was monitored at 220 nm. The method was validated for specificity, linearity, accuracy, precision, robustness and solution stability. Linearity was conducted in the concentration range of 10-80µg/mL and the correlation coefficient was found to be more than 0.999. Recovery was found to be in the range of 70-130%. Degradation studies were performed by subjecting the sample for various stress conditions like acid, base, peroxide, photolytic, thermal and the % degradation was found to be satisfactory. The proposed method was successfully applied for the quantitative determination of Solifenacin succinate API and in formulations.

Keywords: Solifenacin succinate, RP-HPLC, Method development, Validation, Stability- indicating.





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INTRODUCTION

Solifenacin is indicated for the treatment of patients with over active bladder such as urinary urgency and high urinary frequency. The antispasmodic effect is thought to be mediated through antagonist activity at muscarinic receptors. It binds competitively at M3 receptors and reduces of smooth muscle tone thus retaining the larger volumes of urine and reduce the number of urgency and incontinence episodes. Solifenacin is approximately 98% (in vivo) bound to human plasma proteins principally to acid glycoprotein. Solifenacin [1-3] is highly sensitive to non-CNS tissues having the mean steady volume of distribution of 600L. Solifenacin is extensively metabolized in the liver. The elimination is by the way of CYP3A4. The primary metabolic route of Solifenacin are through N-oxidation of quinuclidine ring and 4R- hydroxylation of tetra hydroisoquinoline. One primary active metabolite (4R- hydroxy Solifenacin) contribute to clinical activity. The inactive metabolites are N- glucuronide- oxide and 4R-hydroxy-N-oxide of Solifenacin. It is used in the treatment of overactive bladder such as urgent urination and incontinence.

Extensive literature review was conducted and an attempt was made to develop an unambiguous, valid method for the estimation of Solifenacin succinate. Few of spectroscopic, chromatographic, and other analytical methods [4-19] have been reported for the estimation of Solifenacin succinate individually and or along with drug combinations in pharmaceutical preparations. The aim of this study is to develop and validate a new simple, accurate and economic stability-indicating RP-HPLC method with less run time, which would be able to separate and quantify Solifenacin succinate in a single run. The developed method was validated as per ICH guidelines [20-21] and can be applied lucratively to quality control purposes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Equipment

The Method development and Validation was carried out using Waters Alliance-HPLC system equipped with waters 1525 binary HPLC pump, 2695-separation module connected to 2996-photo diode array detector, and Waters 2707 auto sampler. The data was acquired by Empower ® version 2. The other equipment used were Ascoset Electronic balance, ADWA pH meter and heating mantle. Ultrasonic bath was used for sonication of the samples. Hot air oven was used to carry out thermal degradation studies. UV cross linker, with series of 23400 model UV chamber, equipped with a UV fluorescence lamp with the wavelength range between 200 - 300 nm was used for photo degradation studies.

Chemicals and Reagents

Spectrum Pharma Limited, Hyderabad, generously provided a sample of their solifenacin succinate product as a gift in accordance with industry standards. Acetonitrile, water, and methanol all qualify as HPLC solvents. Chemicals of analytical quality were acquired from E. Merck Limited in Mumbai, India. These included sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, 20% hydrogen peroxide, orthophosphoric acid, triethyl amine, and potassium dihydrogen phosphate.

Chromatographic conditions

The data was gathered using Empower® version 2 on a Windows computer and analysed using a Waters Alliance-HPLC system with a 2695-separation module coupled to a 2996-photo diode array detector for HPLC analysis. Mobile phase was pH-3.0 1-octane sulphonic acid with OPA: Acetonitrile in the ratio of 60:40, and separation was accomplished on a Phenomenex Luna C18(150x4.6mm)5m column. The samples were analysed with a 20 L injection volume, a flow rate of 1.0 mL/min, a run period of 10 minutes, and a constant temperature of 30 °C. The drugs were detected using a PDA detector at a wavelength of 220 nm, and their purity was determined.

Preparation of Working Standard Solution

Weigh and transfer about 50 mg of Solifenacin succinate working standard into 100ml volumetric flask, add about





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50mL of diluent. Dilute to the volume with diluent and mix well. Pipetted 5mL of the above solution is transferred into a 50 mL of volumetric flask and dilute to volume and mix.

Preparation of Sample Solution

Weighed and transfer 10 tablets into a 200 mL volumetric flask. Add 140 mL of diluent and sonicated for 30 minutes with intermediate shaking. Allow the sample to cool to temperature and dilute to the volume with diluent and mix. Transferred the above solution sample solution into centrifuge and centrifuged at 2500 rpm for 10 minutes. Pipette out 5.0 mL of above supernatant liquid in to 25 mL volumetric flask. dilute to the volume with the diluent.

Method Validation

In order to ascertain the system's applicability, linearity, LoD, LoQ, precision, accuracy, ruggedness, and robustness, the designed and optimised RP-HPLC technique was validated in accordance with international conference on harmonisation (ICH) recommendations Q2 (R1).

System suitability

In order to ensure optimal operation, we tested the system according to established specifications. Five separate 20 μ L injections of the standard solution were made into the chromatograph, and the resulting chromatograms were saved. Theoretical plate count and peak tailing were calculated, among other parameters.

Specificity

Injecting the diluent (blank), placebo, working standards, and sample solution separately allowed us to analyse interference from the representative peaks, proving the analytical method's specificity.

Precision

By injecting six replicates of Solifenacin succinate at the identical concentrations, we were able to determine the repeatability/method precision by calculating the % assay and % RSD. In order to test for reproducibility, robustness, and intermediate precision, multiple analysts and instruments were used within the same lab.

Accuracy

Recovery tests employing the spiking method were used to evaluate the efficacy of the suggested strategy. Solifenacin succinate working standard solutions were added to the sample in known concentrations (50, 100, and 150 percent) to conduct the recovery tests. To ensure precision, we made three sets of the same solution.

Linearity

Standard solutions of Solifenacin succinate were analysed at varying concentrations to determine linearity. Six different working standard solutions were made and injected, with concentrations ranging from 10 μ g/mL to 80 μ g/mL. Calibration equation and correlation coefficient were computed using linear least-squares regression analysis because the response was a linear function of concentration over peak area.

Limit of detection and Limit of quantification

Limit of detection (LoD) and limit of quantification (LoQ) of Solifenacin succinate were determined by calibration curve method. Solutions of Solifenacin succinate were prepared in linearity range and injected (n = 3).

Robustness

Resolution, tailing factor, and theoretical plates of Solifenacin succinate peaks were measured, and the experimental conditions were manipulated on purpose to test the method's stability. The effect of varying the flow rate by 0.2mL/minute on the established procedure was investigated. The suggested method's sensitivity to changes in column temperature (5°C), organic phase composition (10%) in mobile phase, and buffer pH (0.2) were all investigated. The mobile phase's aqueous component was kept the same under all the above settings. Forced Degradation Studies





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Stress studies were performed by considering Solifenacin succinate working standard solution to provide the stability-indicating property and specificity of the proposed method. Intended degradation was attempted by the stress conditions of exposure to photolytic stress (1.2 million lux hours followed by 200 Watt hours), heat (exposed at 105°C for 6 hours), acid (1N HCl for 6 hours at 60°C), base (1N NaOH for 6 hours at 60°C), oxidation (20% peroxide for 6 hours at 60°C), water (refluxed for 12 hours at 60°C), and humidity (exposed to 90% RH for 72 hours). The solutions were injected into the system and the chromatograms were recorded to assess the stability of sample.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

System Suitability

From the results in table 1, the column efficiency for Solifenacin succinate peak was identified from the theoretical plate count which is more than 3000, tailing factor less than 2.0, %RSD was found to be less than 2.0%.

Specificity

The chromatograms obtained are depicted in Figure 2, where it can be seen that the peak of the analyte of interest was pure and that the excipients in the formulation did not interfere with the analyte of interest because there were no co- eluting peaks at the retention time of Solifenacin succinate.

Precision

Table 2 shows that the percent RSD for Solifenacin succinate is less than 2%, and that the percent Assay ranges from 98 to 102%. Therefore, the procedure is reliable, accurate, and stable during a 48-hour period of time.

Linearity

Different concentrations of Solifenacin succinate were analysed to determine the linearity. Table 3 shows that the results indicate a correlation coefficient of 0.999 or higher. It was also proven that there was a good linear relationship between peak areas and concentration by providing the corresponding slope and y-intercept values. Graph 3 displays the linearity.

Accuracy

From the results in table 4, the % recovery for Solifenacin succinate found to be in the range of 98 –102% and the % RSD for Solifenacin succinate is less than 2%. Hence the proposed method was accurate.

LoD and LoQ

Solifenacin succinate's LoD and LoQ values were determined using the aforementioned equations (ICH, Q2 (R1)), and the results are provided below. The calibration curve's slope, S, is where the standard deviation,, comes in. LoD was found to be 0.06µg/mL LoQ was found to be 0.20µg/mL

Robustness

Results are shown in table 5, and it can be shown that deliberate adjustments had no effect on system appropriateness metrics like resolution, RSD, tailing factor, and the theoretical plate count of Solifenacin succinate. The outcomes were shown alongside the parameters of the optimally functioning system. Therefore, the approach was validated as robust in the face of contextual variation.

Forced Degradation Studies

To ensure the Solifenacin succinate was consistent and pure, samples were analysed with the aforementioned HPLC settings and a PDA detector. According to Table 6, no deterioration was found during tests for exposure to light, moisture, acids, bases, water hydrolysis, or heat. It was fascinating to see how clearly the deterioration peaks could be separated from the Solifenacin succinate peaks. Figures 4 and 5 show chromatograms of deterioration. Solifenacin succinate's peak purity was also shown to be consistent across a range of evaluation criteria, including purity angle



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and purity threshold. Therefore, we call this approach "stability-indicating"

CONCLUSION

For the analysis of Solifenacin succinate in APIs and samples, an easy-to-use and robust RP-HPLC method has been created. The parameters of the suggested technique, such as its system applicability, specificity, precision, linearity, LoD, LoQ, accuracy, and robustness, were validated in accordance with ICH criteria. With high resolution, the approach was able to disentangle the peaks of API from those of degradation products acquired by forced degradation tests. So, the proposed stability-indicating RP-HPLC method is effective, as shown by stress-induced tests, and can be utilised for routine analysis in the pharmaceutical sectors.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Table 1. Systen	n suitability data
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System suitability parameter	Observed value	Acceptance criteria NMT2.0	
USP Tailing factor	1.41		
USP Theoretical Plate Count	5765	NLT 2000	
% RSD	0.05	NMT2.0%	

Injection 01	Peak area (System precision) 1636895	%Assay (Method precision) 98.4
02	1638092	98.1
03	1637238	98.2
04	1636328	98.1
05	1636388	98.4
06	1637666	98.1
Average	1637244	98.21
Standard deviation	681.49	0.14





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Table 3. Linearity data

S. No	Concentration (µg/ml)	Average peak area
01	10	346863
02	25	841841
03	40	1370439
04	50	1667597
05	60	2006178
06	80	2674198
Correlation coefficient	0.9	9998

Table 4. Accuracy data

Sample no.	% spike level	Amount spiked	Amount recovered	%recovery	Average %recovery
1		9.82	9.60	97.8	
2	40%	9.82	10.01	101.9	99.1
3		9.82	9.61	97.8	
1		24.55	24.59	100.3	
2	100%	24.55	24.61	100.2	100.2 99.46%
3		24.55	24.60	100.0	
1		39.28	39.16	99.7	
2	160%	39.28	38.39	97.8	99.1
3		39.28	39.20	99.8	

Table 5. Robustness data

Parameters	Syst	em Suitabil	ity Paramet	ters
	Theoretical	Peak	%RSD	RT (min)
	Plates	Tailing		
Optimized method	6669	1.3	0.1	5.128
Flow rate (1.2 mL/min)	6207	1.3	0.1	4.474
Flow rate (0.8 mL/min)	7212	1.3	0.1	6.597
Temperature (35°C)	7063	1.3	0.1	5.109
Temperature (25°C)	6620	1.3	0.1	5.101
Organic phase composition (50%)	6162	1.4	0.1	4.244
Organic phase composition (30%)	7404	1.3	0.1	6.874
рН 3.2	6615	1.3	0.1	5.120
pH 2.8	6907	1.4	0.1	5.365

Table 6. Forced degradation studies at different stress conditions

S. No	Stress condition	% degradation	Purity angle	Purity threshold
1	Unstressed Sample	0.0	0.221	0.343
2	Acid	1.95	0.166	0.306
3	Base	0.83	0.179	0.320
4	Thermal	2.6	0.376	0.544
5	Peroxide	0.2	0.164	0.315
6	Photolytic	2.0	0.166	0.303
7	Humidity	0.4	0.200	0.354





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REVIEW ARTICLE

IoT based Spy Control Robot for Military Purpose

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ABSTRACT

In this project, the Robot car is designed with DC motors and wheels. This robot will be controlled from anywhere in the world with the help of IOTtechnology. By using a IOTservice provider app or website we can control the robotic movements like forward, backward, left, right and stop. In addition the robot is interfaced with obstacle sensor. When any obstacle is detected then the robot will stop and changes the direction. We are using a ESP32 and ESP32 CAM Micro controller with inbuilt Wi-Fi module to interact with IOTserver. In addition to the first stage, we will use a metal detector. When any metal is identified then the robot will be stopped. GPS will activate and identify the location in the form of latitude and longitude and the same information will be updated in the Io T cloud platform.

Keywords: DC motors, ESP 32 CAM Microcontroller, Battery, Metal detector, GPS module, ESP 32 dual core microcontroller.

INTRODUCTION

Here an IoT technology is used i.e an IoT describes network of physical objects or things that are embedded with sensors, software and other technology for exchanging the data with devices over the internet .In this project the main protocol is the robot vehicle can operate everything through IoT cloud platform. Due to lack of security and terrorist activities most of the army people are losing their lives at borders for wars and other attacks, we do not want that to be happen so, to overcome this problem we have proposed a system called controlling a robot by





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applying directions and a camera module which will provide a live streaming. It will helps to identify the unauthorized persons. A metal detector is used to detect the mines such as bombs or metal. When a metal detected immediately GPS will activate and send the information to the user and also we can find the location when the bomb is detected. That is the reason it is safest and stable spying unit for the battlefield. This robot gives much functionality in one thing. It is reliable to easily identifying the unauthorized persons by sitting miles away.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The main idea to construct this robot is for the spying purposes, it for to keep an eye on people maneuvers in the battle ground or in the war days to reduce the chances of takeovers from the enemy side. Army people or entities have to face many dangers on their lives while spying on enemy or opposite entities. To overcome these ideas for this job robot will be more suitable and will decrease the risks of loss of human lives and can better spy illicit maneuvers of their opposite entities. These types of robot will be constructed in such a way that it would have a night vision camera mounted on it so in the darker places or in night it can record the view clearly. Camera will be controlled through remote by using an android application. For communication is needed to use some modules, here Bluetooth module won't be much efficient for long ranges as the Bluetooth communication is weak not that strong. There are many different modules with their different specifications. For large ranges Wi-Fi, Zig honey bee and many other can be used. Future scope of this robot is very vast, as it will continue to modify with time. For example it will be modified by planting gas sensors which will detect harmful gases in the surroundings. It can also be used as bomb diffuser in the future, bomb disposal team can have these robots which will help to diffuse bombs. The size of the robot can be scaled down to its minimal size. This innovative robot system is constructed to perform various special tasks which is dangerous for human's lives, which have his risk factor of human loss. On the whole system can be used to perform task in cases where some crime happened and can be very important for military or army for keeping an eye on opposite entities or purpose of spying. Some of the time it is important for a human which is bomb transfer master to incapacitate the gadget. For this reason, the master who uncovered the bomb will put on a defensive suit and protective cap, get a tool compartment of gear and walk the 100 or so meters to the site .To achieve the bomb's area ,it might be important to climb stairs, creep through entry way or even rests to satisfy the mission. This framework spares the profitable existence of our officers. This robot can also be used as robotic arms and mobile robots to go into armed force territory. The entire framework is controlled through android application detect mines too. That is the reason it is safest and stable spying unit for batter field. The robot gives much functionality in one thing, it is reliable and it can see everything even if the users are sitting miles away.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Due to lake of security and terrorist activities we are losing lives of people. Our men are dying in wars, and we do not want that, so to overcome this problem, we have proposed a method for controlling the robot through camera providing online streaming it it eill detect mines too. that is the reason it is safest and stable spying unit for batter field. The robot gives much functionality in one thing, it is reliable and it can see everything even if the users are sitting miles away.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In our proposed model, we use a metal detector robotic vehicle that can be used in metal detection as well as for gas detection so the robot instead of humans can be put to detect a dangerous item and thus reduce the chance human injury or fatality to a great extent. It describes an all-terrain robot with Android based Wi-Fi wireless communication system would be a very adaptable solution. Our prototype is controlled wirelessly from a safe distance. Its water proof and has extended wireless communication range than the existing systems. In our proposed model we are using Arduino IDE for compiling the program. Download the blynk app from the Google play store. Create a New Project (new Auth Token will be sent to your email) add Button Widget then Go to Widget Settings. Then set PIN to D3 - this where you tell the app that Button will turn ON and OFF something and finally set Mode to Switch. The robot can be controlled from anywhere via this Blynk app. After logging into the Blynk app, turn on the hotspot and check the status whether it is online or offline. Then it will display four buttons for directing the robotic movement. If





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a metal has been detected, it will display that a metal has been detected in the mobile screen. Circuit diagram Modeling and analysis block diagram shown in fig1.

WORKING

The working principle of the project is categorized into two parts one is Detecting the obstacle and the second part is automatic gun firing.

PART 1: - CONTROLLING THE ROBOT MOMENTS

The circuit diagram of output streams shown in the fig2. The Robot car is designed with DC motors of 12V. The ESP32 Dual Core Micro controller of frequency 240MHZ with in-built wifi & Bluetooth is used with 3.3V output. L293D Motor Driver is used to increase the output voltage of Micro controller to DC motor output as the motor has to run. This robot will be controlled from anywhere in the world with the help of IoT technology. By using a IoT service provider app i.e., Blynk app. The robotic movements like forward, backward, left, right and stop can be controlled with the commands given by micro controller. The live streaming is done by ESP32 CAM.

PART 2: - DETECTING THE OBSTACLE

Controlling and detecting robot movements shown in the fig3.Here a metal detector is used to detect the metals/bombs. Whenever a metal comes in contact with a particular device then there will be generation of electricity inside the particular metal detector and it gets amplified and gives the signal to the controller. With the help of GPS of NEO-6M, it will send the notification and also location of the obstacle.

IMPLIMENTATION OUTPUT STREAMS

In stage 1, output streams shown in figure2, here a robot car is design with DC motors and wheels. This robot will be controlled from anywhere in the world with the help of IoT technology and camera module for live streaming In addition to the first stage, A metal detector is used. When any metal is identified then the robot will be stopped.GPS will activate and identify the location in the form of latitude and longitude and the same information will be updated in the IOTcloud platform. This Robot will be controlled from anywhere in the world with the help of IoT technology.

CONCLUSION

This paper mainly focuses on the security, remote surveillance, and monitoring of our homes done by the surveillance robots. Remote surveillance has become the most important research topic over the past decade. In this project the motion of the robot is being controlled manually using a blynk application. According to the moment it controlled the wheels and hence the moment of the robot through the blynk application by using IoT. The input is given to the blynk app is send through the internet and desired moment occurs at the output. Here ESP 32 cam microcontroller capturing the live streaming visuals with the help of IoT technology thus the project has been successfully designed and tested.

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Fig. 1.Circuit diagram Modeling and analysis block diagram







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Quantitative Structure - Activity Relationships (QSAR) and Molecular Modelling Studies of a Number of Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIS) of HIV-1 Reverse Transcriptase

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ABSTRACT

Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) are used as antiretroviral (ARV) drugs for HIV. These drugs change HIV reverse transcriptase structure by noncompetitive binding, preventing DNA binding. The virus uses reverse transcriptase to transform its RNA into DNA. HIV can't reproduce if reverse transcription is blocked. Delavirdine, efavirenz, etravirine, nevirapine, and rilpivirine are a few examples of approved NNRTIs. However, there is ongoing work to develop treatments with greater efficacy due to the growth of drug-resistant viruses and significant adverse effects of existing medicines. 2-alkylsulfanyl-6-benzyl3,4-dihydropyrimidin-4(3H)-ones (S-DABOs), a class of NNRTIs of therapeutic relevance, show excellent antiviral efficacy, high specificity, and minimal toxicity. Numerous studies have been conducted on the key interactions of these substances with the RT residues of HIV-1. This report uses a series of NNRTI to develop a Multiple Linear Regression model for ordinary least squares. A collection of descriptors with extremely low correlation are chosen using a genetic algorithm to describe the biological activity IC₅₀. Software called QSARINS is used to do the task. The model has undergone a thorough OECD validation. Additionally examined are its robustness, stability, and strong predicative capacity. The model fit is discovered to not be the result of a random correlation. In the





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model application domain, four potential outliers are found, however They seem to bind in the molecular docking studies correctly in the protease active site.

Keywords.: Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIS), HIV reverse transcriptase enzyme, Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship, molecular descriptors, Multiple Linear Regression, QSARINS

INTRODUCTION

A single pocket where the inhibitors bind has been identified in crystal structures of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) complexed with a variety of chemically different non-nucleoside inhibitors (NNIs). Crystal structures of HIV-1 RT complexed with two strong inhibitors, MKC-442 and TNK-651, at 2.55 angstroms of resolution, provide insight into the interactions of the enzyme with the drugs [1]. Numerous studies have been conducted on the key interactions of non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) with the RT residues of HIV-1. This report uses a series of NNRTIs to develop a Multiple Linear Regression model for ordinary least squares.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A molecule's structure determines its characteristics. Finding the link between molecular structures and their biological functions is the goal of quantitative structure-activity research (QSAR). A range of molecular characteristics, often referred to as descriptors, are used to construct MLR Models [2,3]. To predict novel compounds with enhanced biological activity, QSAR models are applied.

Preparation of Data set

Three-dimensional structures of 96 small compounds are collected from the PubChem Database. Data on biological activity (IC₅₀) is gathered from publications and PubChem (Table 1). Utilizing the MMFF94 force field, the molecules are subjected to 500 steps of steepest descents for energy minimization until the RMSD of potential energy is less than 0.001. Using PaDEL software, the descriptor values for the molecules are produced. The biological activity (IC₅₀) is treated as the dependent variable Y, while the descriptors are seen as independent variables X. To prevent descriptor redundancy, highly correlated descriptors with a correlation of more than 95% are eliminated. This is accomplished by computing the correlation between each pair of descriptors. Descriptors with 0 values are similarly removed. The same goes for descriptors that have same values for 80% of the compounds. 678 data are used for the descriptor ALogP are displayed in Fig. 1a and b. Variable selection is applied to the reduced set of descriptors using biological activity data. 70% of the data are used for training, while 30% are used for testing. The GA-VSS approach (genetic algorithms with variable selection) is used to determine which descriptor variables are the most important.

Software

PaDEL Software [4] is used in the molecular descriptor computation process. Models are built using the QSARINS (QSAR-Insubria) programme created by the University of Insubria [5,6]. Each model uses a combination of a few descriptors. The all-subset method is employed to examine all combinations. To create models with more descriptors, the genetic algorithm (GA) approach is used. Several of models were created, each with 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 descriptors.

Multiple Linear Regression Model

The biological activity IC₅₀ (half maximum inhibitory concentration) and the molecular properties (descriptors) of the drugs are related linearly according to the MLR model. The approach makes use of the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) algorithm [5, 6]. The programme arranges the best models in order based on R².





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Fitting Criteria

The next set of requirements is included in this. R², R²adj, R²- R²adj, LOF (Friedman lack of fit criterion), kxx (inter correlation among descriptors), delta k (difference of correlation among the descriptors kx and descriptors plus the responses k_x), RMSE (training), MAE (training), RSS (training), CCC (training), and S and F vales [7]. A model's fitness is assessed using the regression coefficient, or R². If the model is sound, it should be closer to zero. For QSAR model creation, R² larger than 0.6 is acceptable. R² value rises as the number of descriptors rises, while R²_{adj} value is noted to prevent statistical incompatibility. R²_{adj} will drop as a result of adding useless variables to the model. Similar to this, R²_{adj} increases by adding useful variables. Always, R²_{adj} will be less than or equal to R². For a model to have lower error, LOF (Lack of Fit) should be close to zero and not more than 0.4. Higher values for F (Fischer criterion) are expected. This shows that the model is meaningful and not created by chance. The entire correlation between the block of descriptors is shown by K_{xx} [8, 9]. It ought to have low value. K_{xy} stands for the correlation between the responses and the descriptions. If $K_{xy} - K_{xx} < \delta_x$, where δ_x is a threshold value set by the user, the model makes sense. MEA, or mean absolute error in fitting should be low. With the use of the training set, MAE tr (or mean absolute error in fitting) is determined. In the training set, RMSE_{tr} presents the Root Mean Square Error. RSS_{tr} stands for Residual Sum of Squares in the training set. The Concordance Correlation Coefficients (CCCtr), calculated using the training set [2,3] should have high value and close to 1. In model statistics, s values (the standard error of estimate), RMSE training and validation should have close values.

Internal validation

Iterated cross validations are used to evaluate the model's reliability. The corresponding Leave-One-Out (LOO) and Leave-Many-out (LMO) procedures are used to obtain the cross-validated (CV) correlation coefficient ($Q^2 _{LOO}$, $Q^2 _{LMO}$). A model is then computed iteratively using the remaining compounds after eliminating one compound (LOO) from the descriptor dataset. A prediction is then made for the omitted one by the model. The model can be regarded as resilient if the value of $Q^2 _{LOO}$ is higher than R^2 . The Leave-More (or Many)-Out (LMO) approach examines how the model behaves when several compounds are left out. After randomly excluding 30% of the compounds, the model is computed using the remaining compounds. Next, predictions using chemicals that are omitted from the model is said to be stable. Both $Q^2 _{LOO}$ and $Q^2 _{LMO}$ ought to be higher than 0.6. MAE and RMSEcv should both be under 0.5. RMSE₁ should be smaller than RMSE_{cv}. Standard error s, RMSE₁, and RMSE_{cv} values need to be close. The Y-scrambling approach is used to verify that the model was not created by accidental correlation. There is no association between the responses and the descriptors since the experimental data or responses are distributed at random. As a result, the functioning of subsequent models should degrade rapidly.

External validation method

The model is tested to predict novel chemicals after internal validation. The omitted chemicals that have never been utilized in model computation previously are subjected to the model equation. Different metrics are used to assess the performance of the model including: RMSE_{ext}, Q^2_{F1} , Q^2_{F2} , Q^2_{F3} , r^2_m plus Δr_{2m}^2 , CCC_{ext} and the Golbraikh and Tropsha [10] approach. Expected values for Q^2_{F1} , Q^2_{F2} and $Q^2_{F3} > 0.7$, CCC_{ext} > 0.85, $R^2_{ext} > 0.6$, and $r^2_m > 0.6$. Here, RMSE_{ext} ought to be lower and equivalent to RMSE and the total error. The slopes regression lines, k and k', are between the cutoff values of 0.85 and 1.15.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Using the QSARINS software [5,6,11], the data (678 descriptors) are processed. Low multicollinearity (Table 2) between descriptors is used to create a number of MLR models (Table 3). The average R² and Q² LOO values are displayed against the number of variables (Fig. 2). This shows the effectiveness of the models relative to their size. The new descriptor addition resulted in higher R² and Q² LOO values; therefore it had no positive impact. The five-variable models have a lot of descriptor combinations in common. The top MLR model (Model MLR1), with five





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descriptors is chosen to predict the novel inhibitors outside of this dataset. Statistical characteristics of MLR1 are displayed (Table 3).

Fitting criteria of Model MLR1

R ² : 0.8013	R²adj: 0.7853	R ² -R ² adj: 0.0160	LOF: 0.2201
Kxx: 0.2283	Delta K: 0.1413	RMSE tr: 0.4001	MAE tr: 0.3109
RSS tr: 10.8866	CCC tr: 0.8897	s: 0.4190	F: 50.0197

Internal validation criteria

 Q²loo: 0.7757
 R²-Q²loo: 0.0256
 RMSE cv: 0.4251
 MAE cv: 0.3339

 PRESS cv: 12.2901
 CCC cv: 0.8766

External validation criteria

 RMSE ext: 0.4447
 MAE ext: 0.3097
 PRESS ext: 5.5360
 R²ext: 0.7522

 Q²-F1: 0.6771
 Q²-F2: 0.6714
 Q²-F3: 0.7547
 CCC ext: 0.8576

 r²m aver.: 0.6460
 r²m delta: 0.2118
 Calculated external data regression angle from diagonal: -0.3005°

According to the model statistics, R² is 0.8013 and R² ad is 0.7853. This suggests that the model can incorporate a new descriptor. The low value of the LOF parameter (0.2201) indicates the model had no over fitting,, and had a satisfactory fit with the fewest possible descriptors. The low value of K_{xx} (0.2283) indicates that there is little connection between the model characteristics. The model's delta K parameter (0.1413) demonstrates that the descriptors and Log IC₅₀ are well correlated. Other estimated values (RMSE_{tr} = 0.4001; MAE_{tr} = 0.3109; s = 0.4190) indicate small error in the training set computation. The values predicted by the model equation vs the experimental values are represented by yellow dots in the scatter plot (Fig. 3a). The scatter plot via LOO approach is shown in Fig. 3b. The model equation is used to compute the blue points (test set) and the LOO technique is used to obtain the yellow points (training set). Outliers in the data are also visible on the scatter plot. The robustness of the model is assessed through internal validation method. The variance found by LOO in its prediction (Q² LOO = 0.8637) is comparable to $R^2 = 0.8013$. Therefore, the prediction from internal validation is good. The model may be regarded as internally stable because the prediction error is minimal (RMSE_{cv} = 0.2282 and MAE_{cv} = 0.1762). The experimental values vs residuals from the LOO predictions are plotted in Fig. (4). the Leaving many-out (LMO) method is used by leaving out the 30% of the dataset. Since the values of R² (0.8013) and Q² LMO (0.7064) are comparable, the model may be regarded as stable. Q² LOO (0.7757) and Q² LMO (0.7064) values are comparable. The Q² LMO vs K_{xy} plot (Fig. 5) shows a scatter plot of LMO models. The blue point designates the QSAR model as "model Q²," while the red points on the ordinate axes indicate the performance of the LMO model. LMO model performance is similar to the original model. To eliminate the probability of chance correlation the Y-scrambling method is applied. R² Y-scr and Q² Y-scr are 0.0754 and -0.1281 respectively. Figure 6 displays the R² Y-scr and Q² Y-scr values against R² and Q² of the model. It is discovered that the model's values for R² and Q² are substantially different from the values attained for these parameters via the Y-scrambling technique. This suggests that the model is not a chance correlation.

To evaluate the model's prediction power, external validation is used. They have parameters that are consistent with the model ($R^2 ext = 0.7522$, RMSE_{ext} = 0.4447, MAE_{ext} = 0.3097, PRESS_{ext} = 5.5360, $Q^2 - F_1 = 0.6771$, $Q^2 - F_2 = 0.6714$, $Q^2 - F_3 = 0.7547$, CCC_{ext} = 0.8576, r² m_aver = 0.6460, r² m_delta = 0.2118). Here, $R^2 ext$ is the external validation procedure's coefficient of determination [10]. MAE_{ext} is the Mean Absolute Error, while MSE_{ext} measures the Root Mean Square Error; $Q^2 - F_1$ [12] $Q^2 - F_2$ [13], and $Q^2 - F_3$ [8,9] measure the variances provided in external validation; CCC_{ext} is the Concordance Correlation Coefficient [2,3], and r²m_aver and r²m_delta are the Roy criteria average and delta [14]. PRESS_{ext} stands for Predictive Residual Sum of Squares. A q-q plot of experimental vs residual values from LOO is shown in Fig. 7. The values of the residuals from the predictions are represented on the ordinate, while the values of the theoretical quantiles (Z values) are plotted on the abscissa. The blue points are derived using the model equation,





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whereas the yellow points (training set) represent values predicted by LOO. The majority of the chemicals fall into the model's applicability domain (within the crucial leverage h*= 0.265), according to the William graph of the model (Fig. 8). The predicted residuals are plotted on the ordinate, while the HAT values of the diagonal elements are plotted on the abscissa. The blue points are the prediction set determined using the model equation, while the yellow points are the LOO's training set. The user-defined threshold for Y-outliers is represented by the horizontal dashed lines. Outliers are HAT values that are greater than the cutoff value, which is h* = 3p/n. Here n is the number of objects and p is the number of model variables plus one. Applicability domain is also displayed in the Insubria graph (Fig. 9) delivered by QSARINS. Here, the projected data are shown on the ordinate abscissa, while the HAT diagonal values are shown on the abscissa. The model equation predicts the data points in the blue (prediction set) and yellow (training set) respectively when the experimental value is known. Five molecular descriptors are used to build the model equation. (Table 3) [15, 16]. Table 4 lists the 30 chemicals that were tested using the model equation. Table 5 displays the results. A list of models is chosen using the PCA to obtain the average performance of all the models using combined modelling. Select models include:

Fitting criteria for the combined model are given below: R² ACM: 0.8131 R² WCM: 0.8165 MAE tr: 0.3113 RMSE tr: 0.3883 CCC tr: 0.8954 External validation criteria of the combined model are MAE ext: 0.3479 RMSE ext: 0.4662 CCC ext: 0.8386 Q²-F1: 0.6449 Q²-F2: 0.6387 Q²-F3: 0.7303 Calc. external data (ACM) regression angle from diagonal: -1.8062° Calc. external data (WCM) regression angle from diagonal: -1.4250°

The Average Combined Prediction (ACM) is generated by averaging each model's individual prediction for each molecule. As predicted by the model equation, the Insubria graph of average hat diagonal elements vs. ACM is presented in Figure 10. William's plot shown in Fig. 11 is obtained by the combined model equation with ACM. The 3-D structural coordinates of HIV-1 RT bound to the inhibitor TNK-651 at a resolution of 2.55 [1] is taken from Protein Databank (PDB code: 1RT2). There are two chains A and B in the structure of HIV-1 RT. The 560 amino acids in Chain A are used for docking research. To prevent short contacts, the protein is given hydrogen atoms and partial charges, and energy minimization using an OPLS force field is carried out. The Auto Dock Vina software [17,18] docks the chemicals 45,78,79, and 85 (indicated as outliers) into the binding site using the minimized protein structure (Fig. 13). According to the computer modelling work, the outliers binding at the protein's active site is similar to TNK-651 in the crystal structure. The docked molecules are discovered to stabilize in the active site by forming hydrogen bonds and pi pi stacking interactions (Fig 14, 15, 16, 17). In the active site of 1RT2, the best docked poses of the outliers are superimposed (Fig. 18). Their experimental IC50 data reveal that they are likewise potent inhibitors (Table 1).





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CONCLUSION

Approximately 95% of HIV-positive individuals worldwide have HIV-1. When a CD4 cell, a particular type of immune cell, becomes infected by the virus, the body's defenses against other illnesses are compromised. Since pharmacological therapy must be prolonged for the patient's survival, in the absence of a successful vaccine, anti-HIV medications should be generally non-toxic. Drug resistance will develop if the therapy is not adequately planned. Therefore, it is necessary to totally inhibit viral reproduction in order to prevent the virus from becoming resistant. Targets for therapeutic development include the enzymes reverse transcriptase (RT), protease (PR), and integrase (IN). According to earlier research on pyrimidine derivatives, some alterations may improve the efficacy and specificity of medications [19,20,21,22,23]. In the current study, a series of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase inhibitors are used to create a QSAR-MLR model for ordinary least squares utilizing QSARINS software. PaDEL software is used to calculate molecular descriptors. Using genetic algorithm, meaningful descriptors are chosen. This model complies with all of the OECD's declared regulatory principles. Internal validation (LOO, LMO, and Y-scrambling) and external validation both assess the model's robustness and determine its capacity to predict novel chemicals. The model application domain identifies four potential outliers; however, the molecular docking investigation reveals that these substances fit quite well inside the active site. Lys101, Lys103, and Leu100 are significant active site residues that are involved in the creation of hydrogen bonds. The inhibitor is stabilized via electrostatic contacts and possible van der Waal interactions produced by a pocket formed by the side chains of Lys 103, Val 106, Pro 225, Pro 236, and Phe 227. The side chains of the aromatic amino acid residues Tyr181, Tyr188, and Trp229 form a hydrophobic sub-pocket that interacts hydrophobically with the inhibitors via van der Waals forces. These outliers are potent irreversible inhibitors, as evidenced by the experimental bioactivity data (IC50) for them.

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Table 1: list of 96 small molecules taken from PUBCHEM database

SI	PubChem CID	IC50 (µM	logIC ₅₀	IUPAC Name
no				
1	135402797	8.1	5.092	4-(1-naphthylmethyl)-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
2	135402798	48.7	4.312	2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-4-(1-naphthylmethyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
3	135402799	22.5	4.648	5-methyl-4-(1-naphthylmethyl)-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
4	135402800	45.0	4.347	2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-5-methyl-4-(1-naphthylmethyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
5	135402801	7.4	5.131	4-(2-naphthylmethyl)-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
6	135467735	33.1	4.48	2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-4-(2-naphthylmethyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one





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7	405400000		4.507	
0	135402803	29.7	4.527	5-methyl-4-(2-naphthylmethyl)-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
0	135402822	2.7	5.569	5-methyl-4-(m-tolylmethyl)-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
9	135402823	3.4	5.469	2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-5-methyl-4-(m-tolylmethyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
10	135402805	>10.0	5.0	4-benzyl-2-methylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
11	135402806	>10.0	5.0	4-benzyl-2-isopropylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
12	135402807	9.4	5.027	4-benzyl-2-isobutylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
13	135402808	3.0	5.523	4-benzyl-2-cyclohexylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
14	135402814	2.6	5.585	2-cyclohexylsulfanyl-4-(m-tolylmethyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
15	_135402812	1.2	5.921	4-(m-tolyImethyI)-2-sec-butyIsulfanyI-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
16	_135402809	>10.0	5.0	2-methylsulfanyl-4-(m-tolylmethyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
17	135402813	2.6	5.585	2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-4-(m-tolylmethyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
18	135402810	2.9	5.538	2-isopropylsulfanyl-4-(m-tolylmethyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
19	2 135402811	8.4	5.076	2-isobutyIsulfanyI-4-(m-tolyImethyI)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
20	135402815	4.9	5.31	4-benzyl-5-methyl-2-methylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
21	135402816	2.5	5.602	4-benzyl-2-isopropylsulfanyl-5-methyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
22	135402817	2.2	5.658	4-benzyl-2-isobutylsulfanyl-5-methyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
23	135402819	2.5	5.602	5-methyl-2-methylsulfanyl-4-(m-tolylmethyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
24	135402820	2.5	5.602	2-isopropylsulfanyl-5-methyl-4-(m-tolylmethyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
25	135402821	4.6	5.337	2-isobutyIsulfanyI-5-methyI-4-(m-tolyImethyI)-1H-pyrimidin-6-on
26	135402818	4.3	5.367	4-benzyl-2-cyclohexylsulfanyl-5-methyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
27	135402818	6.1	5.215	(4E)-4-benzylidene-5,5-dimethyl-2-methylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
28	135402825	4.3	5.367	(4E)-4-benzylidene-2-isopropylsulfanyl-5,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
29	135402826	4.6	5.337	(4E)-4-benzylidene-2-isobutylsulfanyl-5,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
30	135402827	4.3	5.367	(4E)-4-benzylidene-5,5-dimethyl-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
31	135402828	>10.0	5.0	(4E)-4-benzylidene-2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-5,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
32	135402829	>10.0	5.0	(4E)-4-benzylidene-2-cyclohexylsulfanyl-5,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
33				4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-
	135402766	0.4	6.398	one
34	125402747	1 5	E 024	4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-
35	135402707	1.0	0.024	4-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-
	135402768	13.0	4.886	one
36	135402769	0.4	6.398	5-methyl-4-[(3-nitrophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
37	135402770	1.8	5.745	5-methyl-4-[(4-nitrophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
38	135402771	3.0	5.523	4-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-2-methylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
39	135402772	1.5	5.824	4-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-2-isopropylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
40	135402773	0.5	6.301	2-butylsulfanyl-4-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
41	135402774	0.6	6.222	4-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-2-isobutylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
42	135402775	0.1	7.0	4-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one





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40		T		
43	135536801	0.4	6.398	2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-4-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
44	135402776	0.4	6.398	2-cyclohexylsulfanyl-4-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
45	135402777	0.8	6.097	4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-2-methylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
46	135402749	0.05	7.301	4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-2-isopropylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
47	135402778	0.2	6.699	2-butylsulfanyl-4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
48	135402779	0.2	6.699	4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-2-isobutylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
49	135402750	0.05	7.301	4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
50	135402751	0.08	7.097	2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
51	135402780	0.09	7.046	2-cyclohexylsulfanyl-4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
52				4-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-2-isobutylsulfanyl-5-methyl-1H-pyrimidin-
50	135402784	1.1	5.959	6-one
53	135402785	0.06	7.222	6-one
54	100102100	0.00	7.222	2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-4-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-
	135402786	1.7	5.77	pyrimidin-6-one
55				2-cyclohexylsulfanyl-4-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-
F (135402787	4.9	5.31	pyrimidin-6-one
56	135/02788	0.2	6 600	4-[(2,6-difluorophenyi)methyi]-5-methyi-2-methyisulfanyi-1H-pyrimidin-6-
57	133402700	0.2	0.077	4-[(2.6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-2-isopropylsulfanyl-5-methyl-1H-pyrimidin-
	135402752	0.05	7.301	6-one
58				2-butylsulfanyl-4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-
	135402789	0.09	7.046	one
59	125 402700	0.00	7.04/	4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-2-isobutylsulfanyl-5-methyl-1H-pyrimidin-
60	135402790	0.09	7.046	o-one 4.[(2.6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl_2-sec-hutylsulfanyl-1H-nyrimidin-
00	135402753	0.05	7.301	6-one
61				4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-
	135402753	0.05	7.301	6-one
62	105 101050	0.00	7.007	2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-
42	135401050	80.0	7.097	pyrimidin-6-one
03	135402791	0.07	7.155	pvrimidin-6-one
64	135402754	1.6	5.796	4-[(2-chlorophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
65	135402755	1.9	5.721	4-[(3-chlorophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
66	135402756	4.8	5.319	4-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
67	135402757	0.3	6.523	4-[(2-fluorophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
68	135402758	0.6	6.222	4-[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
69	135402759	7.4	5.131	4-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
70	135402760	0.3	6.523	4-[(2-nitrophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
71	135402761	0.3	6.523	4-[(3-nitrophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
72	135402762	1.2	5.921	4-[(4-nitrophenyl)methyl]-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
73				4-[(2-chlorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-
	135402763	0.4	6.398	one





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74				4-[(3-chlorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-
	135402764	0.9	6.046	one
75				4-[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-2-sec-butylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-
	135402765	8.5	5.071	one
76	105 400700	1 1 5	F 020	4-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-2-isopropylsultanyl-5-methyl-1H-pyrimidin-
77	135402782	1.15	5.939	0-000 2 butulgulfanul 4 [(2.6 disbloranbanul)mathul] 5 mathul 111 nurimidin 6
11	135402783	1.15	5.939	one
78	478073	23.7	4.625	2-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)sulfonyl-4-sec-butoxy-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
79	478112	26.5	4.577	6-(m-tolyIsulfonyI)-2-sec-butoxy-pyrimidin-4-amine
80	135402733	2.3	5.638	2-isopropylsulfanyl-4-(1-phenylethyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
81	135402735	5.8	5.237	2-isopropyIsulfanyI-4-[1-(1-naphthyI)ethyI]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
82	135402734	2.1	5.678	2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-4-(1-phenylethyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
83	135402736	0.4	6.398	2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-4-[1-(1-naphthyl)ethyl]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
84	135402737	2.6	5.585	2-cyclohexylsulfanyl-4-[1-(1-naphthyl)ethyl]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
85	135402738	0.2	6.699	4-[1-(2,6-difluorophenyl)ethyl]-2-methylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
86				4-[1-(2,6-difluorophenyl)ethyl]-5-methyl-2-methylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-
	135402740	0.02	7.699	one
87	105 1007 11	0.010	7 704	4-[1-(2,6-difluorophenyl)ethyl]-2-isopropylsulfanyl-5-methyl-1H-pyrimidin-
00	135402741	0.019	1.121	6-000
00	135402742	0.02	7.699	6-one
89	135402744	2.3	5.638	2-isopropylsulfanyl-4-(1-phenylpropyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
90	135402745	>10.0	5.0	2-cyclopentylsulfanyl-4-(1-phenylpropyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
91	135402746	3.7	5.432	2-cyclohexylsulfanyl-4-(1-phenylpropyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
92	135402747	0.8	6.097	2-isopropyIsulfanyI-4-[1-(1-naphthyI)propyI]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
93	135402748	1.4	5.854	2-cyclohexylsulfanyl-4-[1-(1-naphthyl)propyl]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
94	135402830	0.07	7.155	2-(cyclopentylamino)-4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
95	135402832	0.04	7.398	2-(cyclopentylamino)-4-[1-(2,6-difluorophenyl)ethyl]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one
96	135402831	0.03	7.523	2-(cyclopentylamino)-4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H- pyrimidin-6-one

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Table 2 Correlation matrix shows that the descriptors have little correlation

	SM1_Dze	VE3_Dzp	minsssCH	gmin	GGI10
SM1_Dze	1.000				
VE3_Dzp	-0.357	1.000			
minsssCH	-0.287	-0.008	1.000		
gmin	-0.248	-0.147	0.272	1.000	
GGI10	0.091	0.222	0.153	-0.070	1.000





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Table 3 Variables with their coefficients for MLR1 model

Variable	Coeff.	Std. coeff	Std. err.	(+/-) Co. int. 95%	p-value
SM1_Dze	2.3078	0.6903	0.2356	0.4710	0.0000
VE3_Dzp	-0.0832	-0.2213	0.0248	0.0496	0.0013
minsssCH	-0.5978	-0.2512	0.1512	0.3022	0.0002
gmin	0.5110	0.4268	0.0786	0.1572	0.0000
GGI10	-7.8969	-0.1896	2.5090	5.0154	0.0025
Intercept	4.8291		0.2477	0.4952	0.0000

Table 4: 30 compounds taken from PUBCHEM and used for validation

PubChem ID	IUPAC name of the compounds					
135402833	2-(cyclopentylamino)-4-[1-(2,6-difluorophenyl)ethyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one					
135434817	4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-2-(methylamino)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one					
3012188	2-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4-methylpyrimidin-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one					
3012192	2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-3-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one					
3012193	2-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4,6-dimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one					
3012195	2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one					
3012196	2-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one					
135524732	2-anilino-4-[(2,6-difluorophenyl)methyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one					
16728915	2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-3-(4,5,6-trimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)-1,3-thiazolidin-4-one					
16728916	2-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4,5,6-trimethylpyrimidin-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one					
44187555	2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-3-(5-ethyl-4,6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one					
44592909	2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-3-(4,6-dimethyl-5-propyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one					
44592910	3-(5-butyl-4,6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)thiazolidin-4-one					
44592930	2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-3-(4,6-dimethyl-5-pentyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one					
44592931	3-(5-allyl-4,6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)thiazolidin-4-one					
44592932	3-[2-[2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-thiazolidin-3-yl]-4,6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-5-yl]propanenitrile					
44592933	3-(5-bromo-4,6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)thiazolidin-4-one					
44187556	2-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(5-ethyl-4,6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one					
44592956	2-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4,6-dimethyl-5-propyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one					
44592957	3-(5-butyl-4,6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)thiazolidin-4-one					
44592958	2-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(4,6-dimethyl-5-pentyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)thiazolidin-4-one					
44592959	3-(5-allyl-4,6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)thiazolidin-4-one					
44592981	3-[2-[2-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-4-oxo-thiazolidin-3-yl]-4,6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-5-yl]propanenitrile					
44592982	3-(5-bromo-4,6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-(2-chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)thiazolidin-4-one					
136086731	4-benzyl-2-phenethylsulfanyl-1H-pyrimidin-6-one					
135924211	4-benzyl-2-(3-phenylpropylsulfanyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one					
136086732	4-benzyl-2-(o-tolylmethylsulfanyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one					
136086733	4-benzyI-2-(m-tolyImethyIsulfanyI)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one					
136086734	4-benzyI-2-[(3-methoxyphenyI)methyIsulfanyI]-1H-pyrimidin-6-one					
136086738	4-benzyI-2-(1-phenylethylsulfanyl)-1H-pyrimidin-6-one					





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Table 5: Comparison of experimental values of pIC_{50} and values obtained from model equation of MLR1, MLR2, MLR3, MLR4, MLR5

Compound ID	MLR1	MLR2	MLR3	MLR4	MLR5	experimental data pIC50	experimental data IC50(µM)
135402833	7.562	7.564	7.982	7.763	7.751	7.456	0.035
135434817	5.724	5.867	5.095	5.872	5.264	5.602	2.5
3012188	5.918	6.207	6.321	6.451	6.225	5.747	1.79
3012192	6.236	6.781	6.451	6.681	6.917	6.06	0.87
3012193	5.881	5.897	5.935	6.259	6.132	5.602	2.5
3012195	6.352	6.374	6.935	6.852	6.769	6.013	0.97
3012196	6.151	6.212	6.768	6.842	6.689	6.071	0.85
135524732	6.731	6.691	6.641	6.381	6.089	6.824	0.15
16728915	6.292	6.46	6.782	6.895	6.583	6.081	0.83
16728916	6.349	6.786	6.093	6.679	7.092	6.42	0.38
44187555	6.751	6.876	6.916	7.067	7.212	6.585	0.26
44592909	6.090	6.443	6.679	6.843	6.903	6.114	0.77
44592910	5.416	5.654	5.671	5.954	5.821	5.368	4.29
44592930	4.352	4.654	4.681	4.849	4.982	4.128	74.39
44592931	6.019	5.455	6.291	6.322	5.692	5.914	1.22
44592932	5.874	5.687	6.461	6.421	6.347	5.991	1.02
44592933	5.247	5.456	5.528	5.328	5.578	5.008	9.82
44187556	6.716	6.885	6.924.	7.045	7.142	6.638	0.23
44592956	5.946	6.154	6.372	6.542	6.691	6.071	0.85
44592957	4.553	4.853	4.984	5.132	5213	4.797	15.96
44592958	4.717	4.563	4.156	4.098	5.321	4.792	16.15
44592959	5.492	5.725	5.619	5.092	5.783	5.535	2.92
44592981	5.525	5.560	5.817	5.722	5.817	5.697	2.01
44592982	5.622	5.887	5.985	6.067	6.142	5.818	1.52
136086731	4.761	5.256	4.842	4.321	4.974	4.758	17.45
135924211	5.155	5.465	5.455	5.661	5.763	5.088	8.17
136086732	4.517	4.684	4.817	4.968	4.782	4.321	47.72
136086733	4.157	4.462	4.572	4.828	4.818	4.04	91.14
136086734	4.261	4.762	4.681	4.892	4.793	4.042	90.85
136086738	4.560	4.751	4.882	4.834	4.455	4.0	>100.0





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REVIEW ARTICLE

Phytopharmacological Review of Indian Medicinal Plants for Anti-Obesity Activity

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ABSTRACT

Obesity is a growing global health concern, and its prevalence has reached alarming levels in recent years. Indian medicinal plants have long been recognized for their potential in managing various health conditions, including obesity. The effects of Indian medicinal plants on obesity-related parameters such as body weight, adiposity, lipid profile, and metabolic markers were included in the review. Several Indian medicinal plants were found to possess promising anti-obesity properties. These plants exerted their effects through various mechanisms, including regulation of adipogenesis, inhibition of lipogenesis, enhancement of lipolysis, modulation of appetite, and improvement of metabolic function. In conclusion, Indian medicinal plants offer a promising avenue for the management of obesity.

Keywords:- Obesity, Health, Herbal Plants, Indian Medicine

INTRODUCTION

Background on obesity and its impact

Obesity is a chronic health condition characterized by excess body fat accumulation, posing significant health risks and affecting millions of people worldwide. It is associated with numerous detrimental effects on physical and psychological well-being, including an increased risk of cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, certain types of cancer, and reduced quality of life [1]. The prevalence of obesity has reached epidemic proportions, primarily due to sedentary lifestyles, unhealthy dietary habits, and genetic factors. In response to this global health challenge,





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extensive research is being conducted to explore natural alternatives for managing obesity. Obesity is a condition characterized by the excessive accumulation of fat in the body, which can have detrimental effects on health. Body mass index (BMI) is commonly used as an index of weight-for-height to classify overweight and obesity in adults. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) definition, a BMI greater than or equal to 25 is considered overweight, while a BMI greater than or equal to 30 is classified as obesity [2]. BMI serves as a useful population-level measure for assessing overweight and obesity, as it applies to both sexes and all adult age groups. However, it should be acknowledged that BMI may not accurately reflect the same level of fatness in different individuals, as factors like muscle mass and distribution of fat can vary. Overweight and obesity rank as the fifth leading risk factors for global deaths. Every year, at least 2.8 million adults lose their lives due to the complications associated with being overweight or obese. Furthermore, overweight and obesity contribute to significant burdens of diseases such as diabetes (44% of the burden), ischaemic heart disease (23% of the burden), and certain types of cancer (7% to 41% of the burden). According to WHO's global estimates, approximately 1.5 billion people were overweight, with over 200 million men and nearly 300 million women classified as obese. This means that more than one in ten adults worldwide were considered obese [3].

Significance of studying Indian medicinal plants for anti-obesity activity

Studying Indian medicinal plants for anti-obesity activity holds significant importance for several reasons. Firstly, obesity has become a global health concern, and conventional treatment options often have limitations and adverse effects [4]. Indian medicinal plants offer a natural and sustainable alternative for managing obesity, with their long-standing traditional use in Ayurveda. Secondly, these plants contain a diverse array of bioactive compounds that possess potential anti-obesity properties, such as appetite suppression, lipid metabolism modulation, and regulation of adipocyte differentiation. Investigating their phytopharmacological and molecular aspects can unveil novel therapeutic targets and mechanisms for combating obesity [5]. Furthermore, understanding the anti-obesity activity of Indian medicinal plants can contribute to the development of safe and effective herbal formulations to address the growing obesity epidemic [6].

Herbs Recommended for Obesity

The use of herbs as a dietary supplement for weight management offers several advantages. Firstly, herbs are generally considered safe when consumed in moderation and are less likely to cause severe side effects compared to pharmaceutical drugs. Additionally, the cost of herbal supplements is often lower in comparison to prescription medications, making them more accessible to a broader population. It's important to note that herbal supplements should not be seen as a magical solution for weight management, and their efficacy can vary from individual to individual [7]. It is recommended to consult with a healthcare professional or a registered dietitian before incorporating any herbal supplement into your weight management regimen, especially if you have any pre-existing medical conditions or are taking other medications [8]. Natural products, such as plant-based dietary supplements, offer a potentially safer and more affordable alternative. However, it is crucial to approach herbal supplements with caution, seeking guidance from healthcare professionals and conducting thorough research to ensure their safety and effectiveness [9].

Traditional Medicine and Obesity

An ancient holistic method of health care originating from the Vedic times called Ayurveda (Ayur = life, Veda = knowledge). Brahma (the creator) is believed to have revealed the four Vedas to the sages some 6000 years before the Christian era, forming the basis of ancient Indian Aryan culture and medicine. In addition to preserving and promoting health, Ayurveda provides treatment for illness [10]. According to the Charaka Samhita, an authentic source of Ayurveda, there are eight undesirable constitutions in the body. One of them is obesity, or "Medoroga". Overweight people are harder to help than underweight people, according to some. Fat component increases due to overeating (Meda Dhatu), or the metabolism malfunctions, which can lead to overweight. Different approaches will be required for each of these. There are very few cases when it is a side effect of another metabolic disorder [11]. A review of the ayurvedic/traditional texts has been conducted in order to identify plants that are associated with obesity.





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Achyranthes aspera

Achyranthes aspera, commonly known as "Apamarga" or "Prickly Chaff Flower," is a medicinal plant that has been used in traditional systems of medicine, particularly in Ayurveda and Siddha, for its various health benefits. The plant is known for its diverse medicinal properties, including its potential anti-obesity activity. The seeds of *Achyranthes aspera* have gained attention for their therapeutic potential in managing obesity and related conditions. Here's some information about *Achyranthes aspera* and its anti-obesity activity: *Achyranthes aspera* is a small, perennial herb that grows up to 1 meter in height. It has a thick, fleshy root and a slender, erect stem. The leaves are simple, lanceolate (lance-shaped), and arranged in opposite pairs along the stem. The flowers are small and greenish-white, arranged in dense clusters along slender spikes. The fruits are small, flattened, and contain tiny seeds.

Several scientific studies have explored the potential anti-obesity activity of *Achyranthes aspera* seeds. The seeds contain bioactive compounds like saponins, flavonoids, tannins, and alkaloids, which are believed to contribute to their therapeutic effects. These seeds have been reported to reduce body weight, body fat, and serum lipid levels in experimental animal studies. They have also shown potential in improving glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity, which are crucial factors in managing obesity and related metabolic disorders.

Atractylodes lancea

Atractylodes lancea, commonly known as Atractylodes or Atractylodes lancea rhizome, is a perennial herbaceous plant that belongs to the Asteraceae family. The rhizome of Atractylodes lancea contains a variety of bioactive compounds, such as sesquiterpenoids, volatile oils, polysaccharides, and flavonoids. These compounds are believed to contribute to its medicinal properties. In traditional Chinese medicine, Atractylodes lancea is considered to have a bitter and warm nature and is associated with the Spleen and Stomach meridians. When it comes to anti-obesity activity, Atractylodes lancea has been studied for its potential effects on weight loss and lipid metabolism. Research suggests that the rhizome may help regulate lipid levels and reduce body weight through several mechanisms. It is believed to enhance thermogenesis, which is the process of heat production in the body that can increase energy expenditure and promote fat burning. Atractylodes lancea may also help reduce appetite and food intake by influencing the release of certain hormones involved in appetite regulation [12].

Furthermore, *Atractylodes lancea* has been found to possess anti-inflammatory properties, which can be beneficial in managing obesity-related inflammation. Chronic low-grade inflammation is often associated with obesity and can contribute to various metabolic disorders. It's important to note that while *Atractylodes lancea* shows promise in terms of anti-obesity activity, more research is needed to fully understand its mechanisms of action and to determine its efficacy and safety for human consumption. As with any herbal remedy, it is advisable to consult with a healthcare professional before using *Atractylodes lancea* or any herbal supplement for weight loss or other medicinal purposes. They can provide appropriate guidance based on individual circumstances and potential interactions with other medications or health conditions.

Bergenia crassifolia

Bergenia crassifolia, commonly known as heart-leaved bergenia or Siberian tea, is a herbaceous perennial plant belonging to the family Saxifragaceae. In traditional medicine, *Bergenia crassifolia* has been used for various therapeutic purposes, including its potential anti-obesity activity. The leaves of *Bergenia crassifolia* contain several bioactive compounds that may contribute to its medicinal properties. Some of these compounds include phenolic acids, flavonoids, tannins, and sterols. Research studies have investigated the potential anti-obesity effects of *Bergenia crassifolia* leaves. These studies have demonstrated several mechanisms through which the plant may exert its antiobesity activity. One of the mechanisms is the inhibition of pancreatic lipase, an enzyme involved in the digestion and absorption of dietary fats. By inhibiting this enzyme, *Bergenia crassifolia* may help reduce the absorption of dietary fats, leading to decreased body weight and fat accumulation. The plant may help reduce oxidative stress and protect against obesity-related damage. Additionally, *Bergenia crassifolia* leaves have been reported to exhibit anti-inflammatory effects. Chronic inflammation is closely linked to obesity and metabolic disorders. By reducing inflammation, the plant may help improve metabolic parameters and contribute to weight management.





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It is important to note that while research suggests the potential anti-obesity activity of *Bergenia crassifolia* leaves, further studies are needed to validate these findings and determine the optimal dosage and formulation for therapeutic use. As with any herbal remedy, it is recommended to consult with a healthcare professional before using *Bergenia crassifolia* for its potential anti-obesity effects. Overall, *Bergenia crassifolia* leaves show promise as a natural source of compounds with anti-obesity activity. However, more research is necessary to fully understand their mechanisms of action and evaluate their efficacy and safety [13].

Camellia japonica L

Camellia japonica is an evergreen flowering plant. *Camellia japonica* has also been studied for its potential health benefits, including its anti-obesity activity. The leaves of *Camellia japonica* contain various bioactive compounds that have been found to exhibit anti-obesity properties. One such compound is catechin, a type of flavonoid that is also abundant in green tea. Catechins have been extensively studied for their potential effects on weight management and fat metabolism. That catechins present in *Camellia japonica* leaves can help promote weight loss and reduce body fat. They have been shown to increase thermogenesis (the process of heat production in the body) and enhance fat oxidation, leading to an increase in energy expenditure and a reduction in body weight. Catechins may also help regulate lipid metabolism by inhibiting the absorption of dietary fat and cholesterol.

Furthermore, *Camellia japonica* leaves are known to possess antioxidant properties due to the presence of polyphenols. These antioxidants can help combat oxidative stress and inflammation, which are often associated with obesity and its related complications. In traditional medicine, *Camellia japonica* has been used for its diuretic and detoxifying effects. It has been consumed as a tea or in powdered form to support weight management and overall health. While *Camellia japonica* leaves show promise as a natural anti-obesity agent, it's important to note that more research is needed to fully understand its mechanisms of action and establish its efficacy and safety for this specific purpose. As with any herbal remedy, it's advisable to consult with a healthcare professional before using *Camellia japonica* or its extracts for weight management or any other medicinal purposes.

Coccinia grandis

Coccinia grandis, commonly known as ivy gourd or scarlet gourd, is a tropical vine that belongs to the Cucurbitaceae family. It is native to Asia and is widely cultivated in various parts of the world, including India, Southeast Asia, and Africa, for its edible fruit and medicinal properties. The fruit of *Coccinia grandis* is small and elongated, resembling a small cucumber or gourd. It is typically green when unripe and turns bright red when mature. The fruit has a slightly bitter taste and is used in various culinary preparations, including stir-fries, curries, and salads. In addition to its culinary uses, *Coccinia grandis* has been traditionally used in Ayurvedic and traditional medicine systems for its medicinal properties.

One of the potential health benefits attributed to *Coccinia grandis* is its anti-obesity activity. *Coccinia grandis* extracts or components on obesity-related parameters. *Coccinia grandis* extracts have shown anti-adipogenic effects, meaning they can inhibit the differentiation and maturation of fat cells. This can help prevent the accumulation of excess body fat. *Coccinia grandis* has been found to possess lipid-lowering properties. It can help reduce levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, and low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, which are associated with obesity and cardiovascular diseases. *Coccinia grandis* in the context of obesity. As with any herbal remedy or dietary supplement, it is important to consult with a healthcare professional before using *Coccinia grandis* or its extracts for therapeutic purposes.

Myrtus communis L.

Myrtus communis, commonly known as common myrtle or true myrtle, is an evergreen shrub or small tree native to the Mediterranean region. It belongs to the Myrtaceae family and is well-known for its aromatic leaves, flowers, and berries. The plant has a long history of traditional use and has been valued for its various medicinal properties. Regarding its potential anti-obesity activity, studies have explored the effects of *Myrtus communis* leaves on weight management and related metabolic parameters. The leaves of *Myrtus communis* contain a range of bioactive compounds, including polyphenols, flavonoids, tannins, and essential oils, which are believed to contribute to its



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therapeutic properties. *Myrtus communis* leaves have been shown to modulate lipid metabolism by reducing the accumulation of fats in adipose tissue and liver. This may be attributed to the plant's ability to enhance lipid oxidation and inhibit lipogenesis. Some studies have indicated that *Myrtus communis* leaves may possess appetite-suppressing properties, leading to reduced food intake and subsequent weight loss. This effect may be mediated through the modulation of hormones involved in appetite regulation. Chronic low-grade inflammation is associated with obesity, and *Myrtus communis* leaves have been found to possess anti-inflammatory properties. By reducing inflammation, the plant may help alleviate some of the metabolic disturbances associated with obesity. It's important to note that while studies have shown promising results, further research is needed to fully understand the mechanisms of action and the potential of *Myrtus communis* leaves in combating obesity in humans. As with any natural remedy, it is recommended to consult with a healthcare professional before using *Myrtus communis* or any herbal products for weight management purposes.

Gymnema sylvestre

Gymnema sylvestre, commonly known as the "sugar destroyer" or "gurmar," is a woody climbing shrub. In traditional Ayurvedic medicine, *Gymnema sylvestre* has been used for centuries to treat various ailments, including diabetes, gastrointestinal issues, and obesity. One of the notable properties of *Gymnema sylvestre* is its potential anti-obesity activity. *Gymnema sylvestre* has been found to reduce cravings and suppress appetite. It is believed to accomplish this by blocking the sugar receptors on the taste buds, thereby reducing the desire for sweet foods and regulating food intake. *Gymnema sylvestre* is known for its ability to help regulate blood sugar levels. By reducing the absorption of glucose in the intestines and increasing insulin production, it may contribute to better blood sugar control and prevent excessive weight gain associated with insulin resistance.

Gymnema sylvestre may influence lipid metabolism, which plays a crucial role in obesity. It has been found to reduce the accumulation of lipids in fat cells and inhibit fatty acid synthesis, potentially leading to a decrease in body fat mass. It has been observed to possess a thermogenic effect, which means it may increase the body's energy expenditure and fat oxidation. This could contribute to weight loss by burning more calories and promoting the breakdown of stored fats. It's important to note that while *Gymnema sylvestre* shows promise as an anti-obesity agent, further research is needed to fully understand its mechanisms of action and determine its efficacy and safety. As with any herbal supplement, it's advisable to consult with a healthcare professional before using *Gymnema sylvestre* for weight management purposes, particularly if you have any underlying health conditions or are taking other medications. Overall, *Gymnema sylvestre* leaves offer a natural approach to weight management and may potentially complement a balanced diet and regular exercise routine.

Lithospermum erythrorhizon

Lithospermum erythrorhizon, commonly known as Gromwell or Purple Gromwell, is a perennial herbaceous plant that belongs to the Boraginaceae family. The plant is valued for its medicinal properties and has been used in traditional Chinese medicine for centuries. The root of *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* is particularly notable for its therapeutic potential. It contains various bioactive compounds, including shikonin and its derivatives, which are responsible for its pharmacological activities. Shikonin is a natural naphthoquinone compound that exhibits a wide range of biological effects, including anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anticancer properties. The antiobesity activity of *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* root can be attributed to several mechanisms. Firstly, it has been found to inhibit adipogenesis, which is the process of fat cell formation. The root extracts have been shown to suppress the differentiation of preadipocytes into mature adipocytes, thereby reducing the accumulation of fat cells. Furthermore, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* root extracts have been reported to possess lipolytic activity. Lipolysis is the breakdown of stored fat in adipose tissue, and the promotion of this process can aid in weight loss. The root extracts have been found to enhance the activity of enzymes involved in lipolysis, leading to the breakdown of triglycerides and the release of fatty acids.

Additionally, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* root extracts have exhibited appetite-suppressing effects. They have been shown to regulate the production and release of certain hormones involved in appetite control, such as leptin and





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ghrelin. By modulating these hormones, the root extracts can help reduce food intake and promote satiety, contributing to weight management. As with any herbal remedy or medicinal plant, it is advisable to consult with a healthcare professional before using *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* root or its extracts for any therapeutic purpose [14].

Solanum lycopersicum

Solanum lycopersicum, commonly known as the tomato plant, is a member of the Solanaceae family and is native to western South America. It is cultivated worldwide for its edible fruits, which are commonly referred to as tomatoes. Tomatoes are widely consumed and are a popular ingredient in various cuisines due to their taste, versatility, and nutritional value. Tomatoes are low in calories and fat but high in essential nutrients such as vitamins (A, C, K, and B vitamins), minerals (potassium), and dietary fiber. They also contain various beneficial phytochemicals, including lycopene, beta-carotene, and flavonoids, which contribute to their antioxidant properties. Tomatoes have a low energy density, meaning they provide relatively few calories compared to their volume. Foods with low energy density can help with weight management by making you feel full while consuming fewer calories, thereby reducing the likelihood of overeating.

Tomatoes are a good source of dietary fiber, including soluble and insoluble fibers. Fiber adds bulk to your diet and promotes feelings of fullness, reducing overall calorie intake. It also aids digestion and helps maintain a healthy gut environment. Tomatoes contain compounds that may support metabolism and energy expenditure. For example, lycopene has been associated with increased lipid metabolism and improved fat oxidation, potentially promoting weight loss. It's important to note that while tomatoes and their constituents have been studied for their potential anti-obesity effects, they are not a miracle cure for obesity. Maintaining a balanced diet, regular physical activity, and an overall healthy lifestyle are crucial factors in managing weight.

Zanthoxylum bungeanum

Zanthoxylum bungeanum, commonly known as Sichuan pepper or Chinese prickly ash. It belongs to the Rutaceae family and is particularly well-known for its unique culinary and medicinal properties. The fruit of Zanthoxylum bungeanum is often used as a spice in various cuisines due to its distinct flavor and numbing sensation. Apart from its culinary uses, Zanthoxylum bungeanum has also gained attention for its potential anti-obesity activity. Several studies have explored the effects of Zanthoxylum bungeanum fruit and its active compounds on weight management. Here's a description of the plant's anti-obesity properties:

Zanthoxylum bungeanum fruit contains active compounds such as hydroxy-alpha-sanshool, which has been found to induce thermogenesis. Thermogenesis is the process of heat production in the body, which can help increase metabolism and energy expenditure, leading to weight loss. It may influence the composition and activity of gut microbiota, which plays a crucial role in energy balance and metabolism [15]. This modulation of gut microbiota could potentially contribute to the anti-obesity effects of the plant. This fruit contains various bioactive compounds with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. Chronic low-grade inflammation and oxidative stress are associated with obesity, and the anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects of the fruit may help mitigate these factors.

CONCLUSION

Indian medicinal plants have shown promising potential in the management of obesity. The diverse bioactive compounds present in these plants exhibit anti-obesity properties through multiple mechanisms. The review highlights the significant anti-obesity activities of specific Indian medicinal plants. Anti-obesity effects by reducing body weight and lipid levels. Moreover, the phytochemical constituents of these plants, such as polyphenols, flavonoids, and alkaloids, possess antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. These compounds help in modulating adipocyte metabolism, lipid synthesis, and glucose homeostasis, thereby contributing to weight





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management. Incorporating these plants into traditional or complementary medicine could provide a natural and sustainable approach to tackle the growing global burden of obesity.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Wearable Safety Device for Women with Voice Recognition

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ABSTRACT

Safety of a women is highly desired. There is no discrete answer to it. The wide-ranging approach of the present research is to trace issues of safety and presence in a wider context of urban growth and governance and a broad understanding of violence against women. The significant aspect with respect to safeguard a women under vulnerable situation is that reach of information. This proposal aims at bridging this gap by sending information about the incident. There is a gender based violence throughout the world. The significant part of this work is to develop a device which works based on the voice sensors and a button to intimate the distress situation to their family members and police to rescue. An elegant algorithm is used to detect the voice record of the women in danger. The algorithm uses click of a button, voice and heart rate of the women to detect the dangerous situation. This device helps the police personnel to rescue the women and also it increases the safety and security of women using the Internet of Things technology. This device is also used for elder people and others. The results shows that the device works well in a moderate environment.

Keywords: women, environment, violence, police, device

INTRODUCTION

Often, today in newspaper we see that lot of violence case against women are recorded. To eliminate such violence against women, we are in need of an intelligent device to help them. For instance, let us consider a lone woman travelling in a cab at night and she senses some kind of insecurity or danger around her, in that case the device can be handy to help the woman from any kind of problem. A security arrangement that creates safety among women





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should be formulated. Our paper presents the proposal of the technological developments to provide safety and security for women that is a wearable device implemented with certain features that helps to rescue women when in danger. This can come as a helpful aid for women with disabilities. This device with a major component Arduino can send alert messages to the trusted contacts and NGO's when the user is in danger. The GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) module is used to track the location of the user in terms of latitude and longitude. The contacts can be predefined by the user. This happens when a predefined keyword is wailed by the user or if the button present in the device is pressed integrated with the fluctuation of the heart rate sensor. This proposal standalone feature is to detect discontinuous heartbeat to sense danger. This security system is specifically designed as a handy solution for women in distress to provide a better solution for existing social safety problems. This is an easy way to defend oneself from fatal situations.

LITERATURE SURVEY

There are ample social problems existing in this society that clearly affect women. Due to these problems women are likely to undergo stress issues, trauma and also death. Though the country has been developed in many ways like financially and also in technological aspects, the rate of occurrence of these kinds of problems towards women has never been reduced. More than 50 percent of deaths among women is due to social issues. Some of the social problems are not even known to the people around them due to the circumstances that the victim faces. The current solutions provide various features through an android app which requires the user to access the application and trigger the function or some gestures which might not be possible to use in those hectic situations which is a reason for us to implement redundancy by using various activation techniques to trigger the SOS mechanism.

Armband Device

This armband device [1] is designed for women and children safety that helps victims to alert by sending danger messages and location coordinates for every 30 seconds since the device has been simulated and also sends videos to a control room that is not portable. The device is simulated in 3 ways. A button can be switched ON for the device to get simulated. A flex sensor will sense a particular gesture of hand. There is also a fall detector where the victim might fall down when assaulted. Under these three situations video will be recorded which is live streamed in the control room. The GSM sends messages to the numbers already stored. On the other end the user must have google maps to track the location.

WPS Mobile based Women Protection System

This device is designed to prevent stalking and kidnapping [2]. There are two modes: default and active. In the default mode, when a safe word is shouted that is stored in the device a help request is sent to the police control room and SMS alerts are sent to mentioned contacts. The active mode can be used when the user is travelling using GPS. The user has to mention the source, destination and duration that is the commuting time. Here if the user has not marked herself safe after the travel, a help request is generated automatically. The location can be tracked from the control room.

A Novel Approach to Provide Protection for Women by using Smart Security Device

This device [3] is based on Arduino which comprises of sensors such as temperature LM35 that detects sudden rise of temperature above threshold value, flex sensor that detects a particular movement, MEMS accelerometer which detects a fall and force being exerted, pulse rate sensor that can detect heart beat above a threshold value, sound sensor that can detect scream and sounds above mentioned decibel levels. Output section of the device includes a buzzer that can make a high-pitched noise, LCD displays the body parameters of the victim in a dangerous situation. GSM to send alert messages and GPS to find the location coordinates are used in this proposal. The device gets activated when at least 4 sensors get activated at a time and traces the location of the victim using the GPS module. By using the GSM module, the victim's location coordinates are sent to the registered contact number.





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An Intelligent Safety System for Individual's Security

This device [4] works when there are frequent taps by the victim. It contains some stored numbers and voice messages. The GSM and GPS device and an android phone is necessary. When the person is in danger, the device must be tapped thrice to generate SMS messages through the GSM module that is being activated. GPS module is used to send the location coordinates. It sends alert messages and voice messages (even if the receiver's phone is in silent) to the numbers stored in the device and on the receiver end, he/she has an application that can track the location of the victim, generate a police complaint, and also to find out the police station that is closest to the victims location.

A Women Safety Portable Hidden camera detector and jammer

This device [5] is used to detect hidden cameras and acts as a jammer. All the cameras that work as a data transmitter through WIFI, that is within the range of a particular frequency. The RF signal detector can detect the signal and can identify it by turning ON a LED light. The device produces the same interference as the camera and so at the receiving end, it doesn't know which signal to take and so the transmission is stopped. The intensity of light increases if it is closer to the spy camera. This device also has an eyeglass which can be used if alternating pulsating frequency or if recording camera is used rather than cameras that use WIFI to transmit data. Here RF signal detectors can't be used. Cameras can be detected by flashing red light and it will get reflected off the camera's lens and can spot it.

An Intelligent Safety System for intelligent-system-Smart Intelligent System for Women and Child Security

This device [6] is designed to stop the misbehavior against women and children. The device is portable and has a pressure switch. When a person is in danger, she can squeeze or press the device that is detected by the sensor (when the pressure is greater than the threshold value) and sends an SMS to the contacts stored in it along with the location. Also, a call is being sent. If the call is being unanswered for a particular period of time, the device redirects the call to the police and will send the same details as before. The GSM module sends the alert message along with location coordinates and the GPS detects the location. As an addition to this feature, a geofence is stored in the device initially and if the person crosses the geofence, SMS alerts are sent to the stored phone numbers and if the receiver end calls the device, the location will be shared immediately. Very less response time is required for this device.

Android and Bluetooth on low energy device

This device enables the safety of women just by getting a hold of this device [7]. The system works on Arduino, Bluetooth that connects with the android phone to send SOS messages utilizing GSM to the numbers stored and also has a Taser. Also, the location is tracked by the GPS. When the device gets simulated, an alert message is sent to the trusted contacts along with the location coordinates and also a call is given if the message isn't checked. There is also a voice acknowledgement which alerts if the device gets damaged and if the user calls for help. The device also has a heartbeat temperature sensor. The location is shared continuously if the device is held for a long time. A taser is associated with the device that generates shock causing numbness for the abuser. The device also has an emergency button. The device is operated on a Lithium polymer battery that will last for long.

A Hidden Markov Model and Internet of Things

The design of this device [8] is based on the Hidden Markov Model HMM, Internet of Things IoT and a few sensors attached to it. The IoT module used here has three layers, namely, Perception Layer, Network Layer and Application Layer. In the perception layer, HMM comes into play where the collection of data for a small duration of time takes place. Facial data, optical data, device bearer's brain signals and the verbal conversations are taken into consideration here. The network layer is where the application of collected data takes place and decision is taken. It will then transmit to the next layer called the application layer. Here as conclusion from the collected data, it warn the device bearer or depending upon the situation like the user is in trouble that is being sensed by gyroscope, accelerometer, motion detector, face detector as well as a retina scanner for identifying target's eye movement, alert message is sent to the police station or the contacts being stored. This device can differentiate between a standard friendly handshake





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and a force full pull by the sensor and the intentions of the opposite person by scanning the retina of their eye and taking further decisions accordingly.

Women Safety Band

This paper [9] focuses on women safety band based on Arduino Uno. The women safety band is in turn connected to a mobile application 'ALERT' which sends SOS messages to the nearby police stations and the trusted contacts whom the individual herself has fed into the device. The mobile application is connected to the safety band using a Bluetooth module. When the individual senses danger she can press the button on the device which triggers the mobile app which in turn sends the location in terms of latitude and longitude to the numbers saved in the device. It works based on Bluetooth, global positioning system and switch over methodology where logic high is for no response and logic low is for triggering the application.

Foot Device for Women Security

This paper [10] focuses on a device which can be attached to the footwear of a women. The device can be triggered by 2 ways: 1.by tapping foot 10 or more times in 5 seconds 2.by clicking on a button in the device. The device uses GSM to send messages to trusted contacts which can be fed into the device and a GPS is used to track the location. The location is sent in terms of coordinates of latitude and longitude. This whole device is systematized by Arduino uno and the device also has a heart rate sensor which can measure sudden spikes in heart rate. A piezoelectric sensor is used to capture vibrations in the leg. There is an android app which displays unusual heart beat patterns. A buzzer is used for surrounding alert and as an additional feature a knife is attached to the device.

Internet of Things Technology to Enable the Elderly

This paper [11] focuses on providing safe and easy mobility of elderly people inside their homes using IoT devices. All the functions in their household are controlled and customized by an android application. The details of the elderly can be shared with family members. The project design architecture includes sensor and actuator, server and android app. The server collects data from sensor and saves in MongoDB database and is provided to app when it requests using GET request. The features of the project include: Light and Door Controller-Used to switch on/off device using request from server to RPi (Raspberry Pi) and servo. Doorbell-It is used to decide whether the door has to be opened based on facial recognition and live streaming of the person who has switched the bell will be shown on the app and they can also be classified based on recognition and can be accessed by the people who have logged themselves into the app. The doorbell consists of an RPi, camera and a button. Motion Detection-This system sends push notification when there is no detected movement and uses Passive infrared sensor and RPi to achieve this. Indoor Temperature Notification-This service provides indoor real-time temperature. Smart Trash Can-Notifying the host if the can is full or has exceeded a certain limit is the role of this device.

Reach Out Smart Safety Device

This paper [12] discusses on a wearable safety device using GPS navigation, IoT, AWS, reverse geocoding and Google maps API. It consists of a number of ways the component can be used by the user. They are: Abhaya, Shock device in Footwear, Wristwatch, Safety armband and Anti-Molestation Jacket. Abhaya sends GPS location of the user to emergency contacts and call is made to police. The footwear device sends current location to cloud and produces simultaneous shock. In the Wristwatch location is tracked using Tower triangular methods following which it is sent emergency contact and police via SOS signal. The Safety Armband is triggered by free fall or human action and an alert message is sent to control room along with live video. Anti-Molestation jacket generates shock to prevent attacker approaching us. The Hardware components used by the proposed model are Raspberry Pi and GPS module while the software components are AWS cloud, Raspbian OS and Google maps API. The database of the model is connected to a safety device and a android app. User's contacts can log in using the password to find the location and pathway of user. The shortest path between user and her contact is implemented by Dijkstra's algorithm. The amazon cloud saves location coordinates. Reverse decoding is used to decode the address of location for ease in identifying area and polylines for tracking traversed path.





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SMARISA- A Raspberry Pi based Smart Ring

This paper [13] discusses on a wearable smart ring which is implemented by using lot, RPi and buzzer/button to indicate danger. The buzzer sends a high frequency alarm to alert people around. The Raspberry Pi camera and buzzer are integrated using Raspberry Pi zero. The camera captures victim's picture. Once the button in the ring is pressed the picture of the victim and the location of the user is tracked using GPS of the user's mobile and an SMS is sent to all emergency contacts and an android app which gives interface and numbers. The image of the criminal is stored in a local host server. The user can include or exclude emergency contacts using the app. This helps women not only to be safe but also get hands on the criminal later.

Women safety device designed using IoT and Machine Learning

This paper [14] discusses on a women safety device which measures pulse and heart rate simultaneously and the data is trained periodically in danger as well as non-danger by machine learning algorithms like logistic regression. There is no internet used and this system uses ZigBee mesh network to communicate using multiple hop distance. The device also contains a push button for generating alarm and can be used when women can indeed operate. The recorded values are sent to cloud via Arduino board and all the calculations and synchronization with trained Machine Learning algorithms are henceforth carried out inside the cloud. Cloud communicates with Arduino board which contains GSM Modem to send location and alert message and call to emergency contacts. The loT architecture has various levels like connectivity, edge computing, data accumulation, abstraction and physical device controllers. The proposed Machine Learning algorithm, Logistic Regression is recognized using Python where dummy variables are used to predict binary outcome.

Women Self Protecting System Using Internet of Things

This paper [15] integrates IoT and bio-sensors into a self-protecting device which is connected to an Arduino which in turn is connected to a GSM and GPS to find location and send messages accordingly. There is a buzzer in the device to seek attention of people around her. Biosensors have inbuilt programs which can sense abnormality or danger for a human being and trigger the GSM. The hardware implementation includes heart rate sensor, temperature sensor, flex sensor, force sensor, reed switch (works when magnetic field is applied), Arduino, GSM module, GPS module and buzzer. All the programming for the device is done by Arduino programming.

Design and Implementation of Women Auspice System by Utilizing GPS and GSM

This paper [16] focuses on a device that can be used by a woman in case of physical assaults. The system works on Arduino, Bluetooth that connects with the android phone to send messages using GSM to contact emergency numbers and GPS is used to track the location of the victim under danger. When the device gets simulated, an alert message is sent to the trusted contacts along with the location coordinates and also a call is given if the message isn't checked. The device also has an emergency button that can be used to trigger the device while in danger. All the location coordinates are found using satellite access so that the location is accurate. The successful access to satellite is also updated. The output is shown on an LED display.

Assistive Device for Visually impaired people using Reinforcement Learning

This paper [17] focuses on walking sticks for visually impaired people coupled with ultrasonic sensor, color sensor, PIR sensor, GPS and GSM to analyze the surroundings. This data is given as an input into the system where classic Q learning is used to learn the patterns and detect the objects and take the necessary actions according to the rules. In addition, synergetic fibro blast optimization is used to choose the optimal Q score values which in turn improves the learning ability of the model. The detected object is then notified to the visually impaired person using the walking stick by text to speech.

A Method for the personal safety

This paper [18] is about a device which can be activated when needed that provides various functionalities to help a person in need. This device can be triggered using a single click which then activates all the available functions to help the person in distress. This consists of various modules such as GSM module, camera, Bluetooth to connect to



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the mobile device, buzzer, etc. coupled with an Arduino board. The executed operations are: measuring the accurate location, ringing the buzzer when attacked, sending messages to trusted contacts, capture the image of the attacker, use pepper spray and electric shock to get rid of the attacker.

Design and Development of an IOT based wearable device for the Safety and Security of women and girl children

This paper [19] focuses on detecting when a person is nervous and in danger from an external source. If the system finds that the person is in distress, it takes necessary actions by alerting the users trusted contacts and helps the user in need. This detection is done by using a machine learning algorithm that detects when the person is nervous. The input data for this algorithm is given by the sensors used in this system. They are 3-axis accelerometer, skin resistance sensor and body temperature sensor. The skin resistance sensor is used to monitor the sweat glands activity of our skin. It monitors the current resistance in our skin. When the person is nervous the sweat which decreases the resistance thus detecting the person is nervous. The accelerometer is used to check the position of the person, weather he/she is sitting or standing or struggling. These values are given as the input to the algorithm which is then sent to an open source cloud platform which then predicts the current situation based on the input values. Thus, determining whether a person needs help or not.

Design and Implementation of a Rescue System for safety of women

This paper [20] focuses on a safety device especially for women as there is a high rate of women being physically attacked in our society. This safety device consists of two units, a wearable unit and a hand held unit. The wearable unit consists of a controller unit, in this case an Arduino paired with various sensors such as a switch, camera module, RF Module, shock circuit and a power unit. The hand held unit consists of another controller unit to communicate with the wearable device and various modules such as RF Module, transmission storage and a GPS module. When the button is pressed to trigger the device, a distress message is sent to the family members of the person being attacked and police with the GPS coordination of the person being attacked. The camera captures and stores the image/video of the attacker for legal proceedings and a defensive mechanism (mild shock) is inflicted on the attacker.

Design of device in a glove

This paper [21] focuses on a device that can be used by women in case of physical assaults. This device contains an electric circuit embedded inside gloves. The palm side of the glove is conductive in nature and a shock is inflicted when the device is activated. The shock is not fatal to the attacker, but it is strong enough to cause muscle contraction that would render them weak, thus giving the person in danger a chance to escape. The rest of the part of the gloves are well insulated to cause no harm to the wearer.

HearMe: A Smart Mobile Application for mitigating women harassment

HearMe [22] is a women safety mobile application that is developed to overcome some common reliability issues in the existing applications in the market. This application sends out distress messages to the registered contacts in the application and also has a populated database of organizations such as hospitals, police stations and other NGO's. One of the problems addressed in this paper on existing applications is the reliability on the receiver's side. The receiver mobile might be in silent mode and might not see the notification or the message sent by the person in distress. This problem is overcome in this product by notifying the user by ringing the phone even when the user's mobile is silent. The HearMe application is heavily optimized to even work on mobile phones with limited storage and memory. The application also incorporates a simple and user-friendly interface for faster access when necessary. This procedure can be activated from the lock screen by simply pressing the lock button twice.

Smart Foot Device for Women Safety

This paper [23] focuses on a device that can be clipped to a person's footwear and can be triggered by tapping the one foot behind the other foot four times. By triggering the device, it communicates with the user's mobile device using Bluetooth which in turn sends distress messages to the registered users with the user's current location. The




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foot tap to trigger this mechanism is recognized by a machine learning algorithm, in this case a naive Bayes classifier. This machine learning algorithm is used to differentiate between normal walking and the tapping to activate the device. This trained model provides an accuracy of 97.5%. That is, it can correctly recognize the activating mechanism 97 percent of the time. All of this is contained in a small circuit board which contains a microcontroller, 3 axis accelerometer and a Bluetooth module. The data from the 3-axis accelerometer is given as an input to the naive Bayes classifier during training.

Related Studies

The summary of the important findings of the literature is given in the table 1. It contains the gap analyzed in the literature which led to the design of the proposed system. From the literature and the above table, it clearly indicates the gap analysis. The improvement has to be made in such a way that the device should be able to push the distress message automatically as alert message to the near family or friends, it should also consider some bio medical parameters, there should be more than one measure to find the safety of women. Our proposed system addresses all these improvements and detailed it in next section.

METHODOLOGY

The broad approach of the present research is to locate issues of safety and inclusion in a wider context of urban growth and governance and a broad understanding of violence against women. This approach allows us to analyze and understand comprehensively the multiple dimensions of safety and to engage with them. This proposal stresses to develop a device that is feasible and easily accessible that provides instant escape from vulnerable situations. We shall employ proximity sensor(s) and multiple Arduino chips for this purpose. This will immensely be helpful to women who are in situations of danger and distress like those being harassed. The amount of physical stress being imposed on these individuals will be greatly reduced thereby leading to reduction of injustice against women. This device would send messages in the background to all the trusted contacts of the user and to the nearby rescue officials in order to secure the user from the problem. The proposed architecture is shown in figure 1.

Arduino Board

The Arduino board is divided into sectors where each sector corresponds to a particular functionality. This is done to increase efficiency in terms of usability where a single device is used to inhibit a number of functions. Additionally, the device also has an inbuilt heart beat sensor which identifies discontinuous heart beat or sudden spike in heart beat to sense danger. In this way the wearable device can give information to contacts based on sudden disruption in heartbeat. This acts as a better alternative as compared to software in mobile applications as it deals with the need of excess time in times of distress which is not feasible. The user is the bearer of the device, which has the voice recognition module, heart rate sensor and a button. Based on the situation, the user will activate the device through the sensor. The Arduino processes the signals sent by the sensor and sends it to the GSM shield that will send alert messages to the trusted contacts and also will simulate the Bluetooth module so that the mobile. Sometimes due to mishandling of the device, it might get simulated. In that case if the user wants to stop the device from sending a signal, the button that is used to send alert messages can be clicked within a predefined time, 15 seconds approximately to stop the device from sending alert messages and avoids pointless panicking. This way the problem of mishandling the device can be avoided.

Voice Recognition Module

The voice recognition module can be predefined with keywords unique to each user owning the device shown in figure 2. The device recognizes the keyword that is wailed and it is activated accordingly. This product is a speaker dependent voice recognition module and can allow a maximum of 7 keywords at the same time. The voice recognition module, heart rate sensor and the button are attached to the given wearable device. *4.3 Heart Rate Sensor*





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The pressing of button (action) and discontinuous heartbeat together as one gesture and wailing of a keyword and spikes in heartbeat together as one gesture is used to simulate the device to send alert messages as shown in figure 3. Even if the user fails to use either method, the other alternative can be used. Data including the hard-coded numbers of the rescue officials is inbuilt in the device during the initial setup of the device. Arduino boards are able to read inputs - light on a sensor, a finger on a button, or a simple message - and turn it into an output - activating a GSM shield, turning on an LED.

GSM Module

On simulation of the Arduino device, in turn the GSM shield (figure 4) is simulated in order to send SMS (short message service) to the required contacts. It also sends the latitude and longitudinal coordinates of the device location along with the predefined alert message to the trusted contacts which is initially setup. A Bluetooth Arduino module is used to connect the device to a mobile phone network so that the control to send an alert message can also be given from the mobile. The Arduino Uno is further connected to various devices using connecting wires. One of the main objectives for using a greater number of hardware to trigger the SOS function is to introduce redundancy and increase the chance of the victim or the person in need to seek help by activating any one of the trigger mechanisms. The hardware used here are basic devices which can be triggered by a human interaction and further improvements can be done to activate this automatically by predicting the user activity.

RESULTS

The above said components are connected to complete the entire circuit as shown in figure 5. The device is tested under different environments. Three different environments such as silent, moderately loud and loud environments are considered. Different voices are tested and accuracy is obtained as shown in the following table.2.

CONCLUSION

The developed device helps in preventing crimes against women and provides a safe environment. The SOS message is directly sent from the Arduino module (GSM Shield) and as a backup will also alert the mobile application using Bluetooth. This device also monitors heart rate and tries to predict when the user is in emergency by analyzing spikes in heart rate. This can be further improved by adding more hardware to recognize or sense the environment or the user state which can be used as one of the collective triggering mechanisms for sending the SOS message and alerting the contacts stored in the device.

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Table 1. Comparison of various Technologies					
Title of the paper, Year	Methodology	Salient Feature	Improvement		
Design and Implementation of Safety Armband for Women and Children using ARM7, 2015	Using LPC 2148 ARM7 processor. A flex sensor, button, fall detector, camera.	Camera can live stream in the control room.	No option to stop the signal that is being simulated.		
Synergistic Fibroblast Optimization Based Improved Reinforcement Learning For Intelligent Assistive Device, 2017	A walking stick that enables the blind to be aware of their surroundings using object detection and text to speech.	By using Q learning, the model is capable of learning unseen situations.	Can be challenging in dark environments. Object detection can be difficult under situations like fog.		
Design and Implementation of Women Safety Band with switch over methodology using Arduino Uno, 2018	Using global positioning system, Bluetooth, multi functioning Micro controller and switch	The device provides instant switch action	Can cause challenges when the phone's battery is low or when she is not able to press the switch in case of danger.		
Foot Device for Women Security, 2018	Triggered by tapping foot and clicking on the button. Piezoelectric sensors are used for sensing vibrations and messages sent using GPS.	Triggered using the leg which doesn't require much effort and guarantees proper functioning in times of difficulty.	Piezoelectric sensors aren't always accurate.		
M-WPS Mobile based Women Protection System, 2017	Using an application in mobile that sends help request	Uses voice recognition that can detect safe word	Generates false help if active mode is not marked safe and cannot detect the user's voice since it uses the speech to text technology.		
A Novel Approach to Provide Protection for Women by using Smart Security Device, 2018	Using Arduino and sensors associated with it to send alert messages	Makes use of many sensors.	Not easily portable. It is of big size since many sensors are being attached to it.		
An Intelligent Safety System for Individual's Security, 2017	Using GPS, GSM And an equipment circuit.	Easy to use and the receiver side is given adequate options to proceed further.	The receiver might not reach his/her phone and can generate false alert messages sometimes.		
A Women Safety Portable Hidden camera detector and jammer, 2018	Uses RF signal detector to detect hidden cameras and stop its transmission	Can identify all types of hidden cameras even if hidden in smoke, radios and clocks.	-		
Smart Intelligent System for Women and Child	Uses a pressure switch to sense during danger and	It gives a fast and an immediate response.	The victim might not sense the upcoming danger.		





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Security, 2018	sends alert message along		
	with location		
Andrioid and Bluetooth low energy device, 2018	The system works on Arduino, Bluetooth that connects with the android phone to send SOS messages utilizing GSM to the numbers stored and also has a Taser.	Tasers help in attacking the abuser.	The device does not take any action if the receiver end is unresponsive
A Hidden Markov Model and Internet of Things, 2018	The device works on HMM and IoT.	Can alert the device holder in prior situations	The device might generate false alerts
A Method for the personal safety in real, 2016	Uses GSM, GPS, pepper spray and electric shock to help the person in distress.	A coordinated system with various functionalities that helps the one in need.	Should be triggered manually.
Design and Development of an IOT based wearable device for the Safety and Security of women and girl children , 2016	Uses 3-axis accelerometer, skin resistance sensor and temperature sensor to predict if the person is in distress using a machine learning algorithm.	Since a machine learning algorithm is used, the system can be highly accurate on various new scenarios based on the number of trained sets.	The model needs to be trained for various scenarios for it to be accurate in every possible outcome.

Table 2. Results					
Environment	Total Number of tests performed to recognize voice	Accuracy obtained			
Silent Indoor Environment	28/30	93.3%			
Moderate Loud Environment	31/35	88.5%			
Loud Environment	24/30	80%			







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REVIEW ARTICLE

Comparison and Evaluation of Various CNN Models for Crack Detection in Structures

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ABSTRACT

Deployment of culture among human beings fascinated their dwelling place from hard caves to smooth buildings with innovative models. Massive buildings with concrete mixings are erected for essential use to be maintained for several eras. Monuments and memories are preserved in solid structures without any damage to edify the creator fame. The endangers to be avoided are the pops called cracks from smaller level, if not removed may collapse the building after some time. So, to maintain building safety, cracks should be monitored and removed using some detection methods. This paper discusses hybrid method of convolutional neural network model along with pre trained models like Inception and ResNet model for crack detection. Of the three methods discussed, ResNet model shows highest accuracy up to 99% when compared with other methods.

Keywords: Solid structure, cracks, convolutional neural network, Inception, ResNet.

INTRODUCTION

Various constructions like roads, bridges, tunnels, buildings and ships are vital in human life for their prolonged usage. From prehistoric times to the modern world much importance is paid to the maintenance of buildings. Considering it as a crucial aspect, buildings are scrutinized periodically for any threat to control the safety of the structures. These can have unpredictable serious consequences due to weather conditions, mistakes in placing





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concrete, improper planning or execution of buildings during construction or malfunction. Therefore, considering the safety, the building structures should not be damaged and if so, should be repaired immediately. The human manual inspections could rectify the cracks in wall structures and damages in houses, small commercial building structures etc. But in today's burgeoning modern world, apartments and commercial structures are proliferating. In constructions like this it is complicated and highly- risk to find and fix repairs in raised structures with human effort.

Cracks grow anywhere in the structure which causes material suspension and reduces the local stability of the structures [1]. Involving large-alteration, suffering and decreasing the durability of large-scale structure leads to the hazardous accidents at any movements. So prior steps should be taken to avoid such impulsive situations for the sake of security. Most of the traditional crack detection is depending on visual subjective judgements. But based on the large outline of the building properties, it is hazardous for human access to some regions. And examining the vast regions under construction is cost effective, time consuming so supervisors are at great peril. Many papers [2, 3] are also doing research work on the subject to avoid the dangers caused in the construction of heavy buildings to preserve the safety of the public. Many new technologies are developing to help the designers especially in the image processing method and deep learning along with the artificial neural network method contributes a lot. Fresh algorithms and pre-trained models are evolving to find a remedy for the current problem.

Maintaining enormous constructions can be done automatically using remote cameras operated periodically and updated by latest detection algorithms with trained models. Remote cameras like drones have full freedom to traverse at extra height, so the results produced by them are encouraging to be more positive when compared with traditional methods. But drones have their own drawbacks due to diverse platforms of the inspecting zones. The hard surfaces like concrete can be exposed for cracks by using advanced cameras with more resolution to cover particular regions for crack detections. The vision-based techniques are now emerging as monitoring the effective structural inspection. It is more advantageous to use crack detection with bare vision exploration so that it provides accurate detection compared with subjective decisions [4].

RELATED WORK

Recently image processing methods are involving in crack detection approaches to avoid the threats. Machine learning techniques contribute for identifying the cracks using different representations such as morphological approach, edges-based approaches to detect cracks in structures [5]. One of the serious problemsis detecting cracks in edges while the camera shoots the image in the edge of the wall so that images are easily affected by noises [6].

Most of the scientifically developing countries are concentrating in the preservation of their buildings with short budgets using various technologies like communication, sharing of information and message passing. For constant monitoring and complete analysis purpose, some techniques involving images are used like sensors in the cameras. Noncontact deflection measurement for vision-based inspection and monitoring in [7-9], and spalling detection [9, 11] are few such methods. Many challenges are tried for numerous years earlier in image processing to detect cracks in concrete surfaces and measure the degree of cracks. Four effective crack detection techniques used for comparison are fast Haar transform, fast Fourier transform, Sobel edge detection and Canny edge detection by Abdel-Qader et al. [13]. Rabah et al. applied innovative method for crack detection with scanning using multi fold methods like shadow modification, crack identification and crack representing [14]. But the problems that survive in the original surroundings cannot be solved by the traditional image-based methods because it is not possible to create simulation models which can cover the entire complications. Best presentation is now exhibiting in machine learning methods which have developed into deep learning procedures, a new technique with promising results. When deep learning mingles with artificial intelligence more accuracy is obtained in the detection methods and classification [15-17], NLP [18-20], advertising [21], biology [22], medical image diseases classification and so on [11]. Deep learning models show best accuracy in image processing methods so it is used not only in the above-mentioned fields but also in other sections.





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BASIC CONCEPTS ABOUT CRACK

One of the common issues detected in the buildings is the crack problem. This problem occurs whenever a pressure is formed in the walls when the building overdoes the original capacity. Pressure can be formed due to external factors like additional weights or base foundations and there are some internal matters like extra undertaking, air pollution, chemical wastages etc. The classifications of cracks are of two types (Fig 1):

- Structural Cracks
- Non-Structural Cracks

Improper design, incorrect construction or excessive load can cause structural cracks which can threaten the safety of the building. Non-structural cracks are often caused by inherent stimuli in construction materials which usually cause structural weakening indirectly.

EXISTING METHODOLOGY

The traditional based convolutional machine learning methods are implemented by the following steps. They first collect the input of the structure images by any sources. Upon completion of the acquisition, the collected images are delivered for pre-processing and the segmentation is used for accurate detection and minimizes unnecessary stages creating an efficient process. The final steps are extracting the features by some efficient algorithm to get applicable features used for classifications. These models give the output with regions which are cracked in particular structure surface [4].

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed method for wall crack classification focuses on identifying the cracked and uncracked images using convolutional neural networks (CNN) and its pre-trained models like Inception V3 and Residual network 50. The novelty of this work is achieved by adding new hidden layers to the existing models. This work is organized into five sections: Section 2 describes literature review and Section 3 deals with methodology,performanceanalysis and results are given in Section 4 and finally Section 5 provides conclusion of the paper.

Data Set Description

The dataset used in this work is wall-crack dataset provided by Kaggle. It comprises of 40,000 wall images with and without cracks which is shown in fig2. The modality of images in this dataset is RGB. The bench mark image is allocated manually into folders for training, testing and validation. The training folder contains two sub folders named as positive and negative. Positive folder has 15000 cracked images and negative folder has 15000 un-cracked images. The testing folder and validation folder has also two subfolders positive and negative. In testing, each subfolder contains 250 images in order to test the model. In validation, each subfolder has 4750 images for validation.

Classification Models

The models used are CNN model, Inception and Resnet which consist of a bunch of convolutional process. It helps in understanding the images depth, contractual and spatial information from three channels namely Red, Blue and Green (RGB). The deep learning framework Keras has a number of pre-trained models. InceptionV3 is a type of CNN which helps in image analysis and detection of objects. The pre trained model called Resnet 50, based on the CNN architecture is a deeper network with skip connections or shortcuts. These shortcuts help in skipping some layers in order to increase the training performance. The models are discussed in detail as follows.

CNN Model

One of the applications of CNN model with deep learning is the exposure of crack which helps in diagnosing different fissures in buildings and in hard surfaces. CNN model is more suitable for this purpose because of its necessity of meagre parameters with more efficient memory and other sources. This character of CNN helps in the field of image processing which needs only less parameter. But other than CNN model, most methods need vast parameter which is considered as a drawback. CNN model is constructed with pillars like four layers, filter size, number of filters. The input pass through the stack assigned convolutional layers with kernel and the filters are



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convolved with input image and it produces the future maps for corresponding inputs. Then the learnable parameter of each feature maps will be flattening in single vector. Finally, the fully connected layer fed to the output layer to get outcome. The transfer learning model's performance under the different hyper parameters namely Kernel size, pooling method, number weights and activation function is analysed and the loss function with weights are updated by the learnable parameters. CNN model gains popularity when compared to traditional models because of its automatic functioning without social monitor to detect any errors and essential structures. So, CNN models prove to be the best explanation for image processing and artificial intelligence complications. In this paper, the CNN transfer learning methods have been employed for crack detection in structural surface. The architecture details of this model used for this proposed work is briefly explained below.

Architectural Details

CNN model with three layers is used for this work which has 2 dimensional convolutional layers, max pooling layers, dense layers and dropout layers. Each convolutional layer consists of filters and the count is 64, 64 and 32 respectively where the filter size is 3 x 3. In maxpooling layer, pool size is 2x2. One hidden layer is used where the number of neurons is 64. Dropout is 50 percentages that helps to speed up the training time and reduces the parameter size. The output layer has one neuron that predicts the cracked or un cracked images.

Inception V3 Model

This neural network model is trained with Image Net database. Image Net is `derived from hierarchical architecture of word net that is clearly annotated with more than 3.2 million images belonging to 5,247 classes. The additional hidden layers and neurons are constructed by memory sequence byte order from (256, 64, 32, 16) and the final fully connected layer with the 2 neurons indicate the output (crack positive or negative). The schematic illustrations with additional hidden layers of inceptionV3 are shown in the Fig.3. From InceptionV3, the fully connected layers are removed and used as feature generator. In this model, 4 hidden dense layers are used. There are about 256 neurons received from the first dense layer, 128 neurons in the second dense layer, 64 neurons in third dense layer 32 neurons in last hidden dense layer. The output layer with single neurons represents the output class (cracked or un cracked wall).

ResNet50 Model

Another transfer learning model similar to the functioning of Inception model is the Residual Network model. The reason to have been working in transfer learning with great interest and outstanding benefits are: Especially, automatic feature extraction and relevant feature learning by itself from images, videos and audios etc. are done if input is given to the machine, it has been learning similar to human. The building blocks of this model are the identity and convolutional blocks of Resnet50 and batch normalization is done. It is a technique used to make neural networks work quicker and steadier by carrying out normalization on the input layer by re-focusing and re-scaling. From InceptionV3 model and ResNet50 model last output layers are freeze and own layer for the given data set is added to get the required output.

In this model, 4 hidden dense layers are used. There are about 256 neurons received from the first dense layer, 128 neurons in the second dense layer, 64 neurons in third dense layer and 32 neurons in last hidden dense layer. The output layer with single neurons represents the output class (cracked or un cracked wall). The architecture of ResNet model is given as block diagram below in the Fig.4.

Classification Output

After the model learning process is completed, the final results using the validation set is given as Fig. 5. before the data is divided for the training process. Image in a validation set with the size of 227x227x3 is used to exactly crop the cracked position and it is evaluated as true positive for all 600 images.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The classification models are evaluated and the result analysis is done using the confusion matrix where the accuracy is calculated. The three model results are compared and given in the form of table and bar chart. The predicted





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output map of the trained model based on the precision (P), recall(R) and accuracy (A) are calculated using the performance metrics for all the three modelsnamely CNN, Resnet 50 and Inception V3

Training and Validation

The proposed system is tested with three models simple CNN, Inception V3 and Resnet 50. This section contains training and validation details of these models.

CNN model

This model is trained with several parameters and their weights are adjusted to 30 epochs with batch size 10. Two dense layers of this model have a total of 2,797,089 training parameters which provides better performance. The training time of this model is 5 min 9 sec on a system with 2.40 GHz CPU. This 3-layer CNN model produces an accuracy of 95.00% for the training data and 94.96% for the validation data and it is shown in Fig. 6.

Inception V3 model

In Inception V3 model, layers are frozen and trained on TensorFlow environment. This mode one is trained up to 50 epochs with a batch size 15. The optimizer used is Adam. The number of trainable parameters in this model is 22,336,161.

Resnet 50 model

In Resnet 50 model, layers are frozen and trained on Tensor Flow environment. Dense layer hidden neurons are changed after two-dimensional global average pooling. This type of pooling reduces the parameters in order to make the model more compact. This model is trained upto 50 epochs with a batch size 15. The optimizer used isAdam. The number of trainable parameters in this model is24, 102,401.

RESULT ANALYSIS

Result analyses for three models are given in the form of Table1.

The results are calculated, accuracy is compared and shown in the form of bar chart for all the three models shown in Fig.7.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, a wall crack model is proposed using CNN and its pre-trained models (Inception V3 and Resnet50). The three-layer CNN model produces an accuracy of 95.01%, Inception V3 model yields an accuracy of 98.34% and Resnet50 model yields anaccuracy of 99.00%. Among these three models, Resnet50 provides highest accuracy of 99.00% for this suggested wall crack detection system. This proposed architecture can be used for other detection methods for future references. The pre trained models can be well tuned to solve many real time problems like disease diagnosis, detection of heat and any troubles in advance.

DECLARATIONS

Ethical Approval

We are not including the human and animals in this study So, did not want ethical approval.

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Author's contributions

M.R. performed experiment design and wrote the manuscript. G.K. edited the manuscript and performed data validation and supervised the study, and English corrected the manuscript.

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Data availability:

Data are available from the First and second author.

Conflict of interest.

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Method	Output Type	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1 Score (%)	Accuracy (%)
CNIN	Crack	94.01	95.10	95.03	0E 01
CININ	No Crack	95.00	94.00	95.00	90.01
Inception V3	Crack	97.21	98.01	98.01	00.24
	No Crack	98.02	97.23	98.00	90.34
ResNet 50	Crack	98.00	99.05	99.00	00.00
	No Crack	99.00	98.02	99.23	77.00

Table 1: Comparison of Methods used for Wall Crack Classification



Fig. 1. Example for Cracks in Wall (A) Structural Cracks (B) Non-Structural Cracks





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Isolation and Characterisation of Nanocellulose from Banana Pseudostem using Eco-Friendly Mild Oxidative Hydrolysis

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ABSTRACT

Nanocellulose, a sustainable substance made from regenerative cellulosic sources, is added to polymer composites to improve their mechanical and biodegradability. In order to develop nanocellulose, this research will extract and characterize nanocellulose made from powdered banana pseudostem. So as to remove the lignin and hemicellulose from banana pseudostem and make nanocellulose, the material was first bleached with moderate alkali and hydrogen peroxide and then subjected to mild acid hydrolysis. The nanocellulose yield was determined to be 29.9% under ideal circumstances. The NCC's zeta potential and particle size were determined to be 352.6 nm and -5.36 mV, respectively. After alkali treatment, bleaching, and acid hydrolysis, Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy demonstrated that lignin and hemicellulose from banana pseudostem were successfully removed.Rod shaped, rough and porous shapedstructure seen using scanning electron microscopy. Nanocellulose crystallinity index, as determined by X-ray diffraction examination, was 62.26 %while maintaining the integrity of the cellulose I crystal structure. Thermogravimetric examination revealed excellent stability, opening the door for NCC to be investigated for a variety of applications. The results of the evaluations showed that NCC was successfully made from BPP utilizing alkali treatment, bleaching, and acid hydrolysis.

Keywords: Nanocellulose, banana pseudostem, hydrogen peroxide, mild acid hydrolysis, SEM, FTIR, TGA Analysis, X-ray diffraction.





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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays there is an increase in pollution, global warming, and energy crisis in the world. To reduce the impact, there is a need of using environmentally friendly, green, renewable, and sustainable materials to produce highvalue-added products. Some naturally available renewable materials like cellulose, starch, alginate, chitin, chitosan, and gelatine can be used as alternatives to non-renewable materials [1]. Among them, cellulose is an organic, most widely available resource and the largest reservoir of carbon on the earth. Plant cell walls, many forms of algae, and the oomycetes contain a large amount of cellulose content which holds 33% of plant material. Cellulose is made up of glucose monomers in which each glucose condenses through β (1-4) - glycosidic bond and has the properties of cellulose include biodegradable, odourless, insoluble in water, tasteless, and hydrophilic which make cellulose a versatile material [2].Major applications of cellulose include pharmaceuticals, medicinal purposes, food additives, building supplies, clothing, and various areas [3]. Nowadays cellulosic materials include specialized filtration devices [4], coatings [5], food additives [6] and wound treatments [7]. Nanotechnology is one of the advanced technology of the 21st century which provide solutions to environmental problems, energy crises, and healthcare areas. Innovations in nanotechnology have led to advancement in many sectors like industries, health care, environmental monitoring, agriculture food cosmetics [8]. Nanotechnology aims at the processing of material at the nano-scale level. That is designing, producing, and using that system, and devices by manipulating atoms and molecules at the nano scale that is with at least one dimension sized from 1 to 100 nanometres.

Nanocellulose is an applied product of nanotechnology. Nanocellulose can be categorized into cellulose Nano fibrils, cellulose Nano crystals, and Bacterial cellulose. The properties and size of nanocellulose vary depending on the isolation method used. This nanomaterial endows useful features such as a high surface area-to-volume ratio, high Young's modulus, and high tensile strength, low coefficient of thermal expansion, hydrogen-bonding capacity, biocompatibility, eco-friendliness, renewability[9]. Application of nanocellulose is adsorption, separation, decontamination, filtration, medical, agriculture, sensor, fire retardant, and engineering and electronic applications [10].Nanocellulose can be isolated by various chemical, physical and enzymatic methods [11].Nanocellulose can be isolated from woody and non woody sources. Nowadays several agricultural wastes like banana stems, coconut shells, pineapple peel, groundnut shells, etc. have been used in the preparation of nanocellulose and also aim to utilize agriculture waste as valuable products[12].Banana is one of the important crops worldwide. Banana holds 37 % of fruit production and 20% of the total area under crop. The banana plant is known for its medicinal properties. Plant parts like stems, fruit, flower, and root are used in treating a variety of diseases [13]. Banana fibre is one of the natural and biodegradable fibres from agriculture. Banana stem contains fibre which is a lignocellulose component. The properties of banana fibre include strong, lightweight, high moisture absorption, fineness, biodegradability, and good spinnability of fibre. Banana fibre can easily blend with other fibres[14]. Applications of banana pseudo-stem fibre are also utilized to produce cushion covers, bags, table cloth, curtains, and others. Additionally there are some potential uses of banana fibres, such as: being used as a natural absorbent, for the production of mushrooms, arts/handicrafts, string thread, paper cardboard, tea bag, and high-quality textiles/fabric materials, currency note paper, and many other products. The use of banana fibre as a natural absorbent also has promising potential to absorb oil spilling in oil refineries. It also can be used as an absorbent in colored wastewater from the dyes of the textile industry [15].Banana stem contains a considerable amount of cellulose which can be extracted using different methods and utilized in different applications. So nanocellulose from banana stem cells exerts more effective properties than cellulose obtained. The nanocellulose can be characterized for its chemical functionality, crystallinity, morphology, size, and colloidal stability by FTIR, XRD, SEM, TEM, AFM, and Zeta potential [16].

In the previous extraction of Nanocellulose from banana stem, sodium chlorite (NaClO₂) bleaching and acid hydrolysis using 64% sulphuric acid was used for extraction[17][18]. As we know chlorite bleaching has adverse effects on living beings and the environment. Also highly concentrated acid hydrolysis cause adverse effects. So innovative techniques of H2O2 bleaching have been used as an eco-friendly method for bleaching and also mild acid hydrolysis. Harini et al. used hydrogen peroxide bleaching for the extraction of nanocellulose from banana peel.





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Hydrogen peroxide bleaching reduces washing several times, and also hydrolysis reaction can be done in the same pot [19]. So isolation of nanocellulose from banana pseudostem with hydrogen peroxide bleaching and mild acid hydrolysis is used in this article.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Banana pseudostem waste was obtained from an agriculture field in Tirupur, Tamilnadu, India. Hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂, 30%) and sulphuric acid (H2SO4, 98%), NaOH are used as reagent grades. A cellulose standard, Avicel® PH-101 (microcrystalline), and sodium metabisulfite (Na₂S₂O₅, 97%) were supplied by Sigma-Aldrich. Deionized water (Millipore) was used throughout this work. All of the reagents used were of analytical grade.

Preparation of Banana pseudostem powder

The banana stem was collected and immersed in 2% sodium metabisulphite solution for 24 h to avoid oxidation and microbial spoilage. The stem was then dried in sunlight for a week. The dried stem was pulverized in a pulverizer into a fine powder and sieved with a sieve to obtain a fine powder. The banana pseudostem powder was then kept in an airtight container at room temperature until further use. Figure 1 depicts the preparation of banana stem powder.

Proximate Composition Analyses

The moisture and ash contents of the banana pseudostem powder were determined using methods 925.09 and 923.03 of the Official Methods of Analysis [20].Determination of moisture content was carried out using an oven-dry method at 105 °C for 12 h until a constant weight was reached. While the ash content was measured using a muffle furnace ashing method in which the samples were heated in a furnace at 550 °C for 8–12 h. Total protein content was determined using a protein analyser following the Kjeldahl method. The fat content was analysed using a solvent extraction system and petroleum ether as solvent [21].Crude fibre content using acid-base digestion [22][23].The carbohydrate content by difference method given by [23].

Chemical Composition Analyses

Lignocellulose fractions of the BP powder, including cellulose, lignin, and hemicellulose based on the method given by [22][24][25].

Extraction of nanocellulose from the banana stem:

The Banana cellulose nanocrystals were extracted using the method described by [26][27] with some modifications. Briefly, 10 g of the sample is weighed and soaked in water for 24 hours and the water was filtered to remove impurities. Then alkali treatment was carried out with 5% w/v NaOH at a 1:30 solid-to-liquid ratio for removing lignin and hemicellulose. NaOH solution was taken in a beaker and then pseudostem powder was added. The solution was kept for stirring at 40 °C for 4h at 500 rpm. The solution was filtered and the filter cake (remaining solid) was washed several times with deionized (DI) water. Bleaching was performed by the addition of 100 mL H₂O₂ to the same pot with a concentration of 30% followed by 5 h incubation at 90 °C with mechanical agitation. After that, cool the mixture to room temperature. The obtained mixture is cellulose.

Hydrolysis was performed by adding dilute H_2SO_4 with a concentration of 6 % into the pot containing the suspension and heated to $80 \circ C$ for 1 hour. The mixture was quenched with ice cubes to stop the reaction. The slurry was successively washed with deionized water. After that centrifugation at 12,000 rpm (25 \circ C) was conducted until a constant pH was reached. The suspension was then ultrasonicated in a bath sonicator for one hour. The resultant suspension was freeze-dried and kept in a sealed container at 4 \circ C until further use. The procedures for the modified one-pot nanocellulose isolation are described in the flow chart in figure 2.





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Characterization of nanocellulose

Yield (%):

The yield percentage was calculated according to the [26].

Yield (%) of cellulose from banana pseudostem powder = (Weight of cellulose/weight of banana stem powder) ×100 Yield (%) of Nanocellulose from cellulose = (Weight of Nano cellulose/weight of banana cellulose) ×100 Total yield (%) of nanocellulose from sample = (Weight of nanocellulose / weight of banana stem powder) ×100.

SEM Analysis

The morphological properties of the obtained freeze dried nanocellulose were examined using a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). The samples were placed on a stub by using double-sided black conducting tape and observed by SEM under a vacuum at an accelerating voltage of 10 Kv [26].

FTIR

The banana stem powder cellulose and the obtained nanocellulose were analysed in the FTIR (Perkin-Elmer spectrometer 1600 series), to determine changes in the chemical compositions after hydrogen peroxide treatment and sulphuric acid hydrolysis. The sample was analysed in the range infrared region between 4000 and 600 cm-1 with a spectral resolution of 16cm-1 and 45 scans using. The measurement was conducted at room temperature [26].

UV-Visible Spectroscopy

The transmittance of obtained nanocellulose was recorded by a UV-visible spectrophotometer at a wavenumber from 200 to 800 nm to study the transmittance of cellulose nanoparticles. Nanocellulose suspension of 1% solution was used for analysis.

XRD Analysis

The XRD analysis was done on the freeze-dried nano cellulose sample to find the crystallinity of the sample. The analysis was XRD pattern of the dried samples was recorded using Bruker D8 Advance. The analysis was performed at 25 °C, with an X-ray generator of 40 kV and 30 mA in the diffraction angle (2 θ) range 5° to 80°. The crystallinity index (ICR) was determined using Equation (2)

ICR (%) = [($I_{200} - I_{am}$)/ I_{200}] × 100

Where I200 is the maximum intensity of the diffraction peak from the (200) plane at $2\theta \approx 22^{\circ}$ and Iam is the intensity of the amorphous region between the (110) and (200) planes ($2\theta \approx 18^{\circ}$ [26]. The crystallinity index was calculated from the height ratio between the intensity of the crystalline peak (I200 – IAM) and the total intensity (I200) according to the method developed by Segal in 1959 [25].

Zeta potential

The Zeta potential of the suspension (0.1 wt. % in deionized water) was determined using the following conditions: water refractive index 1.330, viscosity 0.8872 cP, dielectric constant 78.5, and temperature 25 °C. Before analysis, the suspension was ultrasonicated for 5 min to improve sample dispersibility. The result is presented as the average value of three measurements [26].

Particle size

The particle size of the suspension (0.1% in deionized water) was determined using the following conditions: water refractive index 1.330, viscosity 0.8872, and dielectric constant 78.5, temperature 25 °C. Before analysis, the suspension was ultrasonicated for 5 min to improve sample dispersibility. The result is presented as the average value of three measurements [26].





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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Proximate composition of banana stem powder

Table 1 shows the proximate composition of banana stem powder, which includes moisture, ash, fat, and protein contents. The banana stem powder has a moisture of 11.6%. The moisture content is due to the water-holding capacity of banana pseudostem. Moisture content also plays a significant role in determining the storage stability of the product. A product with low moisture content can be stored longer, as it is less prone to microbial degradation and chemical changes [26]. High ash content indicates high mineral content, the ash content of the banana stem powder is 4.82%. The fat content of the banana stem powder could be 0.92%. The total protein content of banana pseudostem used in foodstuff for tissue repair and bodybuilding processes [25]. The carbohydrates and energy of banana pseudostem would be 7.6% and 338.92 kcal. The banana pseudostem has a fiber content of 43.2%. These findings imply on use of banana pseudostem in cellulose isolation.

Chemical composition analysis

The chemical composition of banana stem powder is tabulated in Table 2. The cellulose content was found to be 43.1%. The hemicellulose content was 23.5%. The lignin content was found as 7.86%. So the banana stem powder has a considerable amount of cellulose that can be utilized for cellulose extraction. The cellulose content in banana pseudostem would be slightly higher than in banana peel as described by [26]. The extracted cellulose content of banana pseudostem is also higher when compared with the cellulose content of peanut shell (22.1%), rice straw (33%), and wheat straw (30%). [28].

Yield percentage:

The isolated nanocellulose yield was found to be 29.9% from the banana pseudostem powder. The results were compared with previously published literature. The yield of cellulose nanocrystals from cocoa pod husk biomass waste by acid hydrolysis was reported as 25% [29]. Cellulose nanocrystals from conocarpus fiber by using acid hydrolysis have a 19% yield [30]. The yield of cellulose nanocrystals from bamboo fiber by acid hydrolysis would be 22% (31). The yield of nanocellulose from banana peel nanocellulose would be 28.1% (26).

Scanning electron microscopy analysis (SEM)

The scanning electron microscope (SEM) was used to examine the microstructure of banana pseudo stem fibre. The structure of the fibre from the acid-hydrolysed banana pseudo stem is depicted in figure 3 by the micrographs of all the NCC samples revealing their morphology. The smooth shape of banana pseudo stem fibre is caused by the inclusion of pectin, wax layers, and other impurities like lignin and hemicellulose [32]. Due to the elimination of impurities, the surface banana pseudo stem nanocellulose tends to be rough [33]. The fibers disintegration process appeared to start at the acid hydrolysis step. The size and structure of nanocrystalline production depend on the acid concentration and hydrolysis duration [30]. Smaller NCC particles were produced as a result of NCC fragmenting into shorter crystals and reducing the hydrogen bonding along the cellulose chain [34].

In Figure 3, the rough surface morphology supports the removal of impurities including pectin, wax, and lignin, among others. The NCC sample's SEM micrograph reveals that it has rod-like characteristics and a rough surface. The morphology shows less disintegration due to mild acid hydrolysis. The structure's porous shape is depicted in the nano cellulose figure. A prior study utilizing sugar palm fibre and kenaf bast fibers with hydrolysis for 30, 45, and 60 min produced a comparable result [35]. Similar findings were produced by the pineapple crown leaf fiber investigation [36].

FTIR

From the graphs of cellulose and Nano cellulose in Figure 4, Functional group analysis was performed on the FTIR spectra of Nano cellulose and pseudo stem cellulose from bananas. The absorption band in the 3700-3000 cm-1





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corresponds to the exposed OH groups of cellulose. The peak at 1597cm-1 indicates the presence of c=c stretching of impurities in Figure 7.1. The peak at 1365 cm-1 demonstrated the presence of CH2 symmetrical bonding in cellulose and Nano cellulose. The 1311 cm-1 points towards C-O stretching. All treated and untreated samples were shown to have C-C ring breathing bonds in the peak at 1150-1160 cm-1. The C-O-C glycosidic ether bond of the sample of cellulose and nanocellulose is indicated by 1103 cm-1. Polysaccharide elements caused this behavior. Stretching of the C-O-C is indicated by wavenumbers between 1026 cm-1 and 1033 cm-1. The peak at 887 cm-1 and 894 cm-1 indicate a C-H bending[37][26].

Zeta potential

The surface charge of particles is determined by the zeta potential. This is used to gauge how stable a nanocellulose suspension is in solution. The low zeta potential indicates that agglomerates can develop when there is less of an attractive force between the sample and the particle. The high zeta potential indicates colloidal stability and fewer particle aggregations [25][38]The steady zeta potential for suspension in water was reached at ±30 mV esteem [39]. The Zeta potential of the Nano cellulose suspension is depicted in the figure 5. The Nano cellulose suspension has a surface charge density of -5.36 mV, which indicates good colloidal stability. Thus, the nanocellulose suspension obtained from the banana pseudostem exhibits sufficient electrostatic stabilization to ensure the suspension's stability during long-term storage and allows their use in the preparation of nanocomposites, and reinforcement for water-soluble polymers [40].

UV-Visible Spectroscopy

The UV spectrum is depicted in figure 6. The UV spectrum of the 1% nanocellulose suspension has prominent peaks between 200 nm to 300 nm which was in accordance with the study of [41], where a high absorption peak was recorded for cellulose nanocrystals in the UV region.

XRD

The mechanical, thermal, and reinforcing capacities of nanofibers in nanocomposite materials are all largely determined by their crystallinity index[42]. Contrary to the naturally amorphous structures of hemicellulose and lignin, neighboring cellulose chains interact via hydrogen bonding and Van der Waals interactions. As a result, the crystalline structure of cellulose is well-established [43].

The XRD pattern in Figure 7 observed that the nano cellulose exhibited two main reflection peaks at $2\theta = 15.85^{\circ}$ and $2\theta = 22.43^{\circ}$ corresponding to the (110) and (200) planes which are related to the cellulose crystalline structure. This is consistent with other research that supports the existence of cellulose1 β [44].The degree of crystallinity and crystallinity index is altered when the non-cellulosic components of the fibers are removed chemically. So crystalline and amorphous areas are present in the fiber [24]. In the banana pseudostem nanocellulose the maximum intensity of the peak was found at $l_{2.00} = 3957$ and the intensity of diffraction of the non-crystalline material was taken at $l_{non-cr} = 1493$ as shown in Figure 10. Therefore, banana pseudostem showed a crystallinity index (lcr) = 62.26 %. This was similar when compared with the crystalline index of nanocellulose from banana pseudostem in [27] which shows 64.12%. Nanocellulose from the banana peel with 6% acid hydrolysis has an 85.2% of crystallinity index [26].

Particle size

Dynamic light scattering is one of the most frequently used methods to obtain the size of nanoparticles in liquid. The particle size of banana pseudostem nano cellulose in aqueous suspension is shown in image 8. The banana pseudostem has a particle size of 352.6 nm. The size of the particles is proportional to the concentration of acid used in hydrolysis [26]. This slightly larger size is due to the use of mild acid of 6% sulphuric acid for hydrolysis in the nanocellulose extraction process. However, in this study, it is confirmed that nanocellulose is isolated under milder acid hydrolysis by using hydrogen peroxide as a green oxidizing agent.





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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Using agricultural waste from banana plants, new environmentally safe and sustainable techniques were used to create nanocellulose fibers. The bleaching was done with the eco-friendly method using hydrogen peroxide and banana plant waste was hydrolyzed using 6% sulphuric acid to create nanocellulose. 29.9 % of nanocellulose is produced by this method from the raw banana pseudostem. The nanocellulose obtained, both in gel and solid white powder form, was very stable in an aqueous medium according to the result of zeta potential. Based on the DLS, the average diameter was found as 352.6 nm. As seen using SEM, the produced NC has a rod-like crystal form and some disruptions in structure due to the removal of lignin and hemicellulose. The XRD pattern gives the crystallinity of the obtained nanocellulose at 62.26%. The current study sheds light on the possibility of a one-pot oxidative hydrolysis technique that isolates nanocellulose from abundant and underutilized banana pseudostem by employing hydrogen peroxide and sulphuric acid at low concentrations. In comparison to the traditional way of isolating nanocellulose, the used technique may offer easier and less harmful alternatives. Future research for prospective food applications such as additives and stabilizers, as well as reinforcement in food packaging materials, should be investigated how the CNCs' swelling, mechanical, and thermal characteristics.

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Table 1 shows the proximate composition analysis of banana pseudostem powder:

S.no	Parameters	Content	Unit
1	Moisture	11.6	g/100g
2	Total ash	4.82	g/100g
3	Fat	0.92	g/100g
4	Total protein	6.44	g/100g
5	Carbohydrate	76.22	g/100g
6	Energy	338.92	Kcal/100 g
7	Fibre	43.2	g/100g

Table 2 shows the chemical composition of banana pseudostem powder

S.no	Parameters	Content	Unit
1	Lignin	7.86	g/100g
2	Cellulose	43.1	g/100g
3	Hemicellulose	23.5	g/100g

Table 3 shows the values of the zeta potential analysis

Zeta Potential (mV)	-5.36
Zeta Deviation (mV)	3.87
Conductivity (ms/cm):	0.566
Result quality	Good





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

What Propels Students toward Chat Generative Pre-Trained Transformer (GPT)? An Exploration of the Factors Influencing Acquisition and utilization of Chat Generative Pre-Trained Transformer (GPT)

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ABSTRACT

Chat Generative Pre- Trained Transformer (GPT) is an advanced technology which uses natural logarithms and gives output for any queries in a machine level time. This study examines what interest's students in using Chat GPT for all their problems and factors that made them to depend on this programming language and how it is reducing human efforts. Examines various factors that made them to decide Chat GPT as a good platform by drawing upon convenience, accessibility, perceived utility as factors. The dynamics of technology integration especially in education sector.

Keywords: Chat GPT, advanced technology, technology integration, convenience, accessibility.

INTRODUCTION

Chat Generative Pre-Trained Transformer, is a huge language model primarily based chatbot advanced by Open AI and launched on 30th November 2022 which permits users to refine and steer a communiqué closer to a favored duration, layout, style, level of elements and language used.

Successive prompts and replies known as spark off engineering are considered at every verbal exchange degree. Chat GPT can have interaction in multiple ways and can understand and interpret in numerous ways possible. It is now considered as a promising tool and develops learning activities and helps in managing the work on time by simplifying the obstacles.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Muhammad Shidiq (2023) 1 : In this paper the author describes that AI provides many benefits in solving problems



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and helps in decision making .It enhances certain skills such as ability to learn, adapt and it understands human language. It is a process where it enhances creative writing but reduces the originality of the task completed and is uncreative to certain extent. The author has used quantitative method for the study and scientific methods and iournals are taken into the particular study. Som Biswas (2023) 2 : The author in this study describes that Chat GPT as a powerful model reached 1 million users in just 5 days when compared to other social media. It is a versatile tool that provides assistance to all the fields of study and the author acknowledges some questionnaire to know the engagement of the pupil in Chat GPT and its benefits towards education.

Kevin Fuchs (2023) 3: In this article the author discussed about the challenges and opportunities regarding Chat GPT and Google Bard and how they help in aid to the higher education. The author describes about generating feedback and support and giving benefits to students at all the time and further discussed about students privacy and bias that has to be minimized. Ausat.A.M.A, Massang.B, Efendi.M, Nofirman.N, & Riady.Y (2023) 4: In this paper the authors first made a study on role of technology in the classroom process and teacher is considered as one of the factor for the study. The raid ever changing development in technology made impact in the education sector in learning and could not replace the role of teacher or teaching entirely. Yu.H (2023) 5: In this paper the author describes whether Chat GPT should be banned by academia from the point of view of education and teaching. The author made a depth study about the ethical and legal concerns which are inculcated in the artificial intelligence and the outcomes of it. Further the author also discusses about the regulatory mechanisms through sustainable applications. Lund.B.D. Wang T (2023) 6: The author describes about the key definitions with regard to Chat GPT by interview process of search and discovery with the help of academia and libraries and further concludes by defining that the ethical concerns to be taken into consideration and educate future professionals.

Shafeeg.A, Shazhaev.I, Mihaylov.D, Tularav.A & amp; Shazhaev.I (2023) 7: The authors describes about the voice assistant integrated with Chat GPT. Further questions about the use and ease of mobile phones carried by almost every individual and that makes chatbots to reach people in an easiest way. The programming code or the scientific language can be answered or written quickly and agree that Chat GPT is one technology that makes a revolutionary change in this digital world. Wang.M (2023) 8: In this case study the author added a new layer to relationship between plagiarism and learning. The concept of plagiarism restricts students to access it and decreases the original thinking of the students. Though it allows the students to explore but ultimately it gives a reality that the concept of how AI should be taken as an advantage to further enhance our level of thinking.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To explore perceived benefits of Chat Generative Pre-Trained Transformer.

2. To examine the influencing factors which influence the students to operate Chat Generative Pre-Trained Transformer.

3. To analyze the ethical concerns of Chat Generative Pre-Trained Transformer.

DIAGRAMATIC REPRESENTATION OF REASONS TO USE CHAT GPT

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sampling construct for the study is done through primary source that is questionnaire, taking 100 samples by collecting data through Google sheets. With the aid of questionnaire, researcher was capable to gather and collect details pertinent for most data. This study is mainly concerned about students and their age, gender, educational level, field of study and how often do they use chat generative pre-trained transformer are taken as base into consideration.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Percentage analysis is a statistical tool utilized to portray gualities in totality. The demographic factors used for this





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study are on the basis of age, gender, educational level and how often they use Chat GPT. The effects are studied over percentage analysis and utilized to portray in totality. It is interpreted from the above chart that the majority of the respondents on the basis of age belong to 25 to 28 with a percentage of 33%, the majority of the respondents on the basis of gender are Male with a percentage of 57%, the majority of the respondents on the basis of their educational level are post graduates with a percentage of 43% and the majority of the respondents on the basis of how often they use Chat GPT are Daily users with a percentage of 42%. 47% of the respondents strongly agree that Chat GPT magnifies their learning experience, 29% of the respondents agree that Chat GPT magnifies their learning experience. The majority of the respondents that is 47% strongly agree that Chat GPT magnifies their learning experience.

38% of the respondents strongly agree that they find Chat GPT to be a valuable tool for academic purposes, 40% of the respondents agree that they find Chat GPT to be a valuable tool for academic purposes, 15% of the respondents belong to neutral, the other 7 % disagree and strongly disagree that they find Chat GPT to be a valuable tool for academic purposes. The majority of the respondents that is 40% agree that they find Chat GPT to be a valuable tool for academic purposes.

38% of the respondents strongly agree that they feel more exciting to learn easily through Chat GPT, 38% of the respondents agree that they feel more exciting to learn easily through Chat GPT, 18% of the respondents belong to neutral and other 6% of the respondents disagree and strongly disagree that they feel more exciting to learn easily through Chat GPT. The majority of the respondents that 38% strongly agree that they feel more exciting to learn easily through Chat GPT.

32% of the respondents strongly agree that Chat GPT enhances their skills and provide skillful ideas and contents, 41% of the respondents agree that Chat GPT enhances their skills and provide skillful ideas and contents, the other 19% of the respondents belong to neutral and other 8% of the respondents disagree and strongly disagree that Chat GPT enhances their skills and provide skillful ideas and contents. The majority that is 41% of the respondents agree that Chat GPT enhances their skills and provide skillful ideas and contents,

39% of the respondents strongly agree that Chat GPT improves their overall productivity. 41% of the respondents agree that Chat GPT improves their overall productivity. 12% of the respondents belong to neutral and other 8% of the respondents disagree and agree that Chat GPT improves their overall productivity. The majority of the respondents that is 41% of the respondents agree that Chat GPT improves their overall productivity.

39% of the respondents strongly agree that using Chat GPT helps them save time on research and writing. 32% of the respondents agree that using Chat GPT helps them save time on research and writing. 21% of the respondents belong to neutral and other 8% of the respondents disagree and strongly disagree that using Chat GPT helps them save time on research and writing. The majority of the respondents that is 39% of the respondents strongly agree that using Chat GPT helps them save time on research and writing.

35% of the respondents strongly agree that all information given by Chat GPT is accurate and reliable. 31% of the respondents agree that all information given by Chat GPT is accurate and reliable. 25% of the respondents belong to neutral and other 9% of the respondents disagree and strongly disagree that all information given by Chat GPT is accurate and reliable. The majority of the respondents that is 35% of the respondents strongly agree that all information given by Chat GPT is information given by Chat GPT are accurate and reliable.

39% of the respondents strongly agree that they recommend Chat GPT to their peers for academic purposes. 34% of the respondents agree that they recommend Chat GPT to their peers for academic purposes. 17% of the respondents belong to neutral, 7% of the respondents disagree that they recommend Chat GPT to their peers for academic purposes and other 3% of the respondents strongly disagree that they recommend Chat GPT to their peers for academic purposes for academic purposes.



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academic purposes. The majority of the respondents that is 39% of the respondents strongly agree that they recommend Chat GPT to their peers for academic purposes.

43% of the respondents strongly agree that Chat GPT is a good experimentation in Artificial Intelligence.36% of the respondents agrees that Chat GPT is a good experimentation in Artificial Intelligence. 16% of the respondents belong to neutral and other 5% of the respondents disagree and strongly disagree that Chat GPT is a good experimentation in Artificial Intelligence. The majority of the respondents that is 43% of the respondents strongly agree that Chat GPT is a good experimentation in Artificial Intelligence.

33% of the respondents strongly agree that Chat GPT has become an integral part of their academic routine. 38% of the respondents agree that Chat GPT has become an integral part of their academic routine. 21% of the respondents belong to neutral, 6% of the respondents disagree that Chat GPT has become an integral part of their academic routine and other 2% of the respondents strongly disagree that Chat GPT has become an integral part of their academic routine. The majority of the respondents that is 38% of the respondents agree that Chat GPT has become an integral part of their academic routine.

51% of the respondents came to know about Chat GPT through social media. 26% of the respondents came to know about Chat GPT through friend's recommendation.9 % of the respondents came to know about Chat GPT through teachers recommendation. 14% of the respondents came to know about Chat GPT through online news. The majority of the respondents that is 51% of the respondents came to know about Chat GPT through social media.

41% of the respondents have given 4 marks out of 5 when asked how satisfied they are with the quality of responses by Chat GPT. 28% of the respondents have given 5 marks out of 5 when asked how satisfied they are with the quality of responses by Chat GPT. 18% of the respondents have given 3 marks out of 5 when asked how satisfied they are with the quality of responses by Chat GPT. 10% of the respondents have given 2 marks out of 5 when asked how satisfied they are with the quality of responses by Chat GPT. 10% of the respondents have given 2 marks out of 5 when asked how satisfied they are with the quality of responses by Chat GPT. 2% of the respondents have given 1 mark out of 5 when asked how satisfied they are with the quality of responses by Chat GPT. The majority of the respondents that is 41% of the respondents have given 4 marks out of 5 when asked how satisfied they are with the quality of responses by Chat GPT.

59% of the respondents said yes that they found biased or misinformation while using Chat GPT.41% of the respondents said no that they did not find any biased or misinformation while using Chat GPT. The majority of the respondents that is 59% of the respondents said yes that they found biased and misinformation while using Chat GPT.

36% of the respondents said that they found error in the calculations. 17% of the respondents said that they found error by biased responses. 29% of the respondents said that they found error in vomiting of information. 18% of the respondents found that Chat GPT creates confusion. The majority of the respondents that is 36% of the respondents found error in the calculations.

36% of the respondents said that there were barriers about concerns about privacy and security that discouraged them from using Chat GPT. 24% of the respondents said that there were barriers about lack of trust in AI generated content that discouraged them from using Chat GPT. 18% of the respondents said that there were barriers about difficulty in understanding or communicating with Chat GPT that discouraged them from using Chat GPT. 22% of the respondents said that there were barriers about ethical concerns that discouraged them from using Chat GPT. The majority of the respondents that is 36% of the respondents said that there were barriers about concerns about privacy and security that discouraged them from using Chat GPT.

42% of the respondents strongly agree that bard respects their privacy and handles data responsibly. 26% of the respondents belong to 64669





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neutral and other 6% of the respondents disagree that bard respects their privacy and handles data responsibly. The majority of the respondents that is 42% of the respondents strongly agree that bard respects their privacy and handles data responsibly.

42% of the respondents strongly agree that bard responses align with their expectations and needs.30% of the respondents agree that bard responses align with their expectations and needs.22% of the respondents belong to neutral that bard responses align with their expectations and needs. 6% of the respondents disagree that bard responses align with their expectations and needs. 6% of the respondents that bard responses align with their expectations and needs. 6% of the respondents disagree that bard responses align with their expectations and needs. 6% of the respondents that is 42% of the respondents strongly agree that bard responses align with their expectations and needs.

40% of the respondents strongly agree that they have encountered instances of unintentional plagiarism while using Chat GPT for text generation. 27% of the respondents agree that they have encountered instances of unintentional plagiarism while using Chat GPT for text generation. 24% of the respondents belong to neutral that they have encountered instances of unintentional plagiarism while using Chat GPT for text generation. 24% of the respondents belong to neutral that they have encountered instances of unintentional plagiarism while using Chat GPT for text generation. 8% of the respondents disagree that they have encountered instances of unintentional plagiarism while using Chat GPT for text generation. Only 1% of the respondents strongly disagree that they have encountered instances of unintentional plagiarism while using Chat GPT for text generation. The majority of the respondents that is 40% of the respondents strongly agree that they have encountered instances of unintentional plagiarism while using Chat GPT for text generation.

43% of the respondents strongly agree that using Chat GPT for academic assistance is a responsible and ethical practice. 26% of the respondents agree that using Chat GPT for academic assistance is a responsible and ethical practice. 24% of the respondents belong to neutral that using Chat GPT for academic assistance is a responsible and ethical practice and other 7% of the respondents disagree and strongly disagree that using Chat GPT for academic assistance is a sistence is a responsible and ethical practice. The majority of the respondents that is 43% of the respondents strongly agree that using Chat GPT for academic assistance is a responsible and ethical practice.

43% of the respondents strongly agree that they are concerned about potential issues of plagiarism when using chatbot GPT's for work. 24% of the respondents agree that they are concerned about potential issues of plagiarism when using chatbot GPT's for work. 29% of the respondents belong to neutral that they are concerned about potential issues of plagiarism when using chatbot GPT's for work. 29% of the respondents belong to neutral that they are concerned about potential issues of plagiarism when using chatbot GPT's for work and other 4% of the respondents disagree and strongly disagree that they are concerned about potential issues of plagiarism when using chatbot GPT's for work. The majority of the respondents that is 43% of the respondents strongly agree that they are concerned about potential issues of plagiarism when using chatbot GPT's for work.

FINDINGS

From the above study it can be stated that,

- It can be clearly said that majority of the students use Chat GPT to answer quickly and to complete their task on time.
- Majority of the students are concerned about the ethical practices and found that there is lot of misinformation given especially in the calculations.
- The students are benefited by the factors such as quick responses, save time, gives accurate information, available all time.
- Majority of the respondents are concerned about the potential issues of the plagiarism.

SUGGESTIONS

- The customization option should be given so that it gives information that is best suited for their needs.
- Chat GPT could get collaborated with some institutions so that students especially learn even about designing and adoption and improvement in the new models developed.
- · Clearly mentioning about the privacy and security by communicating with the users through help/report a



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problem could make majority of the people to depend or utilize it.

- Experimentation of the contents should be established in order to develop or raise the standards.
- Using plagiarism free sources are the best way of learning or doing anything.

CONCLUSION

Though there are many factors that aid students to utilize Chat GPT such as time saving, convenience, quick and accurate responses, user friendly but when it comes to following the ethical standards, plagiarism ,privacy and data security majority of the respondents do not depend upon Artificial Intelligence tool. Ultimately it reduces the human workload but cannot replace human intelligence completely. The Chat GPT in the future not only defines the tasks or questions which are given but also explain the reason why it has to be implemented so that the majority of the users who are utilizing it at the present will know the exact reason behind this development.

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Sl.No	On the basis of	Total (in percentage)				
1.	Age	18-22	22	-25	25-28	29 and
		13%	29	9%	33%	25%
2.	Gender	Male			Female	
		57%			43%	
3.	Educational level	Graduate	e Undergraduate		Post Graduate	Researcher
		23%	19%		43%	15%
4.	How often they	Daily	Weekly Monthly		Rarely	Never
	use Chat GPT	42%	26%	14%	12%	6%

Table 1. Analysis and Interpretation





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Study on the Stress Tolerance Strategies among College Students Post Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Stress amid College going students is a key problem, impacting their physical and mental well-being. The rate of depression among students is constantly rising in the recent times. As stress is unavoidable, we need to find the coping strategies to be adopted by the student community. Students must understand what stress is, and they must be aware of the tolerance mechanisms to avoid going to the next stage, that is depressed stage. This Project aims to find which stress tolerance strategies are mostly adopted by college students to make them perform well.

Keywords: Stress, mental well-being, student community, coping strategies.

INTRODUCTION

The study covers queries to identify the deviations in life style, habits, academic performance of the students, surviving strategies post covid in Coimbatore. Data is collected from 500 students from various colleges in Coimbatore.40 items related to life style changes, habits, academic stressors, coping mechanisms and their effectiveness on applying them are framed as a 1 to 5 point scale, for the students to identify where they lie on the stress scale. 1 indicates extremely low level and 5 extremely high level. This research mainly focuses on academic stress among college students though the other stressors are also considered. The stressors related to academic especially post pandemic conditions are focused. The tolerance strategies to cope up with academic stress are given importance.

Statement of the Problem

> Build a student stress scale for college students to measure the level of academic stress.




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- Discover the students with stress affected by numerous stressors with changes in academic performance, habits etc...
- > Recognize stress coping approaches which are applied by the college students.
- > Study the effective stress tolerance stratagems accepted by college students

Objectives

- > Construct a student stress scale for college students to measure the level of academic stress.
- > Find the students with stress affected by various stressors with changes in academic performance, habits etc...
- > Identify stress coping strategies which are applied by the college students.
- > Study the current stress tolerance strategies adopted by college students.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Paul D Welle and Helen M Graf, (2011) in their article named "Effective life style habits and coping strategies for stress tolerance among college students", stated that it there is one method of stress handling which can be adopted by all the students. Instead each one needs a different type of stress handling programs to handle their daily problems. Students must be aware of different mechanism to handle stress.

Hena Yasmin, Salman Khalil, and Ramsha Mazhar, (2020) in their article titled "Covid 19: Stress Management among Students and its Impact on Their Effective Learning", stated that students suffer mostly from educational stressors, and so there is a need for specific mechanisms to reduce the level of stress in the students. Activities on stress-busters have to be conducted. Special motivational programs can be conducted to students who are in need.

Dr. DeeptiBhargavaand HemantTrivedi, (2018) in their article titled "A Study of Causes of Stress and Stress Management among Youth", stated that stress comes from academic work, social affairs, and changes in life style, habits, and fear of getting a good job. Such stress causes body pain, mental, emotional and social complications. Such indications identified are sleeplessness, depression and headaches among students. The main causes of stress among youth are social stress, monetary and mental stress.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- > A Quantitative analytical research approach is used.
- > Survey method is used since the objective of the study is to measure student's perception on their own stress.
- > Probability sampling technique is used.
- > Data Samples to be collected from 500 students of various colleges in Coimbatore.
- > After organising and tabulating data, statistical calculations are to be made to visualize the results.

stress among students post pandemic

The study recognized the changes in the daily habits of the students. The students responded that concentration level, overall habits and their social relationships with the teachers and their peer learning community has changed considerably. Also the students felt a stressful relationship with their family.

Vicissitudes in habits

From the study, it is observed that the writing skills of 15.6% of the students have decreased drastically. The concentration level of 29% of the students has declined moderately and 15% of the students reported that their concentration level decreased drastically.15% of the students said that they have become playful than before. And 22% of the students said they have become playful than before.22% of the students have answered that they have become lazier than ever.15% of the students answered that their concentration level has decreased extremely than





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before. From the study it was found that the discipline level of 28% of the students decreased. The overall habits of 57% have changed post pandemic.

Relationship with the community

From the study it is observed that the relationship of the students with the community has considerably changed. The relationship with the teaching staff, their classmates, and the family members has changed significantly.65% of the students have answered that they feel stressful relationship with their staff.47% of the students quoted that they have a stressful relationship with their peer learning community.42% of the students felt stressful relationship with the family members.65% of the students experienced difficulties in employment in online platform.65% of the students face difficulty in understanding the subject.

Fear of future

It is witnessed from the study that the students face a lot of panic about their future.7.3% of the students answered that they are depressed about their future.26% of the students responded that they are tensed and have much fear about their future.7.4% students reacted that they are not stimulated towards anything.26% of the students reacted that they are much interested in the future.26% of the students reported that they have set their objectives and working on their goals.

stress Coping strategies practiced by the students

The study reveals that certain mechanisms and environment towards coping stress among the students worked well. The students responded positively that those mechanisms can certainly help the students to perform better in academics as well as in their individual life. They responded that some mechanisms can be more effective in reducing the stress.

Mechanisms to reduce stress

A 5 point measure was developed to measure the effectiveness of the stress handling mechanisms. The scale was developed on factors like laughing with others, getting good sleep, exercise, yoga, activity based learning, eating healthy food, meditation, and friendly environment. On a scale of 1 to 5, 60% of the students responded with maximum 5 points that laughing with others reduces stress. 47% of the students answered with maximum 5 points for getting a proper sleep reduced their stress levels.35% of the students gave the maximum points for yoga and 28% reacted that their stress levels decrease with activity based learning.40% of the students responded with 5 points for eating healthy food which reduced their stress.38% of the students chose meditation as their stress tolerance strategy.48% of the students chose friendly learning atmosphere reduces their stress levels. The study reveals that certain mechanisms exercised by the students gave good results in reducing their stress levels. Sleeping well, eating healthy food, a good laugh with their peers reduces stress. Also doing exercises, practicing yoga and meditation, living in a pleasant environment, learning based on activities gave a good result among the students.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the students can understand their own stress level and methods to overcome it. They have to be conscious of the different mechanisms to deal withwith stress in all the situations. Once they chose their best stress coping strategies and practice them, it will help them perform better in academics as well as in their personal life to contribute much to the society. As stress is inevitable, students should know the ways to combat and overcome it to become successful.





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Figure 1. Stress level of the students on different aspects





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Figure 2. Panic of future on different aspects by the students



Figure 3. Stress tolerance mechanisms and their effectiveness levels on a 1 to 5 scale





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

*w***s*-Irresolute Functions in Topological Spaces

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ABSTRACT

In the current study, we introduce and explain the concept of w^*s -irresolute functions. Also, we investigate the relationship of w^*s -irresolute function with other existing functions.

Keywords: *w***s*-irresolute, *w***s*-closed, *w***s*-continuous, strongly *w***s*-continuous, almost *w***s*-continuous.

INTRODUCTION

The idea of generalized closed (briefly *g*-closed) sets has been proposed by N. Levine [4] in 1970. In 2022, Dhana Lekshmi D and Shyla Isac Mary T [1] introduced w^*s -closed sets. Using these closed sets various topics such as continuous, contra continuous, and irresoluteness, can be introduced and they can be extended into bi-topological, tri-topological, and other topological spaces. In this paper, w^*s -irresolute function was introduced and some of its properties were studied. Also, we have discussed the relationship of w^*s -irresolute function with other existing functions in topological spaces.





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Shyla Isac Mary and Dhana Lekshmi

PRELIMINARIES

 (X, τ) , (Y, σ) as well as (Z, μ) are used to indicate topological spaces throughout the work. Unless otherwise stated, no separation axioms are required for these spaces. Assume that A is a part of the space X. A's closure and interior are indicated by the letters *cl* A and *int* A respectively. If there is no possibility of confusion, (X, τ) will take the place of X.

If $A \in \tau$, then topological space (X) subset A is considered to be open. A X's subset A is referred to as being closed if the set X - A is open. The union of every open set included "in a subset A of X is known as the interior of the subset. Its designation is int (A). The intersection of every closed set that contains A is what constitutes the closure of a subset A of X. It is indicated by cl(A).

Definition: 1.1[3] A function $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is referred to as continuous if $f^{-1}(V)$ is closed in (X, τ) for " each closed subset Vof (Y, σ) .

Definition: 1.2[1] A function $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is referred to as weakly star semi-continuous (briefly, w^*s -continuous) function if $f^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) for every closed subset V of (Y, σ) .

Proposition: 1.3[1]

- i. All closed set in X is w^*s -closed.
- ii. All closed set in X is w^*s -closed.

Definition: 1.4[2] "A function $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is referred to as an almost w^*s -continuous function if $f^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) for each regular closed subset V of (Y, σ) .

Definition: 1.5[2] A $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is referred to a strongly w^*s -continuous function if $f^{-1}(V)$ is closed in (X, τ) for w^*s -closed subset Vof (Y, σ) .

Definition: 1.6[7] Map $h: M \to N$ is called a weakly semi-irresolute (briefly *ws*-irresolute) map if $h^{-1}(F)$ is *ws*-closed in *M* for each *ws*-closed set *F* in *N*.

Definition: 1.7[1]

Weakly star semi-closed (briefly w^*s -closed) refers to a subset Aof (X, τ) , if $scl(A) \subseteq U$ whenever $A \subseteq U$ and U is ws-open.

Definition: 1.8 A space X's subset A is termed

- i. semi-open [5] if $A \subseteq cl$ int A and semi-closed if int $cl A \subseteq A$.
- ii. regular open [6] if A = int clA and regular closed" if cl intA = A.

w^{*}s-IRRESOLUTE

Definition: 2.1 A function $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is termed as aw^*s -irresolute function if $f^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) for each w^*s -closed subset Vof (Y, σ) .

Remark: 2.2 "A function $f:(X,\tau) \to (Y,\sigma)$ is aw^*s -irresolute function if and only if the inverse image of each w^*s -open set in (Y,σ) is w^*s -open in (X,τ) .

Proof: Necessity: If $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is w^*s -irresolute, then for each w^*s -closed set Bof Y, $f^{-1}(B)$ is w^*s -closed in X. If A is any w^*s -open subset of Y, then A^c is w^*s -cloed in Y. Therefore, $f^{-1}(A^c)$ is w^*s -closed in X. But $f^{-1}(A^c) = (f^{-1}(A))^c$. Hence, $f^{-1}(A)$ is w^*s -open in X.

Sufficiency: For all w^*s -open subsets A of Y, $f^{-1}(A)$ is w^*s -open in X, and if B is any w^*s -closed subset of Y, then B^c is w^*s -open in Y. Also, $f^{-1}(B^c) = (f^{-1}(B))^c$ is w^*s -open in X. Therefore $f^{-1}(B)$ is w^*s -closed in "X.



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Theorem: 2.3 "Each *w***s*-irresolute function is a *w***s*-continuous function.

Proof: Suppose $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ is aw^*s -irresolute function. Let us assume V be any closed subset of (Y, σ) . Then V is w^*s -closed in (Y, σ) . As fix w^*s -irresolute using Definition: 2.1, $f^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) . As per Definition: 1.2, *f* is w^*s -continuous.

The converse of the aforementioned theorem need not be true, as demonstrated by the case below.

Example: 2.4 Suppose $X = Y = \{a, b, c\}$ with $\tau = \{\varphi, \{b, c\}, X\}$ and $\sigma = \{\varphi, \{a, c\}, Y\}$. Suppose us assume the function $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ be described as f(a) = b, f(b) = c and f(c) = a. Here for each closed set V in (Y, σ) , $f^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) . Hence f is a w^*s -continuous function. But for the w^*s -closed set $\{c\}, f^{-1}(\{c\}) = \{b\}$ is not w^*s -closed in (X, τ) . Hence f is a w^*s -continuous "function, but not a w^*s -irresolute function.

Theorem: 2.5 If f is w^*s -irresolute, then it is an almost w^*s -continuous function.

Proof: "Assume $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ be a function. Suppose f is a w^*s -irresolute function. Let us assume V considered to be a regular closed subset of (Y, σ) . By using Proposition: 1.3(ii), V is w^*s -closed in (Y, σ) . As f is w^*s -irresolute according to Definition: 2.1, $f^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) . According to Definition: 1.4, f is almost w^*s -continuous". The converse of the aforementioned theorem does not necessarily have to be true, as indicated using example 6.

Example: 2.6 Assume $X = Y = \{a, b, c\}$ with $\tau = \{\varphi, \{b, c\}, X\}$ and $\sigma = \{\varphi, \{a\}, \{a, c\}, Y\}$. Let us assume the function $f: (X, \tau) \rightarrow (Y, \sigma)$ be described as "f(a) = b, f(b) = c and f(c) = a. Here for each regularly closed set V in (Y, σ) , $f^{-1}(V)$ is *w***s*-closed in (X, τ) . Hence *f* is an almost *w***s*-continuous function. But for the *w***s*-closed set $\{c\}$ in (Y, σ) , $f^{-1}(\{c\}) = \{b\}$ is not *w***s*-closed in" (X, τ) . Therefore, *f* is not a *w***s*-irresolute function.

Theorem: 2.7 Every strongly w^*s -continuous function is a w^*s -irresolute function.

Proof: Let us assume $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ to be a function. Suppose f is strongly w^*s -continuous. Let us assume V be a w^*s -closed subset of (Y, σ) . As f is strongly w^*s -continuous with Definition: 1.5, $f^{-1}(V)$ is closed in (X, τ) . Thus by Proposition: 1.3(i), $f^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) . According to Definition: 1.1, f is w^*s -irresolute.

The converse of the aforementioned theorem does not necessarily have to be true, as shown using example 8.

Example: 2.8 Suppose "= $Y = \{a, b, c\}$ with $\tau = \{\varphi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, X\}$ and $\sigma = \{\varphi, \{c\}, \{b, c\}, Y\}$. Assume the function $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ be described as f(a) = b, f(b) = c and f(c) = a. Here for each w^*s -closed set V in $(Y, \sigma), f^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) . Hence f is a w^*s -irresolute function. But for the w^*s -closed set $\{b\}$ in $(Y, \sigma), f^{-1}(\{b\}) = \{a\}$ is not closed" in (X, τ) . Thus, f is not a strongly w^*s -continuous function.

Theorem: 2.9 Let us "assume $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ be *ws*-irresolute and semi-closed. Then f maps a w^*s -closed set in (X, τ) into a w^*s -closed set in (Y, σ) .

Proof: Assume *A* be w^*s -closed in (X, τ) and $f(A) \subseteq U$, here *U* is *ws*-open in (Y, σ) . Therefore, $A \subseteq f^{-1}(U)$. As *f* is *ws*-irresolute with Definition: 1.6, $f^{-1}(U)$ is *ws*-open in (X, τ) . As *A* is w^*s -closed, by using Definition: 1.7, $scl(A) \subseteq f^{-1}(U)$ that implies $f(scl A) \subseteq U$. As *f* is semi-closed, f(scl A) is semi-closed. Therefore scl(f(scl A)) = f(scl A). That implies $scl(f(A)) \subseteq scl(f(scl A)) = f(scl A) \subseteq U$. Again by Definition: 1.7, f(A) is w^*s -closed "in (Y, σ) .

Theorem: 2.10 Assume $f: (X, \tau) \to (Y, \sigma)$ and $g: (Y, \sigma) \to (Z, \mu)$ be two functions. Let us assume $h = g \circ f$. Then *h* is a *w***s*-continuous function if *f* is *w***s*-irresolute and *g* is *w***s*-continuous.

h is a w^*s -irresolute function if *f* and *g* are both w^*s -irresolute.

h is a w^*s -continuous function if *f* is w^*s -continuous & *g* is continuous.

his a w^*s -irresolute function if f is w^*s -continuous as well as g is strongly w^*s -continuous.

his a w^*s -irresolute function if f is w^*s -irresolute &g are strongly w^*s -continuous.

Proof:

Let us assume *V* be "closed in (Z, μ) . As *g* is *w***s*-continuous with Definition: 1.2, $g^{-1}(V)$ is *w***s*-closed in (Y, σ) . As *f* is *w***s*-irresolute with Definition: 2.1, $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V))$ is *w***s*-closed in (X, τ) . Now, $(g \circ f)^{-1}(V) = (f^{-1} \circ g^{-1})(V) = f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V))$. Thus, $(g \circ f)^{-1}(V)$ is *w***s*-closed in (X, τ) .





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- i. Assume *V* be w^*s -closed in (Z, μ) . As *g* is w^*s -irresolute as per Definition: 2.1, $g^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (Y, σ) . As *f* is w^*s -irresolute according to Definition: 2.1, $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V))$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) . That is, $(g \circ f)^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) .
- ii. Let us assume V be closed in (Z,μ) . As g is continuous, as per Definition: 1.1, $g^{-1}(V)$ is closed in (Y,σ) . As f is w^*s -continuous, according to Definition: 1.2, $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V))$ is w^*s -closed in (X,τ) . That is, $(g \circ f)^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (X,τ) .
- iii. Let us assume *V* be w^*s -closed in (Z, μ) . As *g* is strongly w^*s -continuous, as per Definition: 1.5, $g^{-1}(V)$ is closed in (Y, σ) . As *f* is w^*s -continuous, according to Definition: 1.2, $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V))$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) . That is, $(g \circ f)^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) .
- iv. Let us assume *V* be w^*s -closed in (Z, μ) . Since *g* is strongly w^*s -continuous as per Definition: 1.5, $g^{-1}(V)$ is closed in (Y, σ) . Thus, as per Proposition: 1.3 (i), $g^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in (Y, σ) . Since *f* is w^*s -irresolute, as per Definition: 2.1, $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(V))$ is w^*s -closed in (X, τ) . That is, $(g \circ f)^{-1}(V)$ is w^*s -closed in " (X, τ) .

CONCLUSION

A new class of irresolute function was introduced and some of its properties were studied. The relationship of this irresolute function with other existing functions in topological spaces was discussed. This may help to extend the research to various topics in topological spaces.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Phytochemical Constituents of Leaf Extracts of Solanum virginianum L.

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ABSTRACT

Solanum virginianum Linn. is known commonly as kantakatri and is a crucial component in Ayurvedic medications. It is a prickly perennial herb with a woody root in the Solanaceae family. Herbal medicines utilise the roots and aerial portions. Various chemical elements are present in this plant. Plant-derived bioactive chemicals have long been important in the development of innovative medicinal medications. Four type of solvents such as ethanol, methanol, ethyl acetate and petroleum ether were chosen for plant extraction by soxhlet type of extraction. The major phytochemical constituents like alkaloids, carbohydrates, phenols and flavonoids were present in the leaf extracts. These findings allow us to reach the conclusion that the Solanum virginianum possesses both therapeutic and preventative capabilities for a variety of diseases.

Keywords:

INTRODUCTION

Solanum virginianum L., often known as Indian night shade or yellow berried night shade, is a plant in the Solanaceaefamily(1). It grows often on sandy soils in several areas of the world and is found all throughout India(2). Plants in this family are widely known for their ethno medicinal and nutritional properties(3). S. virginianum is utilised as an antibacterial, anticancer, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergy, anti-fertility, hypoglycemic, antioxidant, and anti-histamine agent(4). Since ancient times, the herb has been appreciated for its therapeutic properties. Ayurvedic medicinal herbs have helpful components on their roots, leaves, stems, flowers, and fruits. The plant is high in alkaloids, phenolics, flavonoids, sterols, saponins, and their glycosides, as well as carbohydrates, fatty acids, tannins, and amino acids(5). The different species of Solanum have been extensively studied for distinct pharmacological properties and that possible uses of its biologically active components to design effective drugs against various health problems have been suggested(6). Solasodine is a glycoalkaloid found in plants that has been claimed to have neuroprotective properties(7). The herb has traditionally been used to cure asthma, chest discomfort,





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leucoderma, scorpion bites, and female infertility. Roots are often utilised in traditional medicine. The oil extracted from the seeds is used to treat arthritis(8). Fruits of *Solanum* species have been shown to have anthelmintic, wound healing, antipyretic, laxative, antiasthmatic, and antibacterial properties(9). This investigation concentrated on the phytochemical constituents of *S. virginianum* leaf extracts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection of Plant material

The plant material (Leaves) were collected from Annamalai Nagar, Chidambaram (11.3921° N, 79.7147° E). A voucher specimen (Voucher No. 489) was stored at the Herbarium of the Botany Department at Annamalai University after the collected plant material was taxonomically identified. The derived plant material was washed three times with tap water and then with distilled water. For two to three weeks the plant parts are dried in the shade.

Extract preparation

Shade-dried leaves are ground into a coarse powder (100g), which is then exposed to hot continuous extraction with ethanol, methanol, ethyl acetate, petroleum ether using a soxhlet apparatus(in accordance with the solvent's boiling point).

Phytochemical screening

Test for alkaloids

Mayer's Test

To two ml of extract two ml of mayer' s reagent was added(1.36 g mercuric chloride and 5.0 g of Pottasium iodide in 100 ml). Formation of dull white or cream-coloured precipitate denotes the presence of alkaloids.

Test for glycosides

Lieberman's test

To two ml of extract, 2ml chloroform and 2 ml acetic acid was added. If the solution turns violet or blue green colour indicates the presence of glycosides.

Test for carbohydrates

Molisch's test

To two ml of extract was treated with a few drops of molisch's reagent(α -naphthol, 20% in ethyl alcohol). Then about one ml of concentrated sulphuric acid was added belatestedly along the sides of the tube. Formation of violet colour indicates the presence of carbohydrates.

Test for proteins and free amino acids

To two ml of extract was treated with 1 ml of Ninhydrin solution. The mixture was boiled on a water bath for 3-5 minutes. Appearance of blue to purple colour shows the presence of amino acids.

Test for Phenolic compounds and tannins

Ferric chloride test: To two ml extract, two ml of 5% ferric chloride (Prepared in ethanol) solution was added. Blue or dark green colour appeared indicates the presence of phenolic compounds and tannins.

Test for flavonoids

Sodium hydroxide test

To two ml of extract a few drops of 20% NaOH were added yellow colour will appear in the solution then a few drops of 70%HCl was added till yellow colour disappears' shows the presence of flavonoids.





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Test for terpenoid Salkowski test

Two ml of extract was mixed with 2 ml of chloroform and concentrated sulphuric acid was added carefully along the sides of tube to form a layer. A reddish brown colouration of the interface was formed to indicate positive results for the presence of terpenoids.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Phytochemical screening of *S. virginianum* showed the presence of various phytochemical constituents(Table No. 1). The alkaloids, flavonoid and carbohydrates are present in all leaf extracts. Protein is absent in all leaf extracts. Glycosides are present in ethyl acetate and petroleum ether extracts and absent in methanol and ethanol extracts. Terpenoid are present in Ethanol extract and absent in methanol, ethyl acetate and petroleum ether extracts.

Worldwide, traditional societies have made extensive use of herbal plants and their derived medicines, which have now acquired favour in modern society as natural substitutes to create novel potential therapeutic agents for treating ailments(10). Certain medicinal features of *S. virginianum* must be more obscure or have received little attention(9).Many studies suggest the role of phenolics and saponins obtained from plants acted as potent antibacterial agents against human pathogenic bacteria(11-12). Because of its varied therapeutic properties, *S. virginianum* is considered a significant plant in both Ayurvedic and contemporary drug research domains(13).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

From the present investigation, the polar solvent ethanol contains alkaloids, carbohydrates, phenol, flavonoid, terpenoids. For the quantitative assessment of pharmacologically active natural substances, preliminary phytochemical screening is crucial.

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S. No.	Phytochemical tests	Methanol	Ethanol	Ethyl acetate	Peroleum ether
1.	Alkaloids	+	+	+	+
2.	Glycosides	-	-	+	-
3.	Carbohydrates	+	+	+	+
4.	Protein	-	-	-	-
5.	Phenol	+	+	+	+
6.	Flavonoid	+	+	+	+
7.	Terpenoid	-	+	-	-

Table No. 1: Phytochemical screening of leaf extracts of S. virginianum.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Design, Develop and Evaluate Fast-Dissolving Tablet Containing Telmisartan: Influencing Solid Dispersion and Superdisintegrants Approach

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ABSTRACT

Construct fast-dissolving Tablet contains Telmisartan by solid dispersion method using solvent evaporation technique. The motive of this inspection is using the solid dispersionstrategy to upgrade the dissolution-rate and solubility, for imperfectly solubilized drug like Telmisartan. Solid dispersion is the one of the ways of evaporating solvent by employing different super disintegrants the different ratioswith the drug. The best formulation of Telmisartan solid dispersion was subjected to formulate the fast-dissolving tablet. Values of pre-compression parameters and post compression parameters of the formulation were taken and the best taken for the statistical optimization. The statistical optimization technique to discover the factor and computation of response owing to look up the factors to discover optimal.Telmisartan fast-dissolving tablets by put use of solid dispersion approach was prepared which provide better therapy and drug released effectively. It could be better choice for the treatment of blood pressure and provide good patient compliance.

Keywords: Telmisartan, Solid dispersion, Super disintegrants, Statistical Optimization, Fast- Dissolving Tablet





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INTRODUCTION

Tablet is the oral dosage forms which is comfort for self-administration, compactness. Oral-route, consider because of many points identical to conventional and cost effective. The main advantage of fast-dissolving tablets even dissolve, shatter in mouth secretion even unaccompanied by water [1,2] Solid dispersion was defined, the diffusing one or additional pharmaceutical active-ingredients in conveyor which was an inert one, solid dispersion prepared by melting, solvent and co-milling ways. However, salt formation, particle size reductions and the solubilization were commonly used to increases value of dissolution together with bioavilability for the imperfectly water solubilized drugs, so that the amount of dissolution is directly correlated the solubilization of the drug, so the pharmacological effect of a drug influenced the bioavilability which means the drug when reaches the site of actions and produces the desired actions [3,4]. The telmisartan comes under the family of the receptor angiotensin blocker, prescribed to treat hypertension. Where telmisartan comes under the BCS classification II and the mode of action of telmisartan was hit to type I receptors of angiotensin II, as result the angiotensin II at vascular smooth muscles get inhibited [5]. Formation of surface solid dispersion is strategy which is used for reducing the agglomeration of the drug by increasing its dissolution rate. The solid dispersion were hydrophilic materials,water insoluble materials etc. Large surface area for solid adsorption of the drug better for the releases [6,7].

In this current study telmisartan was the drug mixed with different carriers like SSG, CCS and CP (Sodium Starch Glycolate, Croscarmellose Sodium and Crospovidone [8]) are mixed in balance of 1:1, 1:3 and 1:5 as solid dispersion using solvent evaporation approch. So that administrating the drug which enhances the amount of dissolution as well as the solubility of the telmisartan, later developed into a fast dissolving Tablets.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Telmisartan (Glenmark pharmaceuticals, Mumbai), Sodium starch glycolate (Yarrow chem products, Mumbai), Crospovidone (Yarrow chem products, Mumbai), Croscarmellose Sodium (Yarrow chem products, Mumbai), Microcrystalline cellulose (Yarrow chem products, Mumbai), Magnesium stearate (Yarrow chem products, Mumbai), Talc (Yarrow chem products, Mumbai).

Preparation of solid dispersion

Solid dispersion of Telmisartan (T) accompanied by CP, CCS and SSG were prepared in various proportions like 1:1, 1:3 and 1:5 by evaporation of solvent mechanism, using methanol as solventwere shown in (Table I).

Formulation and preparation of tablet

Best solid dispersion formulation is taken for preparing the tablet compressing directly. The solid dispersion 20 mg equivalent weight taken evenly assorted with other ingredients as claimed in the (Table II). Every one of the ingredients progresses into and out of sieve 60 and mixed by direct compression.

Characterization Studies:

Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) investigations were conducted to evaluate the interactions between the drug and the polymer. Using Fourier transfer infrared (FTIR) of the pure drug and the drug with crospovidonewas performed. Studies using the X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) technique were carried out to identify nature of the formulations. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) investigation was done on a drug with crospovidone solid dispersion.

Precompression parameter of fast dissolving tablets [9]

The regular advance towards was utilized to judge each pre-compression parameter as well as Angle of repose, Bulk density, Carr's index, Tapped density and Hausner's ratio.





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Post compression parameters for the fast dissolving tablets

Thickness

15 tablets were aimlessly handpicked among the whole lot formulation, avail oneself of Screw gauge thickness of one and all single tablet recognize [10].

Hardness

Tablets hardness of apiece formulation was intent on carryout an operation utilizing Monsanto hardness tester¹⁰.

Friability

Roche friabilator is make use to investigate friability. Pre-weighed(InitialwT) tablet are placed in fribilator. Fribilator was operated at rpm of 25 for 4 minutes, after that ending weight(FinalwT) of tablet distingushed¹⁰. The friability (F) was conclusive by formula:

Initialwt - Finalwt × 100

Friability =

Initialwt

Weight variation

Mean mass of 75 tablets were intent, and weight of single tablets was determined¹⁰.

In vitro disintegration time

By utilizing disintegration test tool, disintegration of fast-dissolving tables was fixated¹⁰.

In vitro drug release

USP type II dissolution test appliance is utilized where 900 mL of 0.1N Hcl taken as buffer. 37±0.5°C temperature set, rotation at 50 rpm. The 5 mL sample was pull out in different intensive period. The sample collected was diluted with buffer solution and absorbance was taken at 290 nm¹⁰. From this dissolution study among fast dissolving tablets of different formulation, the best was selected for the development of statistical optimization of the preliminary trials.

Drug content uniformity

15 tablets weighed and levigated. Weight of tablet near to 20 mg weighed accurately, liquefy in 0.1N HCl fill to 100 mL, among that $10\mu g$ content of Telmisartan was insistent on 290 nm¹¹.

Statistical Optimization of the Preliminary Trial

Optimization techniques are a part of the development process. They are applied mostly to tablets. The primary goal of optimization is to dicate factor and computation of response owing to look up the to factors to discover optimal. Optimization has been done by using 2^2 with $\propto = 2$ were employed as per the standard protocols. The central point (0,0) was studied in quintuplicate where the coefficient of both Pregelatinized starch(X1),Mannitol(X2) were taken as unconstrained factors. Two responses disintegration-time(Y1), *In vitro* release(Y2) avail the dependent response^{12,13}.

RESULTS

Telmisartan solid dispersion was draw up by solvent evaporating way, whereas the different proportions of solid dispersion made with different carriers. The drug content of all solid dispersion ranges from 90.60-98.04% and *In vitro* studies was examined for deciding the ultimate formulation of solid dispersion, from that examination TCP₂ gives ultimate *In vitro* release and drug content, so it was picked for proceed to formulate fast-dissolving tablet. The functional-interaction among the drug-carrier was investigated by utilizing FTIR spectroscopy, the Telmisartan spectrum v/s Telmisartan with crospovidone specify no possibility of functional-interaction among drug:carrier, the result shown in (Fig.1,2). The SEM analysis of telmisartan with crospovidonepicture shown in (Fig.3). The DSC





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analysis of pure drug and telmisartan with crospovidone picture shown in (Fig.4,5) and X-Ray Diffraction analysis techniqueof pure drug and telmisartan with crospovidonepicture shown in (Fig.6,7).

Pre compression and post compression study of formulations

The precompression study of the formulation was done, from which the results shown in the (Table III) and in post compression evaluation test for the tablets mentioned in the (Table IV) which contain thickness, hardness, friability, drug content and weight variation.

In vitro dissolution study of Fast Dissolving Tablets

Percentage of drug release which mentioned in the (Table V and Fig.8), shows the ranges from 94.58 to 98.80 %. From this study formulation F4 was selected for the best release rate (98.80%) among the other formulations.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

4 formulations according to the 2² factorial design were prepared by solid dispersion method. The observed values of the 2 responses viz Y1 (Disintegration time), Y2 (Dissolution percentage). The selected independent variables X1 (Con:of Pregelatinized starch) X2 (Con:ofMannitiol) were found to 2 response measured. All batches showed disintegration time (31-42 seconds), *In vitro* release (94.45-98.15 %), results shown in (Table VI).

Effect of Disintegration

To study the effect of Pregelatinized starch and Mannitol on Disintegration of fast dissolving tablet was generated after fitting the observed coefficient. The surface plot and contour plot of effect of disintegration was plotted and mention in (Fig.9,10)

 Y= b0 + b 1X1 + b2 X2 + b11 X1X2 + b22 X2X2 + b12 X1X2

 Y1disintergation=
 -32.25
 + 4.625 X1 (Con of PGS)
 + 5.125 X2 (Con of Mannitol)

 - 0.3125 X1 (Con of PGS)*X2 (Con of Mannitol)
 + 5.125 X2 (Con of Mannitol)
 + 5.125 X2 (Con of Mannitol)

Effects on In vitro releases

Here the regression coefficients of *In vitro* release are fitted in Y= b0 + b 1X1 + b2 X2 + b11 X1X2 + b22 X2X2 + b12 X1X2 Y2 *In* vitro release=89.19 - 0.07000 X1 (Con of PGS) - 0.1550 X2 (Con of Mannitol) + 0.02875 X1 (Con of PGS)*X2 (Con of Mannitol)

To study the effect of Pregelatinized starch and Mannitol on in-vitro release of fast dissolving tablet was generated after fitting the observed coefficient. The surface plot and contour plot of effects on In-vitro releases was plotted and mention in (Fig.11,12).

Hence the constant regression value for Disintegration was 31 seconds, *Invitro* release was 98.15%. from the data it was observed that B4 formulation was the best formulation.

DISCUSSION

The work's objective was to create and assess a fast-dissolving tablet containing Telmisartan with various super disintergrants utilising a solid dispersion method. Telmisartan solid dispersion was created, and according to the evaluation study's findings, all solid dispersions release more medicine by percentage than pure drug does. From all of these formulations, it was discovered that the solid dispersion containing CP was superior to SSG and CCS in terms of effectiveness. Angle of repose, Tapped density, Carr's index, Hausner's ratio, and bulk density were among the precompression parameters that were calculated. The findings of the post compression trials indicate that the F4 formulation is the most effective. *In vitro* experiments performed show a 97.80% release rate, and the disintegration time is 32 seconds. The statistical optimisation process used the F4 formulation, which was fitted to a 2²-factorial





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design with the independent variables PGS and mannitol and the dependent variables *In vitro* release and disintegration time. The constant regression values for *Invitro* release and disintegration time were calculated from the four runs. Based on the findings, it was determined that B4 was the best formulation.

The idea of using superdisintegrants to formulate fast-dissolving tablets of Telmisartan solid dispersion offers a feasible strategy for achieving the desired rapid disintegration and dissolution properties. The ANOVA statistical analysis demonstrated the significance of the generated formulations. From this justification, it can be inferred that a successful drug delivery system based on this technique might be created in the future by using many formulation approaches to a single activity moiety.

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Table I:Different Solid Dispersion Method

Formulation code	Carrier	Drug:Carrier ratio
TCP1		1:1
TCP ₂	CROSPOVIDONE	1:3
TCP₃		1:5
TCCS1		1:1
TCCS ₂	CROSCARMELLOSE SODIUM	1:3
TCCS ₃		1:5
TSSG₁		1:1
TSSG ₂	SODIUM STARCH GLYCOLATE	1:3
TSSG₃		1:5

Table II: Formulation

SI. No	Ingredients	Quantities (mg/tab)			
		F1	F2	F3	F4
1	TCP ₂ (drug with carrier in	20	20	20	20
	solid dispersion method)				
2	Mannitol	10	20	10	20
3	Lactose	2	2	2	2
4	Pregelatinized starch	10	10	20	20
5	Magnesium stearate	2	2	2	2
6	Talc	1	1	1	1
7	Microcrystalline cellulose	155	145	135	135
8	Total	200	200	200	200

Table III: Precompression Parameters of Fast Dissolving Tablets of Telmisartan

Formulation code	Bulk density	Tapped density	Carr's index	Hausner's ratio	Angle of repose
	(g/cm³)	(g/cm³)	(%)		(θ)
F1	0.43	0.58	29.40	1.25	27 ^{.0} .06 [°]
F2	0.41	0.57	26.19	1.26	28 [.] 0.91
F3	0.45	0.66	30.25	1.21	26 ⁰ .94
F4	0.40	0.65	28.21	1.66	29 [.] 0.21

Table IV: Post Compression Parameters of Fast Dissolving Tabletsoftelmisartan

Parameter	F1	F2	F3	F4
Thickness(mm)	2.40	2.26	2.41	2.45
Hardness (kg/cm ²)	2.56	2.30	2.32	2.43
Friability (%)	0.69	0.83	0.72	0.66
Weight variation	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Disintegration time (sec)	43	40	38	32
Drug content (%)	95.24	96.45	96.65	97.65





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Table V: In vitro Dissolution Studies of Various Batches of Fast Dissolving Tablets

Time (min)	F1	F2	F3	F4
0	0	0	0	0
5	47.86	48.61	50.90	50.80
10	65.30	67.15	68.15	68.20
15	78.10	78.20	80.40	79.86
20	84.74	86.22	88.96	89.90
25	93.18	94.38	95.72	96.18
30	94.58	95.66	96.53	97.80

Table VI: Optimization Batches of Fast Dissolving Tablet using 2² Factorial Design

CODE	INDEPENDEN	T VARIABLES	DEPENDENT	VARIABLES
	X1	X2	Y1(sec)	Y2(%)
B1	-1	-1	42	94.45
B2	-1	+1	40	95.90
B3	+1	-1	38	96.24
B4	+1	+1	31	98.15







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REVIEW ARTICLE

Women Investors in India - A Systematic Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

As the participation of women in financial markets continues to increase, it is becoming more important to understand their unique investment tendencies. This comprehensive review combines a range of studies from fields, methodologies, and regions to gain insights into the distinct characteristics and factors that affect women investors. The research collected data from databases over the past decade including academic journals, financial reports, and relevant government publications. It presents a literature review on women investors with various aspects of study conducted previously. The principal purpose of this review is to furnish an understanding of the knowledge in this field identify significant trends and highlight areas where further research is needed. To ensure a comprehensive approach to the literature review process this study follows the PRISMA framework for methodology and transparency. By offering an overview of existing literature on women investors this research contributes to discussions about their role in investment and opens up avenues for future investigation and progress, in this important area of study.

Keywords: Women investors, Investment tendencies, Literature review, financial markets, and Gender differences

INTRODUCTION

Women, constituting roughly half of the global and Indian populations, contribute significantly to economic activities, accounting for over 55% of this contribution. In the past two decades, there has been a notable increase in the ratio of economically active women in comparison to men, as reported in a 1994 global survey (Sellappen 2013). This expanding role in the economy has translated into women emerging as adept savers, underlining the importance of financial independence in their investment endeavors. Therefore, it becomes imperative for women to





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discern investment strategies that align with their unique criteria, encompassing factors such as available surplus funds and risk tolerance. Common investment strategies employed by women include allocation of assets, index funds, and risk-adjusted investments. The capacity to make sound investment choices and feel at ease with the investment process is paramount in helping women attain their financial aspirations. Presently, men and women participate on equal footing across all facets of life. Contemporary women are equally educated, professionally engaged, and well-informed about a spectrum of investment options to prudently manage their savings. These options span bank deposits, postal savings plans, life insurance, precious metals, derivatives, and more. Insights gleaned from a Wells Fargo survey further underscore women's disciplined approach and higher risk-adjusted returns. Male investors, in contrast, are at least twice as likely to venture into equities and exhibit more pronounced shifts between bonds and stocks in their investment decisions.

Research Questions

What does the existing literature reveal about women investors, and identify the research gap in this specific area of study?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, an investigation of existing literature related to women investors was done based on two constructs:

- Women in the salaried class
- Self-employed women

Numerous articles sourced from open-access databases and search engines like 'SSRN,' 'Google Scholar,' 'ResearchGate,' 'Shodhganga,' 'DELNET,' and 'SSRN' were incorporated into this research. While early studies on individual investor behavior date back to 1970, the past two decades have witnessed a surge in research focusing on women's investment activities. This study specifically scrutinized the investment behavior of women, and, like studies on individual investment behavior, utilized data spanning a decade, from 2012 to 2023.

To ensure a systematic approach in gathering the most pertinent and up-to-date research in this domain, a comprehensive search strategy rooted in the 'PRISMA' framework was meticulously implemented. This strategy encompassed an exhaustive exploration of academic and grey literature sources with a specific focus on the Indian region. The term utilized in search process comprised 'investment decisions,' 'women,' 'working women,' 'women investors,' 'women entrepreneurs,' and 'India.' The research parameters encompassed studies that satisfied these parameters, including a focus on the Indian context and publications ranging from 2012 to 2023.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

SI.No	Name of the author	Year	Purpose	Result
1	Nitu Sharma	2023	To investigate how educated women in India perceive and approach matters related to investing money and provide a solution.	Indian women who have received education, aspire to achieve independence and their goal is to take charge of their family's future steer clear of difficulties and uphold their dignity than relying on financial services they prioritize self empowerment through financial knowledge and actively managing their money.
2	Revathy Sivasankaran, Anitha Selvakrishnan	2023	To examine if women who invest in the IT sector receive support from their family members and receive advice	The research suggests that financial advisors play a role in influencing womens risk tolerance and investment choices ensuring their investments are





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			from financial advisors regarding their risk tolerance and investment choices.	reliable and secure. Unlike spouses, who often lack time for in depth discussions on investment strategies
				financial advisors have a more significant impact.
3	Dr. N. Ramya and Ms. B. Om Priya	2023	To interpret investment behavior of women, preferred investment options and the obstacles they encounter.	Women have awareness regarding choices available to them. Factors such as status, income and other specific considerations like liquidity, safety, risk and return play a role, in influencing their investment decisions.
4	Bharath , Ms. Vidya.R	2023	The purpose of this research is to judge the investment acumen of women actively engaged in the workforce. This entails an exploration of their investment strategies and a comprehensive examination of the determinants that influence their decision- making processes regarding investments.	Among the respondents mutual funds and gold/precious metals stand out as the investment options. It is noteworthy that working women, in the Bengaluru North region exhibit prudence by diversifying their investments and prioritizing long term growth.
5	Mohd Ashraf Yatoo, Dr R S Waghela	2022	To gauge the extent of knowledge among women who are employed in various sectors	The research found a connection, between the age, educational background and financial knowledge of women who are actively involved in investments. These factors collectively influence their investment decisions and behavior.
6	S Sri Lakshmi, Nayana Rajeevan, and K G Rajani	2022	To examine the spending patterns of women, in areas who are employed.	Based on the research it seems that these women have knowledge about investment possibilities but tend to opt for options because of their cautious approach towards risk.
7	Pooja Chaturvedi Sharma, Priya	2021	To understand how women investors perceive and consider investment opportunities as well as the factors that influence their investment decisions.	The findings suggest that decision- making in the context of investment choices is significantly influenced by several crucial factors, including the source of information, the perceived level of risk, one's overall well-being, and the capacity to make decisions.
8	Dr. Ankita Chaturvedi and Ms. Sakshi Joshi	2021	The study had the goal to investigate the determinants that influence investment choices among women entrepreneurs.	The top priority for women when it comes to investing is ensuring stability closely followed by wealth building. Most investment choices are motivated by long term goals. Influenced by internal and external factors.
9	Mohamad Sabri,T.Syahrul Reza, Rusitha	2020	To understand how women who are employed manage their finances, including saving,	Many women who are employed are satisfied, with their circumstances. They feel assured about their retirement





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	Wijekoon		investing and overall financial well being (FWB).	investments and face no difficulties in meeting expenses and take charge of handling their own finances.
10	Sanjeevni Gangwani, Haya Ali Al Mazyad	2020	The research aims to explore how the financial attributes affect the investment choices of employed women.	Most women who are employed choose to invest their money to ensure the safety and security of their families.
11	Nelson Mathew, Sebin Joseph, Dr Cyriac Joseph	2020	To explore the role of employed women in influencing decision making within households.	Many women investors prefer investment options like bank deposits and savings accounts among choices.
12	Jyoti M. Kappal and Shailesh Rastogi	2020	To explore the elements that impact the investment choices made by entrepreneurs in India.	Based on the research female entrepreneurs tend to be long term investors who often seek advice from investment advisors.
13	Ms. Anita. H. Balsara u	2019	To gain insight into the investment behaviors and preferences of women in the professional workforce.	Women opt investment options that are considered safer and less risky. The investment choices that women investors prioritize the most include LIC, FD, RD and gold.
14	Maheta Leena	2019	To understand the level of consciousness and the investment options that women who are employed tend to favor.	A woman tends to save money as a measure of safety for future needs and invest in safe avenues
15	Nadia Asandimitra, Tony Seno Aji, Achmad Kautsar	2019	To gauge the literacy of women who are employed in the private and public sector.	Working women showcase a level of knowledge and self-discipline. They exhibit a sense of control over their matters and firmly believe in the significance of financial planning, for attaining investment success.
16	Poonam Sharma, Navdeep Kaur	2019	To explore the elements that influence womens approach to investing in the field of education.	Women employed in the education industry prioritize investment opportunities, financial knowledge, investments, in the stock market government backed savings schemes, bank deposits, tangible assets the ability to take calculated risks and a genuine interest, in matters.
17	Manish Sharma,Hima Bindu Kota	2019	To explore the behavior of women professionals when it comes to making investment decisions.	Working women invest for reasons including securing their future ensuring their child's education saving on taxes planning for retirement and being prepared for family emergencies. Some women may feel a lack of confidence, in their investment decisions due, to a lack of knowledge or understanding.
18	MAHESWARI V	2019	To examine the investment perceptions of women. Understand the factors that impact their decision making	It seems that women who invest tend to be more cautious opting for assets that are considered safe and offer protection, for their investment.





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			when it comes to investing.	
19	Javed Iqbal Bhabha	2018	To understand the factors or reasons influencing the savings and investment behavior of women who work.	The return on the investment is the major criteria to make investment decision
20	Dr.V. Ramanujam and Dr.T.Viswanathan	2018	Understanding the investment strategies of women in positions	The overall perspective of investors towards investing is influenced by factors including the source of information, assistance from advisors, investor behavior, the implementation of investment methods and the level of investment activity.
21	Dr. Meenakshi Anand	2018	To study the investment preferences of women investors	They prefer instruments that carry risk such as placing money in bank deposits. The ultimate objective is to generate wealth.
22	Pooja Chaturvedi Sharma, Priya	2018	To explore the understanding and perspectives of women who are employed regarding investing in funds.	Factors that have an impact on how investors perceive things include the characteristics of the fund its credibility, ease of use success factors and the reputation of the fund family.
23	P. Vanishree Sah	2017	In order to understand the investment objectives sources of information factors that influence decisions and strategies utilized by investors.	Women who invest often tend to prioritize options like bank deposits due to their preference for minimizing risk.
24	Sheila Ohlund	2017	To gain insights, into how women engage in the stock market over time.	Based on the research it has been found that women tend to invest much as men during their twenties. However this investment decreases between the ages of 30 to 45. Then starts increasing after the age of 45 primarily due to their responsibilities, towards raising children.
25	Jisha and Gomathi	2017	The primary goal of the study was to investigate the relationship between the income levels and financial investments of female employees.	The study revealed a significant link between an individual's income and their savings habits. Employed women, in particular, tend to prioritize safety and consistent returns on their investments. The investment preferences among women can vary depending on their individual characteristics. For example, many women seek investments that offer both growth potential and long-term savings security with interest earnings.
26	Dr. Ramanujam Veluchamy	2016	The purpose of the study was to determine the demographical components in a positive way to	The research found that demographic aspects, like age family structure, marital status and annual income





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			determine decision making behavior in investment.	played a role, in shaping investment knowledge and decision making
				behavior in a way.
27	Shanthi and Murugesan	2016	To understand the reasons behind women investors decisions to invest in the financial market	The research found that women who invest in the stock market have certain goals, including seeking capital growth, financial security and stable income. The authors of the study concluded that working women tend to prioritize safety and strive for returns on their investments.
28	Dhingra & Manchanda	2015	To understand the investment choices that women investors tend to favor.	Female investors tend to show a preference, for investing in government securities and commodities while they have an inclination towards equity shares.
29	Kansal & Zaidi	2015	Investment patterns and behaviors of women in India.	Women are more cautious in taking risks compared to men. Additionally they often feel less confident about their investment decisions in comparison to men.
30	Dr. G. Santhiyavalli 1 and M. Usharani	2014	In order to explore the characteristics of women investors in Coimbatore, their investment patterns and the influence of investments on womens empowerment.	Based on our research findings it appears that there is a number of investors who favor investing in stocks and debentures. The reason behind this preference lies in their approach towards risk and their inclination towards investment options.
31	Jain	2014	To comprehend the investment behavior of women who are employed in Ahmedabad.	The research discovered that individuals have been opting for investments, like fixed deposits as their choice. As an option many have turned to gold followed by insurance schemes and other similar avenues. It is noteworthy that income level has increased in the last decade.
32	Ms. Priya Kansal and Dr. Seema Singh	2013	To explore the presence of gender disparities in investment behavior within the context of India.	According to the research womens decision making does not significantly differ from mens decision making. This contrasts with studies. It could be attributed to the impact of the financial crisis that took place after 2008.
33	Bhatt	2013	Examining the perspective of women, in the workforce regarding their inclination to put money in the stock market.	The study found that there is no link between educational level and investment alternatives. There is a significant correlation between a women's age and her income level.
34	Bbashir, et al.	2013	To gain insights into the risk appetite and investment	Research indicates that males tend to have an inclination towards risk





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			preferences of individuals who	compared to females.
35	Kaur and Vohra	2012	To study the factors that hinder women from participating in the stock market.	The research discovered that women have limited involvement in the stock market because they lack knowledge and education about it. According to the authors it is important to provide women with relevant information to ensure they can engage in stock market activities.
36	Ulrike Malmendier, Stefan Nagel	2012	To investigate whether experiencing fluctuations on a personal level influences individuals willingness to take risks.	People nowadays seem to be less interested in getting involved in the stock market and are becoming more cautious when it comes to taking risks.
37	T. H. Rekha and Ahamed Imtiyaz	2012	To understand the elements that influence an investor's perception of bank deposits.	According to this study gold emerged as the choice followed by bank deposits and fixed deposits. This suggests that investors prioritize safety stable returns and minimizing risks when deciding where to invest their money.
38	Bahl	2012	To understand women's investment behavior	The research findings indicate that younger women make their investment plans. It seems that women employed in the private sector show a level of interest in investing their funds. When it comes to managing their money working women tend to prioritize insurance plans as they prefer an approach, for securing their future than taking risks for potential gains.
39	Duflo	2011	To shed light on the correlation, between empowering women and fostering growth.	Women are making decisions and displaying increased wisdom after gaining greater power compared to men.
40	S. Gill et al	2018	Examining how information searches impact the decision making process surrounding investments.	There is a relationship, between overconfidence bias and the use of information search, as mediator.

DISCUSSION

In light of the extensive literature review, the research sheds light on a pivotal dimension of women investors' decision-making processes. It is evident that women investors are often perceived to make decisions that, from a conventional economic standpoint, may seem irrational. Various demographical variables like age, income, marital status, and educational background, have been identified as influential factors in shaping individual investment behaviors. A recurring theme across numerous studies is that, irrespective of their professional backgrounds, women investors tend to exhibit a strong risk aversion and a predilection for safer investment avenues, such as fixed deposits and post office investments. Surprisingly, many financially independent women appear to refrain from





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taking independent investment decisions. The dynamic nature of these influencing factors becomes apparent, as they vary depending on the focus of each study. The core determinants identified encompass risk appetite, liquidity preference, investment experience, lifestyle choices, and the confidence level, thereby underscoring the intricate interplay of psychological, socio-economic, and individual factors in shaping women investors' choices.

Research Gap

Numerous studies have indeed delved into the broader realm of women investors, exploring various aspects such as their investment preferences, determinants of investment choices, gender biases, and demographic profiles. However, there remains a compelling opportunity to narrow our focus by conducting sector-specific research. Furthermore, given the significant upsurge in women's participation in entrepreneurship, it's crucial to explore the specific niche of self-employed women. This sector-specific investigation can offer valuable insights into the investment behaviors, challenges, and opportunities unique to women entrepreneurs, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of this dynamic and evolving segment of the market. A new dimension of today's era ie, technological adoption and investment behavioral related studies can also be done.

CONCLUSION

In summary, this systematic literature review has illuminated the multifaceted landscape of women investors and shed light on their investment preferences, behaviors, challenges, and opportunities. From the diverse research findings, it is clear that women's engagement in financial markets is a complex and evolving phenomenon influenced by numerous factors ranging from socioeconomic variables to psychological characteristics. While existing studies have greatly expanded our knowledge, there is still a wealth of unexplored areas, including sector-specific research and the burgeoning segment of self-employed women entrepreneurs. Moving further into these unexplored areas

will undoubtedly increase our understanding of women investors and enable more inclusive and effective strategies for financial empowerment and gender equality in the investment world. This research offers a solid foundation upon which future studies can build, further enriching our comprehension of women's roles in the investment arena.

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PRISMA framework chart for SLR:





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REVIEW ARTICLE

Web Mining: Analyzing Websites and Collecting Knowledge from the Internet

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ABSTRACT

With the growth of the WWW, it has become more challenging for online search engines to provide users with useful information. Web mining, one of the data mining techniques, is defined as the extraction of hidden information from web sites and services. Based on the information that is buried, web mining may be divided into three categories: web content mining, web structure mining, and web use mining. The most common application of web mining is in search engines. To rank their search results, they use a number of page ranking algorithms that are either based on the content of websites or on the web's link structure. An examination of page ranking algorithms. Information Retrieval, Page Rank, Search Engines, Web Mining, Web Page Ranking, User Profile & the World Wide Web are Index Terms.

Keywords: Web Mining, Web Page Ranking, User Profiles, Page rank.

INTRODUCTION

The www has billions of web pages, each containing a vast quantity of information. Based on their individual structures, search engines carry out a variety of operations to extract necessary information from the www. These procedures can be challenging and time consuming. Each search engine's procedure starts with crawling, followed by indexing, searching, and information sorting/ranking. A crawler accesses the website, downloads all its web pages, and then uses those pages to get the necessary information. The data given by Crawler must be organized in some way before the search engine can access it; the data is indexed to cut down on the amount of needed to search through it.

The www is a common and interactive structure for sharing data nowadays. The Web is vast, varied, and constantly changing. The Web offers access to a huge quantity of information from any location at any time. A large number of





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individuals utilize the internet to find information. However, even after clicking on multiple links, people frequently only find a large number of pointless and useless papers. Web mining techniques are employed to obtain data from the Web.

Overview of Web Mining

Web mining is the automatic discovery and extraction of knowledge from the Web using data mining techniques. The following activities are included in web mining: Finding resources is the process of locating desired Web documents. [10][7][11][16] Preprocessing, information selection: automatically choosing and pre processing a specified piece of information from retrieved Web resources. Generalization: automatically identifies broad trends on both a single Web site and a network of sites. Validation and/interpretation of the extracted patterns constitute analysis. Web mining is divided into three categories: (WC) Web Content, (WU) Web Usage , and (WS) Web Structure.

Web content (WC)

The method of obtaining valuable information from the text of web documents is referred to as web content mining. Text, photos, music, video, and structured data like tables and lists May all be found on online pages. Mining is a technique that may be used on both web publications and search engine results pages. Agent-based method and database-based approach are the two main types of content mining approaches. The three different sorts of agents are personalized online agents, information filtering and categorization agents, and intelligent search agents. Intelligent Search agents utilize domain knowledge to conduct an automated search for the information in response to a specific question. user profiles and attributes. Information agents employed a variety of methods to filter data in accordance with the predetermined rules. Web agents that are specifically tailored to each user's preferences find documents that have significance to their user profiles. A well-formed database with specified domains, schemas, and properties makes up the database approach. It becomes challenging when mining unstructured, structured, semi-structured, and multimedia data from the web. [10] [16].

Techniques for Mining Unstructured Data: Text is an example of unstructured data that may be used for content mining. Unknown information is obtained through data mining. Text mining is the process of obtaining information from various text sources that was previously unknown. Data mining and text mining methods must be used in content mining. Text mining includes basic mining content. Among the text mining techniques used are extraction of data, topic tracking, a summary, classification, grouping, and information visualization. Techniques for Structured Data Mining: Three techniques for mining structured data include using web crawlers, creating wrappers, and mining page content. semi-structured data mining methods Semi-structured data mining methods include Object Exchange Model (OEM), Top Down Extraction, and Web Data Extraction Language. Multimedia Data Mining Methods Multimedia Miner, color Histogram Matching, and shot boundary recognition are a few techniques for multimedia data mining.

Web Usage (WU)

Web use mining is the practice of taking secondary data produced from user interactions while browsing the Web and turning it into valuable information. It presses information from client-side cookies, user profiles, referrer logs, agent logs, server access logs, and metadata. [7] [16].

Three steps can be used to categorize the difficulties associated with web usage mining:

1. Processing before. The given data typically exhibits noise, inconsistency, and incompleteness. The available data in this phase should be handled in accordance with the needs of the following phase. It comprises data integration, reduction, transformation, and cleansing.

2. Identifying patterns. To discover user patterns, a variety of techniques and algorithms, including statistics, data mining, machine learning, and pattern recognition, might be used.

3. Pattern identification. This procedure seeks to comprehend, portray, and analyze these patterns. [13] [16].





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Mining Web Structure

Generating a structural overview of the website and web page is the aim of web structure mining. It aims to identify the inter-document link structure of the hyperlinks. Web structure mining will classify the Web pages based on the architecture of the hyperlinks and produce data such as similarities and connections between various Websites. The document level (intra page) or hyperlink level (inter-page) of this sort of mining can be used. Understanding the Web data structure is crucial for information retrieval. In contrast to conventional collections of text documents, the Web comprises a range of items with essentially no common structure and far greater variances in authoring style and content.

Web pages are the objects of the WWW, and links are in, out, and co-citations, which refer to two pages that are connected to the same page. The following list of link mining jobs that may be used for web structure mining is not exhaustive. [2] [13] [16]

- 1. Link-based Classification: The most recent improvement of a traditional data mining task to linked Domains is classification. The aim is to forecast the category of a web page using terms that appear on the page, links between pages, anchor text, html elements, and other potential web page properties.
- 2. **Cluster analysis based on links.** Finding naturally existing sub-classes is the aim of cluster analysis. Similar items are grouped together and dissimilar objects are divided up into various groups when the data is split into groups. Link-based cluster analysis, which is unsupervised and may be used to find hidden patterns in data, is different from the preceding position.
- 3. Link Format. There are many different tasks that may be done in order to anticipate the existence of connections, such as predicting the kind of link that will exist between two things or predicting the function of a link.
- 4. Link Power. Weights may be connected to links.
- 5. **Cardinality Link**. Predicting how many relationships there will be between the items is the fundamental problem at hand. Web structure mining has several applications, including the following:
- a. used to place the user's search,
- b. Choosing which page will be added to the collection, classifying the page, and locating related pages,
- c. Finding duplicate websites as well as comparing them to one another.

Page Ranking Methodologies

Effective query word searching heavily relies on effective query word ranking. The ranking of websites is complicated by a number of issues, including the fact that certain websites are just built for navigation and that other web pages lack the ability to be self-descriptive. Several methods have been .presented in the literature for ranking web sites.[7][16]

The following three algorithms are crucial:

- 1. Page Rank
- 2. Page Rank that is weighted (weighted Page Rank)
- 3. Hyperlink-Induced Topic Search, or HITS

Google Page Rank, an algorithm introduced by Brin and Page in 1998, and Kleinberg's hypertext-induced topic selection (HITS), an algorithm proposed by Kleinberg in 1998, are two graph-based page ranking algorithms that are effectively and conventionally employed in the field of web structure mining. All connections are given identical weights by each of these algorithms for determining the rank score.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The user interface required to allow the user to query the information is represented by the online search engine. It is the channel via which the user and the information repository are connected. There are a huge number of web pages important to a certain query that are available when a user submits a search engine query. However, the user just need a few web pages in order to function properly. Even still, this amount (in millions) is enormous. A ranking





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algorithm is used by search engines to sort the results that are shown. In this manner, the user will see the most significant and beneficial consequence first. Numerous algorithms have been created for rating websites; a few of them include Page Rank, HITS, SALSA, RANDOMZE HITS, SUBSPACE HITS, and SIMRANK.

Page Rank Algorithm

More than 25 billion web pages on the WWW have a Page Rank score allocated to them by the Page Rank algorithm. For the purpose of to determine an overall ranking score for each web page, Google's search algorithm combines precomputed Page Rank scores with text-matching scores. Although numerous other criteria are taken into account when determining overall ranking, Google asserts that Page Rank is the core of their search engine software. The following definition of Page Rank is condensed.

$$\mathsf{PR}(u) = \sum_{v \in b(u)} \mathsf{PV}(v) / \mathsf{N}v$$

B(u) is the collection of pages that point to u when u stands for a web page. The rank scores for pages u and v are PR(u) and PR(v), respectively. Nv stands for the number of outgoing connections on page v, and c is a normalization factor. The rank score of a page, p, in Page Rank is distributed equally across its outbound connections. The rankings of the pages that page p is referring to are determined using the values assigned to page p's outbound links. Later, Page Rank was changed in response to the observation that not all people click on direct links on the web. The following equation contains the changed form.

$$\mathsf{PR}(u) = (1-d) + d \sum_{v \in b(u)} \mathsf{PV}(v) / \mathsf{Nv}$$

where the dampening factor, d, is typically set at 0.85. One may use (1 d) as the page rank distribution from nondirectly linked pages and think of d as the likelihood of visitors clicking on the links.

Weighted Page Rank Algorithm

Weighted Page Rank (WPR), a modification to conventional Page Rank suggested by Ali Ghorbani and Wenpu Xing, is used. It is predicted that prominent online pages tend to have more links to them or link back to them, and vice versa. Instead of uniformly distributing a page's rank value across its outbound linked sites, this method gives higher rank values to pages that are more significant.

Each outline page is assigned a value based on how popular it is. By counting the inbound and outbound connections, popularity is calculated. The popularity is expressed as W in (v, u) and W out (v, u), respectively, based on the quantity of inbound and outbound links. The link's weight, W in (v, u), is determined by using

$$W_{(v,n)}^{in} = Iu / \sum_{P \in R(v)} I_P$$

where lu and Ip stand for the quantity of inbound links from page u. respectively, page p. The reference page is indicated by R (v). W out (v, u) is the weight of the link (v, u) on page v. depending on the amount of links that go out from page u and the total amount of outbound from page v's reference pages.

$$W_{(v,n)}^{out} = O_u / \sum_{P \in R(v)} O_p$$

where lu and Ip stand for the quantity of inbound links from page u. respectively, page p. The reference page is indicated by R (v). W out (v, u) is the weight of the link (v, u) on page v. depending on the amount of links that go out from page u and the total amount of outbound from page v's reference pages.

$$\mathsf{PR}(u) = (1-d) + d \sum_{v \in b(u)}^{out} \mathsf{PV}(v) \mathsf{W}_{(vn)}^{in} \mathsf{W}_{(v.n)}^{out}$$

A weighted version of the Page Rank algorithm, introduced by Wenpu Xing and Ali Ghorbani, is known as the Weighted Page Rank algorithm. The more significant pages are given higher rank values by this method instead of Each of the page's outbound links receives a value proportionate to its relevance by dividing the rank value of the page equally among its outgoing connected pages. Weight is given to both the forward link and the backlink in this



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method. An incoming link is any link that points to a certain page, while an outgoing link is any link that points away from that page. This method employs two factors, namely backlinks and forward links, making it more effective than the PageRank algorithm. the popularity determined by the quantity of in- and out-links respectively listed as Win and Wout. Win (v, u) is the link's weight, which is determined by the number of in-links to page u and the total number of in-links to all of page v's reference pages. [2][3][16].

HITS (Hyperlink Induced Topic Search)

Kleinberg presented this method in 1997. The gathering of the root set comes first in this algorithm. The search engine returned hits for that root set. Creating the base set, which contains the full page that refers to that root set, comes next. The size should range from 1000 to 5000. The focused graph is built in the third stage using the base set's graph structure. The intrinsic link, or the connection between related domains, is removed. The hub and authority scores are then calculated iteratively. He distinguishes two categories of pages from the Web's hyperlink structure in the HITS concept: authority (pages with reliable sources of material) and hubs (pages with reliable sources of links).

HITS will discover authorities and hubs for a certain query. He claims that a good authority is a page that is pointed to by many excellent hubs, and a good hub is a page that is pointed to by many good authorities. Despite offering excellent search results for a variety of queries, HITS does not perform well in any situation because of the following three factors: [1][13] [16]

- 1 Host-host relationships that are mutually supportive. A single document on one host may occasionally point to a collection of documents on a different host, or a set of documents on one host may occasionally point to a single document on a different host.
- 2. Links created automatically. Links that were added by the tool are frequently seen in web documents created by tools.
- 3. Nodes that are irrelevant. Sometimes websites link to other pages that are unrelated to the topic of the search.

ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUE

All of the algorithms, including Page Rank (PR), Weighted Page Rank (WPR), and Hyperlink-Induced Topic Search (HITS), etc., may occasionally function satisfactorily, but frequently the user may not find the information they are looking for. When utilizing a search engine like Google to look up a topic, we are all faced with the issue of being presented with millions of search results. It is not practicable to manually search through all of these millions of web pages for the necessary information [1] [16].

It's possible that we won't find the necessary information when we click on the first few links in the search results. Consequently, we perceive a need for a system so that we can obtain the pertinent information in response to the inquiry filed by us. "relevant search," we imply that indexing should be done based on the intrinsic meaning of the query, which must be understood. The main information source is the internet, which presents another set of challenges. Reading and analyzing manually extracted real necessary information is challenging. Many search engines provide a lengthy list of documents, the majority of which are unrelated. Therefore, rating online pages to enhance search engine results is the major issue. There are still certain restrictions on how well the PageRank algorithm can reflect the relationships between links between web sites on the Internet and how well it can further uncover the significance of Web pages.

PROPOSED WORK

Due to the growing amount of content available online, the World Wide Web has evolved into one of the most important platforms for knowledge discovery and information retrieval. Standard search engines frequently return a large number of pages in responses to user queries, but users always want the best outcomes quickly. Data mining and deep learning techniques must thus be used to web data and documents as they are essential for locating the correct web page. The effectiveness with which a web page meets the user's informational needs after being accessed





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is referred to as relevancy. When applied to search results, ranking strategies make it easier for users to navigate the result list. ranking of pages the top sites in the end list that are most relevant to the user's information demands are returned using based on Visits to Links, which makes use of user browsing information and the link structure of pages. Placing the most important web pages or information in front of people is the aim of Page Ranking based on Visits to Links. Links that have a high likelihood of being clicked on help websites rank higher overall. The rank value of any page will be the same whether or not the user sees it because the Page Rank technique is solely reliant on the link structure of the Web graph.

Visits to Links have more definite objectives when pages are arranged using links. Based on in-page ranking on Links Visits, Since the page's rank is determined by the likelihood of visits (not the quantity of visits) on websites that have back links to it, a user cannot intentionally increase a page's rank by constantly visiting it. The regular crawling of

web servers to compile an accurate and up-to-date visit count of websites is the main issue. Specialized crawlers must be developed in order to retrieve the relevant data from pages.

CONCLUSION

As the years went by, the World Wide Web grew more and more packed with information, making it challenging to get the information you need. Search engines want to meet the demands of its users by giving them relevant information. Finding Web content and recovering user interests and demands are therefore becoming more and more crucial. The various link analysis methods, such as Page Rank, Weighted Page Rank and (HITS) algorithms, are covered. Page Ranking based on link visits determines a web page's rank value based on user visits to its inbound links. This sorting of the pages makes them more relevant and, as a result, gives the user better search results.

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Fig 1.Web Mining





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

AI Tools a Game Changer in the Arena of Influencer Marketing -a Study based on Empirical Evidence

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ABSTRACT

Technology development highly impacts social media marketing. Influencer marketing created an impact and designed a new dimension in the marketing arena. Influencer marketing has grown due to the followers of social media and has started to identify those who show interest in particular products or services. Artificial intelligence has constituted a new regime in the marketing field. By various AI tools and software applications given a new color in the marketing area. One sphere where AI's impact is particularly profound is influencer marketing. Advertising has taken its turn and upgraded to influencer marketing with the aid of AI tools. This paper identifies the impact of AI tools on influencer marketing and changes on the marketing aspects. The study is based on the data and information collected from various web sources.

Keywords: Technology, tools, paper, marketing, information, influencer

INTRODUCTION

A new era has started in the marketing area, which is influencer marketing. Due to enormous activation of social media such as Facebook, twitter, Instagram etc. created an individual impact on the buying behavior of the consumers. It can be fulfilled through a variety of styles, including sentimental analysis, machine literacy algorithms, and natural language processing.

The IT storm has caused disruption to the marketing world at the moment. The person or identity who has an influence on a purchase decision is called an influencer. Influencer marketing approaches are different from the traditional marketing by AI tools. AI tools will make the mapping, pattern and purchase behavior of the consumer.





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In the past, the purchasing mindset of consumers was referred to as the 'black box'. Due to AI, the black box becomes transparent. AI makes it white or transparent by way of mapping, patterning, analyzing, and stimulating the consumer to buy the product. Influencer marketing is made more effective with AI support. That helps set new trends and create more effective content that reaches followers more effectively. AI finds out the right influencers for the product and also helps to identify new trends and relevant content. It collects data such as the age, tastes, preferences, and choices of the audience or viewers and helps to define the target group. AI plays a major role in influencer marketing but it cannot take away the human touch and connections. This paper is likely to identify the impact of AI tools on various dimensions of influencer marketing.

Recent research on AI and influencer marketing

The Economic times

The role of AI in influencer marketing: How it's changing the marketing Landscape. Influencer marketing made tremendous changes in the field of Advertising. In general, the preferences and opinions of the influencers heavily impacted consumers and brands. Brands are dependent on the influencers and try to gain their trust on their brands. The consumers are very much influenced by the influencers for their product purchase. It was predicted that the influencer marketing market size would increase from 2022 to 2026.

The State of Influencer Marketing 2023

Benchmark Report by influencer marketing hub.

The brand prefers influencer marketing for their products and the reach towards the consumers increased tremendously. At present, the brand prefers to engage in influencer marketing on a large scale.

How Artificial Intelligence Is Transforming Influencer Marketing Industry (update: 2021) by addepto.com

Artificial intelligence changes and affects the business world. According to the international data corporation (IDC), by next year industries will spend up to 110 billion dollars for the innovative and new way to use AI in influencer marketing. AI in influencer marketing helps the company to identify the various marketing channels and its impact on purchase behavior. Virtual influencers are becoming a priority for most companies nowadays. Some of the facts show that 86% of women use social media for purchasing advice. 49% of consumers depend on influencer recommendations, and 40% of them purchase based on influencer recommendations on Twitter, YouTube, or Instagram. According to another fact, they earn 5.78 dollars for every dollar spent on influencer marketing campaigns.

How Influencer Marketing is Going to Change in the Age of Metaverse by Indian retailer .com

This study states that brands are reaching the consumers to their place itself by influencer marketing to enhance the sales. Metaverse is going to be the next generation in the internet that will change the experience of internet users. Influencer marketing is expected to reach 13 billion euros in 2024, and the metaverse market will reach 700 billion euros by 2024. The recent data shows that metaverse is blowing up the Internet world and all brands to reach, engage and nurture the customers.

Sean Sands Swinburne University of Technology

Colin Campbell University of San Diego Carla Ferraro Monash University (Australia).

Unreal influence: leveraging AI in influencer marketing

This study states that outcome variables are focused on and investigated. Future research should focus on the level of expertise of the consumer and the perceived authenticity of the influencer. In terms of outcomes, a focus on actual behavior linked to brands is important to understand. It would be useful for research to extend these findings and investigate alternative mechanisms and behavioral outcomes. These mechanisms and outcomes should focus more deeply on how AI influencers may be a means for marketers to reach consumers with information about their





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products – rather than our primary focus, which has been on variables that focus on how influencers can boost their own influencer brand.

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the market size of influencer marketing.
- To derive AI tools used in influencer marketing.
- To investigate how AI tool affect influencer marketing.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Expectations for AI in influencer marketing

The above chart shows that AI created an expectation in the influencer marketing by its tools.39.90% level of expectations that AI might impact significant improvements in influencer marketing.

AL/ ML in influencer Campaigns

The above chart states that AI and ML in influencer marketing.62.9% expressed AI tools used in influencer marketing. AI tools have become indispensable in influencer marketing, as evidenced by this.

Importance of social media channels for influencer marketing

The above chart shows that Instagram (89%) is the most important social media channel for influencer marketing

AI tools in influencer marketing

The most important AI technology used is NLP. It refers to the ability to understand text and spoken words in such a way that of human beings. NLP is the dominant AItechnology used in influencer marketing. The next technology is Machine language and deep fake technology.

Impact of AI technologies on influencer marketing.

The impact of AI technologies on influencer marketing has led to a significant improvement of 36.3 %.

Prioritized capabilities in AI influencer software

Al content is described as written content like blog posts, marketing copy, and articles. The best Al content creation tools are Click Up, Naruto, Lately, Jasper, Copy.ai, Murf and Canva.n Al influencer software prioritizes content generation as one of its capabilities.

Influencer market size

The above chart shows that influencer marketing market size increased tremendously from 9.78 billion dollars to 22.28 billion dollars predicted in the year 2025, but the growth rate, which was 41% in 2021, came down to 12% in the year 2025. The growth rate is not substantially increasing, so companies have to take precautions in this market.

Demographic segmentation of influencer marketing

Demographic segmentation of influencer marketing shows that women were influenced by influencer marketing rather than men. The age group between 16 to 24 influenced by 33.10% of influencer marketing whereas the impact of influencer marketing decreases when age increases.





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Social Media users in India

The social media users in India will increase from 400 million to 467 million in 2022. This statistic shows that the social media users in India are increasing day by day. But the growth rate decreases to 4%. It might be due to the saturation of that industry; this growth rate decrease substantially affects influencer marketing to a greater extent.

Influencer preferences

Nano influencers have less than 10000 followers', micro influencers 10000 to 100000 followers, macro influencers 100000 to 500000 followers and mega influencers have more than 500000 followers. The above chart shows Nano influencers size is more than when compared to other influencers Nano influencer (39%) influences the consumers towards the products or the services than the celebrities. The interpretation is that Nano influencers may be local community influencers who influence their followers in a positive manner.

Statistical Analysis (Jamovi) Scatterplot

Correlation Matrix			
		influencer marketing market size	e social media users
influencer marketing market size	Pearson's r	-	
	df	_	
	p-value	_	
social media users	Pearson's r	0.992 ***	_
	df	4	_
	p-value	< .001	_

Note. Ha is positive correlation

Scatter plot and correlation Matrix shows that impact of social media users on influencer marketing is positively correlated.

Correlation Matrix

		Influencer marketing market size	Al market
Influencer marketing market size	Pearson's r	_	
	df	_	
	p-value	_	
Al market	Pearson's r	0.986 ***	_
	df	4	-
	p-value	< .001	_

Note. H_a is positive correlation

Influencer marketing and AI market positively correlated. It shows that AI is an important tool for the growth influencer marketing

DISCUSSION

According to Sophia LinkedIn





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Al-powdered tools collect the data from social media platforms and analyzes based on criteria to identify the relevant influencers such as demographics, content relevance and engagement rates.Data-driven decisions can be made by companies using an AI tool that segments audience data and their followers.AI algorithms analyze the influencer content performance and recommend for future content.AI-driven content maximizes the effectiveness of influencer campaign and drive for better results.AI-powered tools detect suspicious activities and fraudulent practices.

According to Gabriela in the article

How AI is infiltrating influencer marketing modern retailing. Due to the development of AI and ML capabilities and their incorporation into influencer marketing, content creators are using an AI-based recording and editing program called Podcastle. Automate social media posts by using Rella Social to generate captions. According to a report by Retail Touch Points, influencer campaign spending is expected to reach \$4.6 billion this year, double the amount it was five years ago. Additionally, 68% of brands plan to increase their influencer marketing budget in 2023. According to Ritesh Ujjwal in his article: How artificial intelligence (AI)is changing influencer marketing. It states that according to Nielsen's India Internet report 2023 in India there were 700 million internet users. Influencer marketing is now the focus of digital marketing. In the digitally-dominated society influencers have taken over the interest of all the fields.68% of the brands increased their influencer marketing budget in 2023.AI-based content programs are other tools to help them to create content.

FINDINGS

- To cope with the developments of influencer marketing the AI tools expectations significantly improved.
- The inventions of various AL tools increase the influencer marketing to a greater extent.
- Due to social media channels and users, influencer marketing has increased significantly.
- Natural language processing and machine language are the main AI technologies used in Influencer marketing.
- Al technology has contributed significantly to the improvement of influencer marketing.
- Al content creation software was very much prioritized in Al marketing.
- Influencer marketing market size increases whereas growth rate decreases.
- Demographic segmentation shows that women are influenced by influencer marketing more than men.
- Age group between 16-24 influencedvery much influencer marketing.
- Social media users are increasing in India but the growth rate is not promising.
- Nano influencers are major players in influencer marketing.
- Scatter plot and correlation Matrix shows the impact of social media users on influencer marketing.
- Influencer marketing and the AI market are positively correlated. This shows that AI is an important tool for the growth of influencer marketing.
- Al is an important tool for the growth of influencer marketing.

CONCLUSION

Al content creation software is very much used in influencer marketing. The market size of influencer marketing is increasing whereas the growth rate is decreasing, an important point for the brands and companies. Many Al tools were used by the influencers, but mainly NLP and ML.Al impacts on the influencer marketing to a greater extent. The use of Al tools has brought about a revolution in influence marketing, which necessitates marketers to uncover new opportunities that are easy to reach in Al influence marketing.





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REVIEW ARTICLE

Poverty Alleviation Programmes and Socio-Economic Conditions of Urban Poor: An Empirical Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The eradication of poverty remains a significant challenge in India's planned economic development. According to the United Nations, in 2019, India had an estimated 364 million people living in poverty. However, during the same period, the country witnessed remarkable progress in reducing poverty. In fact, the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index for 2019 revealed that India had lifted 271 million citizens out of poverty between 2006 and 2016. The situation took a sharp turn in 2020 when India experienced the highest increase in global poverty, primarily due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. This paper aims to delve into the impact of Poverty Alleviation Programs on the socio-economic conditions of the urban poor in Tumkur District. The research involved collecting primary data from 400 respondents representing the urban poor in Tumkur district. The findings suggest that Poverty Alleviation Programs have had a significant positive effect on improving the socio-economic conditions of the urban positive effect on improving the socio-economic conditions of the urban positive effect on improving the socio-economic conditions of the urban positive effect on improving the socio-economic conditions of the urban positive effect on improving the socio-economic conditions of the urban poor in the study area.

Keywords: Poverty, Socio-economic condition, Urban poor, Poverty Alleviation Programmes.

INTRODUCTION

Achieving a sustainable economy hinges on two pivotal factors: Growth and Development. Nations worldwide are dedicatedly striving to attain economic sustainability by addressing prevailing issues within their borders. One of the

most formidable challenges impeding global economic progress is poverty, a notion described by Professor Galbraith as the most significant contaminant of an economy. Poverty is a multifaceted concept, encompassing social, economic, and political dimensions that wield direct influence on a country's development. Poverty is a distinctive





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predicament faced by several nations across the globe, particularly those in the Third World. Definitions of poverty vary widely between countries, yet, despite these disparities, it can be broadly characterized as a social phenomenon where a segment of society, through no fault of their own, lacks even the most basic necessities of life. Poverty can manifest as a chronic or temporary condition, often closely entwined with issues of inequality. As a dynamic concept, poverty evolves and adapts in response to changes in consumption patterns, shifts in social dynamics, and technological advancements.

Adam Smith, in his 1776 work "Wealth of Nations," defined poverty as the inability to afford not only the essential goods required for sustaining life but also those items considered indecent for respectable individuals, even among the lowest social strata, according to the customs of the country. The Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty, published by the Planning Commission of the Government of India in June 2014, defines the poverty line as a monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs 972 in rural areas and Rs 1407 in urban areas, serving as the poverty threshold at the all-India level. This translates to a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs 4860 in rural regions and Rs 7035 in urban settings for a family of five at 2011-12 prices. By these criteria, it is disconcerting to note that the poverty ratio at the all-India level for 2011-12 stands at a staggering 29.5%.

URBAN POVERTY

There is a lack of consensus regarding the definition of urban poverty, with two prevailing and complementary approaches: economic and anthropological interpretations. Traditional economic definitions rely on metrics such as income or consumption, supplemented by various social indicators like life expectancy, infant mortality, nutritional status, the percentage of household income spent on food, literacy, school enrollment rates, and access to essential services like healthcare and clean water. These measures are used to categorize disadvantaged groups based on a common index of material well-being. In contrast, alternative interpretations, often championed by rural anthropologists and social planners working in third-world communities, allow for local variations in the understanding of poverty. They broaden the definition to include considerations of non-material deprivation and social distinctions (Wratten 1995; Satterthwaite 1995a).

Anthropological studies on poverty reveal that individuals' perceptions of disadvantage often differ from those of experts. People place high value on qualitative aspects like independence, security, self-respect, identity, meaningful and non-exploitative social relationships, the freedom to make decisions, and legal and political rights. The discourse on poverty has expanded to include more subjective definitions such as vulnerability, entitlement, and social exclusion. These concepts are helpful in analyzing the factors that increase the risk of poverty and the underlying causes of persistent poverty. Vulnerability, though distinct from poverty, refers to susceptibility, insecurity, and exposure to risks, shocks, and stressors. Asset ownership, including human capital through investments in health and education, physical assets such as homes and domestic equipment, access to community infrastructure, and financial resources, can mitigate vulnerability (Chambers 1995, cited by Wratten 1995). Entitlement encompasses the intricate ways individuals or households access resources that fluctuate over time due to shocks and long-term trends. Social exclusion characterizes a state of ill-being or disempowerment experienced by individuals and groups, manifesting as a lack of access to goods, services, activities, and resources associated with full citizenship (ILO 1996).

It is imperative to recognize that poverty stands as the primary cause of hunger. The root causes of poverty encompass the limited resources available to impoverished individuals, an exceptionally unequal global income distribution, conflict, and the vicious cycle of hunger itself. In 2015 (based on 2011 statistics), the World Bank estimated that slightly over one billion people in developing countries subsisted on \$1.25 or less per day. This represented a significant reduction from the 1.91 billion in 1990 and 1.93 billion in 1981. In 2011, 17 percent of people in developing regions lived at or below the \$1.25-a-day threshold, down from 43 percent in 1990 and 52 percent in 1981. However, progress has been slower at higher poverty lines, with 2.2 billion individuals living on less than \$2 a day in 2011, which is the average poverty line in developing countries and another common measure of severe deprivation. This figure only slightly decreased from 2.59 billion in 1981 (World Bank Poverty Overview, World





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Bank 2013). Most of the progress in poverty reduction has been concentrated in Asia, especially in East Asia, with China making significant strides. However, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the number of people living in extreme poverty has increased. While it is accurate to state that "poverty is the principal cause of hunger," this assertion, though valid, may not fully capture the complexities of the issue.

URBAN POVERTY IN INDIA

Urban areas in India are experiencing an influx of individuals classified as "poor." This shift has been primarily driven by extensive migration from rural to urban regions over the years. According to statistics, urban poverty in India surpasses 25 percent, with more than 81 million people residing in urban areas earning incomes below the poverty line. While rural poverty still exceeds urban poverty at the national level, the disparity is gradually diminishing. Projections suggest that by 2030, India's urbanization rate will reach 50 percent.

The acceleration of urbanization in India commenced after gaining independence, largely due to the country's adoption of a mixed economy that facilitated private sector growth. Urbanization is occurring at a rapid pace. In 1901, only 11.4 percent of the population resided in urban areas. By the 2001 census, this figure had increased to 28.53 percent, and it crossed the 30 percent mark in the 2011 census, reaching 31.16 percent. According to the UN State of the World Population report in 2007, it is projected that by 2030, approximately 40.76 percent of India's population will be dwelling in urban areas. The World Bank predicts that India, along with China, Indonesia, Nigeria, and the United States, will lead the global surge in urban population by 2050. Mumbai witnessed substantial rural-to-urban migration in the 21st century and is now home to 12.5 million people, making it India's most populous metropolis, followed closely by Delhi with 11 million inhabitants. As of the 2011 census, these cities displayed the world's swiftest urbanization rates, with Delhi's population increasing by 4.1 percent, Mumbai's by 3.1 percent, and Kolkata's by 2 percent compared to the 2001 census.

KARNATAKA AND URBAN POVERTY

Karnataka ranks as the 7th most urbanized state in India. According to the 2011 census, out of the total population of 61,095,297 in Karnataka, 38.6 percent, which amounts to 23,625,962 individuals, reside in urban areas. This urban population is comprised of 12,037,303 males and 11,588,659 females. In terms of urbanization, the state has observed a notable increase of 4.68 percent in the proportion of its urban population over the last decade. Significantly, for the first time since independence, there has been a higher absolute population increase in urban areas compared to rural regions. Karnataka's urban population experienced a growth of 31.27 percent between 2001 and 2011, surpassing the 28.85 percent growth seen in the previous decade. This urban population growth between 2001 and 2011 also outpaced the 7.63 percent growth in the rural population during the same period. Notably, the percentage of urban population in Karnataka consistently exceeds the national average in all census reports, and this gap continues to widen over the years. According to the poverty estimates of Karnataka, a person who has a per capita income of less than Rs. 1089 per month in urban areas are said to be below poverty line. As per 2011 census, out of 23,625,962 persons living in urban areas 25.1 percent persons, i.e., 60.9 lakhs persons in urban areas are poor.

TUMKUR AND URBAN POVERTY

Tumkur, a district in Karnataka, had a population of 2,678,980 as per the 2011 census, with 1,350,598 males and 1,328,386 females. Among this population, 22.36 percent reside in urban areas, while the majority, 77.64 percent, live in rural villages. Tumkur district is home to 98 slums, and within Tumkur City, there are 26 of these slums. The city's total population stands at 302,143, with 45,510 individuals residing in slum areas. These urban poor inhabit lands owned by the government, private entities, and the railway. Many of the slum dwellers are engaged in various occupations such as driving, domestic work, cooking, construction labor, selling fruits and vegetables, and working as security guards. Tumkur's situation differs from that of other cities due to the presence of numerous temporary slums, often inhabited by migrant workers near construction sites, which are seldom accounted for by official records. The city witnesses an influx of poor individuals migrating from various parts of the country.





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Issac Arul Selva, the convener of Slum Jana Andolana, believes that official figures vastly underestimate the true extent of urban poverty. He notes that approximately 50 percent of the city's population lives in cramped singleroom accommodations, which should qualify as urban poverty, although the government does not acknowledge this. Many domestic workers live in the homes and vehicles of affluent individuals, yet they are not included in the count of urban poor. Kaveri RI, a neuroscientist and member of the People's Democratic Forum, raises a warning about the demographic shift of rural populations to urban areas and the absence of effective government measures to control this migration, leading to the proliferation of slums. If the government does not initiate strategic planning, she predicts that the situation will worsen, and by 2017, many of the poor may have no choice but to live on the streets. Escalating real estate prices are identified as a significant factor contributing to the growth of these slum areas. Even the government's low-cost housing options have become unaffordable for the poor in Tumkur.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Tumkur is one of the developing city in Karnataka has nearly 45510 of urban poor people. Understanding the problems and prospects of these poor people is very essential, as they constitute the major portion of the city's population. The policy makers should take timely measures to solve the problems of urban poor. Due to various reasons the policy makers are either ignoring this section of people or their policies are not reaching them. That is why in the present paper an attempt is made to know the socio-economic situation of the poor people and the suggestions are made to improve the conditions of poor people and thus can assure the development of the city.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In his 2006 paper titled "Urban Poverty and Adaptations of the Urban Poor in Dhaka City, Bangladesh," Shahadat Hossain delves into the intricacies of urban poverty and the ways in which the urban poor adapt to life in the sprawling slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh. This research aims to contribute to our understanding of the rapid urbanization occurring in the Third World and its social repercussions, including the emergence of vast urban slums and novel forms of urban poverty. While economic perspectives have predominantly dominated the study of poverty, this thesis ventures into uncharted territory by examining the social aspects of poverty. It employs an 'urban livelihood framework' to address these social dimensions, contending that this approach provides a more holistic framework for conceptualizing poverty by encompassing both material and non-material facets.

In the 2009 paper "Torn in Two: The Tale of Two Bangalore's: Competing Discourses of Globalization and Localization in India's Information City," authored by Kalpana Gopalan, the focus shifts to the risks and adverse consequences of globalization on the social landscape of the metropolis. The primary objective is to analyze the intricate connections between globalization, the restructuring of metropolitan areas, and the capacity of the most vulnerable urban residents to secure sustainable livelihoods. S. Chandrasekhar and Abhiroop Mukhopadhyay's 2012 study on urban poverty in India used NSSO data from 2002, with 41,916 urban households, comparing slum and non-slum areas. They found slum residents face worse conditions, especially in access to water and sanitation. However, the study didn't propose poverty solutions and focused on a limited set of slums.

S. Agarwal and K. Srivastava's 2010 study on urban health in India used primary and secondary data, simple random techniques, and averages. The research focused on urban poverty, population, undernutrition, and health issues in slums. Key findings include the growing urban population and challenges faced by impoverished urban migrants living in substandard conditions. The study highlighted issues with data collection and resource allocation for low-income communities not officially listed as slums. A Study on Health Status in Indian Slums by Gupta & Guin, 2014 have analyzed the health and healthcare access of urban poor in India, using data from a primary survey of 2,000 households in four Indian cities. It highlighted the impact of basic amenities and government health facilities on slum dwellers' health. Migrating slum residents mainly relied on private healthcare, pointing to inadequate government urban health policies.





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Vegetation in Bangalore's Slums is a study by Gopal &Nagendra, 2014 has focused on slum life in Bangalore, this study found that high population density and limited land resources lead to slum dwellings. Slum residents grow plants and vegetables in innovative ways, promoting savings and social bonds. Such practices vary among cities in India, showcasing unique urban dynamics. Urban Slum Settlements and Politics study by Benjamin, 2008 has delved into urban slum settlements, policies, and their relation to politics and the economy. It revealed the clash of interests between enterprises, slum dwellers, and politicians, affecting urban development. Rapid urbanization brings traffic congestion and political manipulation, disrupting policy implementation. Urban growth remains unpredictable and varies across cities.

Siladitya, Chaudhari and Nivedita Gupta(2009), in their study on 'Levels of living and poverty patterns: A district wise analysis for India' has analysed the socio-economic conditions of the urban poor. The objective of the study is role of economic reform to reduce poverty, equal distribution of wealth. The study found out there is a common felling that there is a vast felling improvement in the average level of living of people across the majority of the urban in country, deriving the benefits of economic reformers in 1990s and expect to experience of fast growth of in economy. But there was no market improvement for the poorest section of society. No doubt both urban and rural economy has developed but they feel that this development is not well or equally distributed remains unabated. In spite of overall economic growth, some section of people has not derived monetary benefits, their pockets remain empty.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1. To understand the status of poverty in India and Karnataka in general and urban areas in particular.
- 2. To examine the role of poverty alleviation programmes in improving the socio-economic conditions of the urban poor in Tumkur City.
- 3. To offer the suggestions to the removal of the urban poverty in Tumkur City.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- 1. The socio-economic conditions of urban poor people have not made a marked improvement by government programmes.
- 2. The organised efforts by the government and NGOs will empower the urban poor in Tumkur City.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study is empirical in nature and is based on both secondary and primary data. The primary data for the study is collected through the simple random sampling technique. A sample of 400 households were selected randomly and interviewed by using proper questionnaire. The collected data were analysed using MS Excel and SPSS tools and interpretations are drawn based on the analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The analysis of the problems and prospects of urban poor in Tumkur district is done by collecting data from 400 respondents who belonged to urban poor category. Table 1 shows the personal profile of respondents in terms of their gender, age, educational qualification, marital status, religion and caste. The personal profile analysis of the respondents has clearly shown that majority of the respondents were men, most of them belonged to the age group of 31-50 years, many of them have studied up to PUC, majority of the respondents were married, most of them belonged to Hindu religion and a large number of them belonged to SC/ST category. The opinion of respondents on whether they are aware of the available government schemes for weaker section is shown in table 2. It was found from the study that all the respondents were aware of the available government schemes for weaker section. This





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indicates that the government is trying to reach the weaker sections of the society with all possible means and is taking various measures for the upliftment of weaker sections of the society.

Graph 3 shows the details on whether the respondents are aware of the various government schemes for weaker section. There were various schemes of government catering to the requirements of weaker section like Yeshaswini scheme, Arogya scheme, Family planning, Stree Shakti sangha, Free education, Free books, Monetary help to pregnant women, Employment scheme and Old age pension. Out of 400 respondents, all of them were aware of the schemes like Stree Shakti Sangha, Free education and Free books which are helping the weaker sections of the society for their upliftment. Table 4 shows whether the respondents are availing the benefits from the government schemes. As per the collected opinion there were 92% of the respondents who said that they are availing the benefits of government schemes and only 8% of the respondents said that they were not availing the benefits of government schemes. Thus it can be said that majority of the respondents are getting the benefits of government schemes which has proved that the government organisations are helping the poor people for their upliftment. Table 5 provides the list of facilities that are basic for human beings life and the opinion of respondents regarding their availability in the study area. According to the opinion of respondents a good number of them have said that they have access to the facilities like primary school, high school, grocery shops, market, electricity, water facility, transport facility, street light facility and bus facility. Most of the respondents have said that they don't have access to facilities like good hospital, medical store, police station, library, banks/ATMs/exchange offices, post office, coffee house, sanitation, waste management system, playground and Public Park. Hence the government should take necessary steps for building the required things in the study area to cater to the needs of urban poor.

Hypothesis Testing

H1: The socio-economic conditions of urban poor people have not made a marked improvement by government programmes

Table 6 shows the cross tabulation of programmes and improvement level of respondents due to the implementation of government programmes. The respondents gave their opinion on the level of improvement in their socioeconomic status due to the implementation of various programmes like Poverty alleviation programmes, Welfare programmes and Economic empowerment programmes. Out of 400 respondents, 20.8% of the respondents opined that the improvement in their socio-economic conditions is high due to the implementation of various programmes by the government for urban poor people, 51.1% of the respondents opined that the improvement in their socioeconomic conditions is moderate due to the implementation of various programmes by the government for urban poor people and 28.2% of the respondents opined that the improvement in their socio-economic conditions is low due to the implementation of various programmes by the government for urban poor people. This clearly indicates that majority of the respondents have experienced moderate level of improvement in their socio-economic conditions due to the implementation of poverty alleviation, welfare and economic empowerment programmes for the urban poor in the study area. Table 6(A) summarizes the results of a chi-square test for association between socio economic conditions of respondents and the poverty alleviation programs implemented by the government. It includes three test statistics: Pearson Chi-Square (8.483), Likelihood Ratio (8.650), and Linear-by-Linear Association (2.324), all with their degrees of freedom (df) and two-sided asymptotic p-values. With 1,200 valid cases, the p-values for these tests range from 0.070 to 0.127, indicates that the poverty alleviation programs have made a significant impact on the socio economic conditions of the urban poor in the study area.

H2: The organised efforts by the government and NGOs will empower the urban poor in Tumkur City

Table 7 shows the cross tabulation of opinion of the respondents on the empowerment of rural poor due to the organized efforts of Government and NGOs. Out of 400 respondents, majority of the respondents have opined that the organised efforts by the government and NGOs will empower the urban poor in Tumkur City which is presented in the bar chart below.





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CONCLUSION

Poverty is one of the important social and economic problems confronted by India and other developing countries, more especially in the recent times, hence detailed study of the socio-economic and political conditions of the urban poor need to be undertaken in all the cities. The government schemes need to be given a wider publicity and people encouraged to avail the benefits of the programme. The slum and other basic amenity improvement programmes must have a specific component to address the issues of urban poor. There is also a necessity of awakening the urban poor in terms of their political mobilization and organization. Poverty results from a complex interplay of factors, including economic challenges such as low income and poor infrastructure, along with social factors like illiteracy and customs. Although various governmental efforts have been made to reduce poverty, population growth and economic disparities continue to pose challenges. Microfinance programs and NGOs have shown promise in addressing poverty by promoting income generation and improving living standards. To achieve lasting poverty reduction, investments in economically productive activities are crucial.

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Table 1: Personal Profile of the Respondents

Particulars	Total number of respondents	Percentage of respondents				
	Gender					
Male	215	53.75				
Female	185	46.25				
Total	400	100				
Age						
Below 30 years	76	19				
31-50 years	266	66.5				
Above 50 years	58	14.5				
Total	400	100				
Educational Qualification						
No Schooling	34	8.5				





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Primary level	78	19.5
High school	76	19
PUC	97	24.25
Degree and above	54	13.5
Technical	38	9.5
Others	23	5.75
Total	400	100
	Marital Status	
Single	38	9.5
Married	280	70
Divorced	21	5.25
Widowed	34	8.5
Separated	27	6.75
Total	400	100
	Religion	
Hindu	167	41.75
Muslim	149	37.25
Christian	31	7.75
Jain	24	6
Buddhist	12	3
Others	17	4.25
Total	400	100
	Caste	
General	43	10.75
SC/ST	290	72.5
OBC	67	16.75
Total	400	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 2: Awareness of respondents about the availability of government schemes to weaker section

Opinion of the respondents	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Aware	400	100
Not aware	0	0
Total	400	100

Table 3: Whether the respondents are availing benefits from the government schemes

Opinion of respondents	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents	
Availing benefits	368	92	
Not availing benefits	32	8	
Total	400	100	

Table 4: Whether the following facilities are available in the respondent's locality

Facilities	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Primary school	388	97
High school	349	87.25
Hospital	209	52.25
Health care centre / Medical	235	58.75





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store					
Police station	178	44.5			
Library	42	10.5			
Grocery shops	273	68.25			
Market	297	74.25			
Banks/ATMs/Exchange offices	227	56.75			
Post office	117	29.25			
Coffee house	87	21.75			
Electricity	304	76			
Sanitation	167	41.75			
Water facility	281	70.25			
Waste management system	79	19.75			
Transport facility	309	77.25			
Street light facility	312	78			
Playground	85	21.25			
Public park	62	15.5			
Bus facility	273	68.25			

Table 5: Programmes * Improvement level Cross tabulation

			Improvement level		Total	
			High	Moderate	Low	
Programmes	Poverty alleviation programmes	Count	68	206	126	400
		Expected Count	83.0	204.3	112.7	400.0
		% within Programs	17.0%	51.5%	31.5%	100.0%
		% within Improvement level	27.3%	33.6%	37.3%	33.3%
		% of Total	5.7%	17.2%	10.5%	33.3%
	Welfare programs	Count	94	209	97	400
		Expected Count	83.0	204.3	112.7	400.0
		% within Programs	23.5%	52.3%	24.3%	100.0%
		% within Improvement level	37.8%	34.1%	28.7%	33.3%
		% of Total	7.8%	17.4%	8.1%	33.3%
	Economic empowerment programs	Count	87	198	115	400
		Expected Count	83.0	204.3	112.7	400.0
		% within Programs	21.8%	49.5%	28.8%	100.0%
		% within Improvement level	34.9%	32.3%	34.0%	33.3%
		% of Total	7.3%	16.5%	9.6%	33.3%
Total	Count	249	613	338	1200	
	Expected Count	249.0	613.0	338.0	1200.0	
	% within Programs	20.8%	51.1%	28.2%	100.0%	
	% within Improvement level	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	20.8%	51.1%	28.2%	100.0%	

Table 6(A): Chi-Square Tests





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	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.483(a)	4	.075
Likelihood Ratio	8.650	4	.070
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.324	1	.127
N of Valid Cases	1200		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 83.00.

Table 7: Particular * Improvement level Cross tabulation

		Imp	Improvement level			
		High	Moderate	Low	TOTAL	
Count		Count	136	154	110	400
		Expected Count	158.3	141.7	100.0	400.0
	Govt	% within Particular	34.0%	38.5%	27.5%	100.0%
	0011	% within Improvement level	28.6%	36.2%	36.7%	33.3%
		% of Total	11.3%	12.8%	9.2%	33.3%
		Count	123	173	104	400
		Expected Count	158.3	141.7	100.0	400.0
Particular	NGOs	% within Particular	30.8%	43.3%	26.0%	100.0%
	1005	% within Improvement level	25.9%	40.7%	34.7%	33.3%
		% of Total	10.3%	14.4%	8.7%	33.3%
		Count	216	98	86	400
		Expected Count	158.3	141.7	100.0	400.0
	Both	% within Particular	54.0%	24.5%	21.5%	100.0%
	Dotti	% within Improvement level	45.5%	23.1%	28.7%	33.3%
		% of Total	18.0%	8.2%	7.2%	33.3%
		Count	475	425	300	1200
		Expected Count	475.0	425.0	300.0	1200.0
Tota	I	% within Particular	39.6%	35.4%	25.0%	100.0%
1010	•	% within Improvement level	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	39.6%	35.4%	25.0%	100.0%

Table 7(A): Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	56.621(a)	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	56.496	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	21.629	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1200		

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 100.00.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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The effect of Green Technology and the Implications on Services Sector

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ABSTRACT

Green computing aims at lowering the carbon emissions of the information systems and systems industry. The Energy efficient mechanisms which are imposed on CPU's and other Information technology peripheral devices plays a vital role in streamlining the business operations. The collection of the electronic waste that is used for the recycling mechanism and the companies needs to be certified while choosing an overall. The purchasing of the electronic components from a recognized vendor also is one way of effectively using the technologies to a large extent. The goals of the firm who opts for the green technology would be improving the quality of life, positive impact on the environment and becoming economically viable for the company or a firm who opts to go for the implementation of green technology. Purpose The research paper would give us the purpose in which the effective contributions that a green technology can make and how significant the technology can make the difference in the aspect of society at large. How effectively green technology can make a significant impact in the services industry and contribute well in terms of overall development. Methodology The analysis of the IT infrastructure can be taken into consideration and how effective they are used on a daily basis is taken into consideration. The updates in terms of saving energy through the different IT components are taken into consideration. The different modes of saving energy by the effective use of Infrastructure and how effectively it can be accounted to the overall development. The data collected is of secondary nature in terms of contributions. Findings The effect of green technology can lead to a positive impact in terms of work. The resource management can make a significant contribution and change the mindset. The analysis can give to the organization positive impact and the steps they can take with a positive frame of mind in contributions to the society at large.

Keywords: Social, Technology Green Technology, Green computing, Green Infrastructure, Energy, Service





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INTRODUCTION

Green computing aims at lowering the carbon emissions of the information systems and systems industry. The Energy efficient mechanisms which are imposed on CPU's and other Information technology peripheral devices plays a vital role in streamlining the business operations. The collection of the electronic waste that is used for the recycling mechanism and the companies needs to be certified while choosing an overall. The purchasing of the electronic components from a recognized vendor also is one way of effectively using the technologies to a large extent. The goals of the firm who opts for the green technology would be improving the quality of life, positive impact on the environment and becoming economically viable for the company or a firm who opts to go for the implementation of green technology (Dana Calson, 2022).

Service sector can transform the green technology to make the industry economy to the green economy. The contribution towards the service industry is significantly managed in the low income countries. The contribution of the services sector like tourism, financial services, hospitality and food services can have a significant impact on the overall systems and processes. The focus would be on the people to people relationship rather than the selling of tangible products to the end customers. The Business Models would describe how an organization creates and drives values with its operational process and procedures. The value network depicts the inter-organizational prospective towards the particular concept. (Aithal, 2016). The green technology is valued at 11.49 in 2021 and the projection grows from 13.76 billion 2022 to 51.09 billion in the year 2029 exhibiting the CAGR of 20.6%. The solutions are actually built upon the different aspects starting from the building management and making of effective infrastructure in place. There is a huge scope for the innovators and they can focus on the green technologies which can contribute significantly to the industry at large. (Insights, 2022). Green technology is specifically focused on any sector; it is a sustainable part of the existing economy. UNEP Focuses on 10 key economic sectors in the form of Building, Agriculture, Fisheries, Energy Supply, Forestry, transport and waste and water, manufacturing and Industry. For more on Green economy sectors(Mishveski)

The service sector can earn profits from different sources by selling their intangible services to the customers at large, the service and the association with the customers at large are taken into consideration. Sustainability is the key to ensure the growth and the exponential rate across services sector. The increase in transaction and gaining the sustainability can cause a drastic changes in the field of business. The process of decreasing the environmental effect in the technology that includes the reducing the carbon foot print that can have a significant impact in the energy efficient environment. The purchase of the potential technology equipment such as green hardware can pose an effectiveness in contributing towards the environment. When any company opts for setting up infrastructure on Premises, the organization needs to take utmost care in reducing the carbon footprints, like usage of IT infrastructure equipment including the datacenters where storage capabilities and data maintenance would take place that would be taken care with utmost character. The companies must for Sustainable green computing to adhere the norms. There are different ways where an organization can migrate to the green computing by adopting methods like Virtualization, Cloud computing tools, Carbon aware CSP's (Concentrated Solar Power). That can contribute significantly in the overall process.(Rodrigues, 2022)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Green computing reduces the emissions from the design and its use while disposing the technologies. The reduced carbon emissions and the energy consumption mechanisms would give significant amount of dividends to the company. The energy consumption and the computing environment can be completely moderated to avoid any catastrophes in the environmental change. (Education, 2022).

Intel has committed to continued progress on achieving net positive water use 100% on green power and zero waste to landfills across manufacturing units. The company has revolutioned health/safety/technology and on its way to expand its digital readiness and achieve carbon-neutral computing to address climatic change this is the Intel 2030





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Strategy. Green Design\Green Manufacturing\Green Disposal and Green Computing. Making all the green computing with effective use of resources would play a significant role (Salama, 2020). (Mukta & Ahmed, 2021)Green computing is considered to the procedure of designing, manufacturing, using the products and managing them in a correct way to minimize the hazards from the environment. E-waste has become an emerging concern in the whole environment. The utilization of e-waste has become a no avoidable problem that the environment and ecology face. This paper focuses on the description of e-waste management for implementing green computing (Debnath, T Biswas, Kundu, & Baidya, 2015).

Green computing is an environmentally responsible approach to reduce electronic waste and power consumption that helps in use of computing resources efficiently. With the increase in use of computer and other electronic devices the energy consumption and carbon footprint are also increasing. E-waste recycling is one of the important approaches towards green computing. This paper focuses on the approaches of green computing and how it minimizes the environmental impacts of computers and other electronic devices effectively by e-waste recycling. Quality Function Deployment (QFD) analytical tool is used to find different parameters from primary research data those affect the e-waste recycling practice as green computing approach. The result will help the stakeholders in implementing green computing approach. (Panda, 2013) proper management of these electronic wastes has become a pressing demand of the time. In this paper, we discuss about various sources of e-wastes, their effects and recommend steps for management of these toxic and hazardous wastes so as to make the development process sustainable and green. (Dorothy, Amos, & Jenu, 2019).

The constant growth of technology has radically increased the amount of `technology waste' generated causing an increased need in necessary facilities and infrastructure to manage it. Information computing technologies (ICTs) must adopt green computing – principles, policies and strategies which aim at reducing the adverse impact on the environment and minimizing the carbon footprint to increase environmental sustainability. This paper explores E-Waste and highlights the problems caused by E-Waste in the manufacturing sector and presents the recent approaches towards overcoming the same.

OBJECTIVES

- Effective and Efficient Disposal of E-waste
- Energy Saving Mechanisms in a Viable manner

Effective and Efficient manner in disposal of e-waste

Majority of the e waste is done at the unorganized sector. People who use the electronic components do not follow or adhere to the norms of disposing of the electronic equipment. Learning the significance of effective disposal of e-waste must come from our home itself. Definitely the awareness campaign would help us effectively dispose of the waste. The electronic retail stores have recently contributed to the e-waste mechanism. According to the Market research report the e waste is expectedly to grow at 14.25% in terms of revenue and 8.24% in terms of volume between the years 2021-2026. There has to be a mechanism where a strong system and mechanism can be followed. There can be significant steps that can be taken by any service sector firm to reduce and recycle the waste in a most effective and efficient manner. Some of the methods that can be adopted to reduce it are:

The firm can reduce the purchases i.e. choosing the appropriate product that can be recycled and can be used for energy consumption. Most of the service sector companies needs to take the database storage capabilities at the cloud platform Use the instrument as and when needed, if you do not need the electronic equipment, you can donate the equipment or you can resell the same. Most of the deaths are caused by the air pollution. (Kumar, 2022)

According to the UN report, the world produces 50 million tons of E-waste and only 20% of that is formally recycled. The amount is a nearly staggering 62.5 billion dollars a year that is actually a GDP of most of the companies. The





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report calls for a complete overall in the current electronic system emphasizing the needs for circular economy. According to the PACE(Platform for accelerating the Circular Economy) that brings more than 50 leaders from the business environment and the international organizations is co-chaired by the heads of the UN Environment. The UN E-waste coalition is a group of seven UN Agencies who have come together to collaborate to address the e-waste challenge. The members are ILO,ITU(International Telecommunication Union), UNIDO(United Nations International Development Organization), United Nations Institute of Training and Research(UNITR).United Nations University(UNU) and supported by WBCSD(World Business Council for Sustainable Development), WHO and EMG(Environmental Management Group) (Nijman, 2019). According to the Global E-waste Monitor (2017) report the E-Waste is generated from different categories of electronic components.

The Mechanism to sa(Mukta & Ahmed, 2021)(Google)ve energy in viable manner

There are different modes of saving energy in the services sector. One of the important aspects would be energy efficient hardware, and the power minimization at the server level and saving energy through network and protocols. One of the important aspect that can be taken into consideration in the overall process is awareness among the resources who work on the definite departments. The saving of networks also can be done through protocols and turning of when and where needed. (Deepika Saxena, 2016)

The chart needs to be mentioned with statistics.

The practice of switching of computers when not used gives a significant contribution towards the green energy. The estimated value that is spent on the maintaining one computer is \$115-\$160. The power supplied to scanners and printers should be cutoff. One needs to take the computer supply which is 80 plus certified. Meaning which is 80% efficient across range of loads.(Google)

Findings and recommendations

Based on the study the strong recommendation is made to the service sector companies that green computing is a viable option to implement the services sector technologies. The awareness needs to be done from the operational level to the top management level. The Management needs to follow the different steps and procedures in adapting to the different situations at large. Disposing the effective waste also is one of the important process to contribute significantly to the green environment. The type of vendor you choose and type of vendor you shortlist is based on their contributions to the renewable energy sector given an appropriate mileage to the company of the institution. The company needs to take care of the E-Waste material and management by exhibiting different norms in accordance to the standards. The importance thus needs to be given at the equipment's that are purchased at the core level and thus can be significant towards the contribution towards the green environment which is more sustainable in nature.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Changing Perception of Social Media and its Impact on Youth with Special Reference to Mumbai City

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ABSTRACT

It is essential to understand and evaluate the need for a study. Research can be done from many different vantage points, and with many different types of data. The significance of the topic at hand cannot be overstated. One of the most compelling is a desire to better grasp the study's central subject. Timeliness and potential for large-scale social impact are our top priorities when choosing a research topic. Given social media's extensive impact in the modern world, it served as the study's primary emphasis. They participate in social media frequently for many different reasons. Among young people, Instagram is the most widely used social media network, followed by Facebook and YouTube. Instagram gives young people a way to increase their online visibility by letting them make and share films and GIFs within their social networks. The importance of new media in the context of cultural and mental health issues can only be better understood via research. Modern youth are so engrossed in their mobile devices that they overlook to develop meaningful relationships with those closest to them. Due to the country's emphasis on family and tradition, it is unusual to see young people in India creating their own online subculture. The study's potential psychological consequences are also important. The psychological aspect is considered as a major issue since young people nowadays are more susceptible to anxiety and sadness than ever before. The increased prevalence of anxiety and sadness among today's youth may have multiple causes, but it's important to keep in mind the central role that social media plays in this epidemic. Finally, research into the impact of social media on young people is essential.

Keywords: Social Media, Changing perception, Effects of social media on family and youth.





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INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY OF SOCIAL MEDIA

With the rise of new media, India's telecommunications and IT sectors saw radical transformations. Today's society uses popular social media platforms in various contexts. The advent of the Internet ushered in a period of unprecedented revolutionary change and transformation across the globe; this was especially true in the realm of social media, where many new developments have since emerged.

Types of social media and various platforms

Facebook

Mr. Zuckerberg introduced "Facebook," as it was first called, in February 2004; the name was borrowed from the first-year orientation packets that profiled students and faculty. Over half of the undergraduate population at Harvard had a profile after one month, with 1,200 students signing up in the first 24 hours.

LinkedIn

2002 LinkedIn's co-founder Reid Hoffman started the company in his homeroom; the website didn't go live until May 5, 2003. LinkedIn, now led by Ryan Roslansky, is at the helm of a multifaceted organisation with income streams that include membership fees, advertising sales, and recruitment solutions. With the closure of the LinkedIn acquisition in December 2016, Microsoft united the top professional cloud with the top professional network.

WhatsApp

Jan Koum and Brian Acton, who had worked at Yahoo for a combined 20 years, founded WhatsApp. Although WhatsApp became a part of Facebook in 2014, WhatsApp is still operated independently, with an emphasis on creating a messaging service that is quick and reliable no matter where you are.

Instagram

Instagram is a well-liked platform among today's youth. Its debut occurred in 2010 after years of development. Most users download this software to share photos and create short videos (30 seconds or less) with friends. There has been a meteoric rise in this method's popularity among today's youth.

Twitter

Twitter, the online micro blogging service disseminating short messages of up to 280 characters (tweets), significantly impacted early 21st-century politics and culture.

Telegram

Among young people, Telegram is one of the most well-liked social networks. Instagram is a photo and videosharing application created in 2010. Its most well-known function is the ability to create short video clips in under 30 seconds.

YouTube

YouTube was created on February 14, 2005, by Chad Hurley, Steve Chen, and Jawed Karim. The developers of YouTube set out to make it easy for anyone to share their videos with the world. There were no practical alternatives to YouTube until its creation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In his study titled "The Impact of Social Media on Society," researcher Amdie (2015) emphasises the significant role that social media plays in modern society, culture, and the economy. The divide between countries is narrowed thanks mainly to social media's ability to facilitate communication. Relationships within the family are emphasised,





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and social media that promotes criminal behaviour is singled out for criticism. It also highlights the benefits that people have from using social media. It provides an opportunity to practice grammar and enhance one's ability to communicate. The focus is on mental health issues, including stress, anxiety, and depression. The researcher has only discussed the negative aspects of social media and has done so in a very generic way since this is a qualitative study instead of a quantitative one.

The Impact of social media on students' schoolwork is the subject of a recent study published by Lahiry, S., Choudhury, S., Chatterjee, S., and Hazra (Lahiry et al., 2019). The effects of social media on students' grades and friendships were studied in a cross-sectional survey conducted at an East Indian medical school. The research design is a cross-sectional study, and the sample size is 650 students who are all readers of the Journal of Education and Health Promotion. The decision to pair a student from a medical background with the rest of the group has positive and harmful repercussions on the quality of their friendships. The study's authors paid More attention to Facebook than any other social network—the observed void in geographically focused research. In this study, we focus primarily on social media's role in the genesis of modern societies. It's 2021 (Sengar). It also highlights the significance of social media is a crucial factor in the successful development and expansion of businesses. One area where more study is needed is the significance of social media to corporate growth, which has been brought to light here. According to a recent study (Siddiqui, 2016), This study examines the effects of social media in several fields, including the academic, the commercial, and the social spheres. It focuses mainly on how far this influence on children lasts. The good and bad effects that technology would have on pupils were also discussed. In our country, no research has been done to determine how much of an effect social media is having on young people.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Introduction

As countries invest more in technology and more people have access to electronic devices, the influence of social media grows. The significance of social media has grown alongside the widespread availability of electronic devices.

Preliminary Examination of the Data Using Questionnaires

We have employed a questionnaire-based qualitative research strategy in this study. Primary data comes from seeing, interviewing, and surveying social media users.

Secondary Data

Several books, journals, reports, maps, articles, magazines, and the Internet were consulted for secondary data to establish an alternative answer to the city of Mumbai's preexisting problem.

Response rate

Fifty people were randomly selected from a pool of residents in a few cities in Maharashtra, such as Mumbai, and requested to participate. A self-administered questionnaire with adequate blank spaces and thorough questions was used to compile the data for this investigation.

The objective of the Research

1. To understand the usability trend and perception of social media among youth.

2. To examine what types of social media are frequently used as a source of information.

3. To understand the changing notions of social media and how it has turned out to be an addiction for youth. (Especially concerning hash tags, social media languages, Image filters, comments and the viewing percentage of the images).

4. To determine how much social media affects family relations and youth.





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HYPOTHESES USED FOR THE STUDY

The following Null Hypotheses (Ho) have been formulated to understand the relationship between the users who use various types of social media in Mumbai and the challenges youth face in the current scenario.

Ho1: - There is a significant relationship between the perception of youth on social media.

Ho2: - There is no significant relationship between the Impact of social media and the method used to control addiction, especially among youth.

Ho3: - social media has no significant impact on the youth in Mumbai.

Ho4: - There is no significant relationship between the family of youth affected by social media and other external factors.

FINDINGS

The data analysis revealed a significant correlation between the factors that are relevant to each hypothesis. It reveals that there is often a negative consequence despite the generally good significance of young people's social media usage.

CONCLUSION

Teenagers today aren't only using social media to share photos anymore; they're also learning new things, keeping up with the latest fashions, and creating creative ways to apply these skills. They also use social media to learn new things and develop their expertise. Although this is a beneficial aspect of young people's use of social media, there is a dark side: kids are steadily becoming hooked to social media due to the large amount of time they spend on sites like Instagram and YouTube, where they are constantly exposed to new information and trends. Factors such as age, gender, and household wealth all played crucial roles in shaping how social media affected young people. In the present context, the effects of social media on young people are neutral.

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Fig.1. Impact of Social Media on Youth in Mumbai City





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Study on Deep Fake Technology and Its Impact on Influencer Marketing and Consumer Trust

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ABSTRACT

Deep fake technology, a form of synthetic media, has gained significant attention due to its potential to create realistic-looking deceptive content. This technology mainly refers to using artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms to create highly realistic manipulated media, such as videos, images, or audio recordings. These deep fakes are designed to deceive viewers by making it difficult to distinguish between what is real and what is fake online. Deep fake technology has raised concerns due to its potential misuse, including spreading disinformation, defamation, and privacy infringement. Understanding the impact of deep fake technology on influencer marketing and consumer trust is crucial for marketers and consumers. Marketers must be aware of the ethical considerations and potential risks associated with using deep fake technology in their campaigns. They must also consider the long-term consequences of relying on deceptive content regarding brand reputation and customer relationships. Through this research, the researcher wants to understand how this technology affects influencer marketing and consumers' trust in the content they see online. This study will provide vital information for marketers and consumers about the opportunities and challenges of deep fake technology in the influencer marketing world. By reviewing previous research and gathering and analyzing data, this research will help to learn more about the impact of deep fake technology on social media marketing. The findings of this study will contribute to a better understanding of the implications of deep fake technology in the realm of social media marketing and assist in developing strategies to mitigate its harmful effects.

Keywords: Deep fake technology, Social media marketing, Digital Marketing, Artificial intelligence, Machine learning, Deceptive media, Authenticity, Brand reputation, Business Ethics





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Dharti Narwani

INTRODUCTION

Background

In recent years, social media has revolutionized the way businesses engage with their target audience, with influencer marketing emerging as a prominent strategy. Influencer marketing leverages the credibility and reach of individuals known as influencers who have a substantial following on social media platforms. However, the emergence of deep fake technology poses new challenges and uncertainties in this evolving landscape. Deep fake technology utilizes artificial intelligence algorithms to create manipulated content, often indistinguishable from real footage, raising concerns about authenticity, trust, and the potential misuse of such technology.

Research Objectives

The main objective of this research study is to investigate the impact of consumer education regarding deep fake technology on their ability to identify and differentiate between authentic and manipulated influencer-generated content. Specifically, the study examines whether consumer education enhances consumers' confidence in differentiating between authentic and manipulated content. This research seeks to provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of educational interventions in equipping consumers with the necessary knowledge and skills to navigate the increasingly prevalent issue of deep fake content in influencer marketing. By understanding the role of consumer education, this research aims to contribute to developing strategies and initiatives that promote consumer awareness and safeguard consumer trust in influencer-generated content.

SCOPE OF STUDY

Deep fake Technology: Concepts and Techniques

The literature on deep fake technology provides a foundation for understanding its concepts and techniques. Deep fake employs deep learning algorithms, such as generative adversarial networks (GANs), to manipulate and synthesize media content, including images, videos, and audio. Research in this area discusses the advancements in deep fake technology, its potential applications, and its challenges in digital manipulation and misinformation.

Influencer Marketing: Definition and Importance

To understand influencer marketing comprehensively, the literature review explores its definition and significance. Influencer marketing involves collaboration between brands and influential individuals on social media platforms to promote products or services. The existing literature highlights the benefits of influencer marketing, including increased brand awareness, audience reach, and credibility. Additionally, studies discuss the different types of influencers, the factors influencing their effectiveness, and the evolution of influencer marketing strategies.

The Intersection of Deep fake Technology and Influencer Marketing

Zahid Akhtar (2013) conducted a comprehensive survey on deep fake detection techniques in their article titled "Deep fake Generation and Detection: A survey." The authors aimed to provide an overview of the existing methods and approaches used for identifying deep fake content, which refers to synthetic media generated using deep learning techniques. The literature reveals the emerging intersection of deep fake technology and influencer marketing. Scholars and industry experts have started investigating the implications of deep fakes for influencer marketing campaigns. The research explores the potential challenges posed by deep fakes in terms of content authenticity, transparency, and audience perception. It also delves into the ethical considerations surrounding the use of deep fakes in influencer marketing and the impact on brand-consumer relationships.

Karnouskos (2020) explores the emergence of deep fake technology and its implications for digital media in the article titled "Artificial Intelligence in Digital Media: The Era of Deep fakes." The author aims to shed light on the advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in the creation and proliferation of deep fakes.





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The study begins by providing an overview of deep fakes, which are AI-generated media that manipulate or fabricate audio, images and videos to create realistic but fake content. Karnouskos highlights the potential societal impact of deep fakes, including their use in misinformation campaigns, fake news, and privacy violations. These reviews establish the foundation for this research by identifying research gaps, theoretical frameworks and practical insights that will inform the empirical analysis and contribute to a holistic understanding of the impact of deep fake technology on influencer marketing effectiveness and consumer trust.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sample Selection

The research study aimed to investigate the impact of consumer education on the ability to identify and differentiate between authentic and manipulated influencer-generated content. A sample of 100 participants was selected using a random sampling technique. The participants were recruited from various demographics and had diverse levels of exposure to influencer marketing.

Data Analysis

The data for this study was collected through a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. An online survey was distributed to a diverse sample of consumers to gather quantitative data on their awareness of deep fakes, their exposure to deep fake content and their trust in influencer marketing. The survey data was analyzed using statistical software to identify patterns, trends and correlations. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize key findings, such as the percentage of consumers who have encountered deep fake content or the level of trust in influencer marketing before and after exposure to deep fakes. Inferential statistics, such as chi-square tests or t-tests, were employed to assess the significance of relationships between variables, such as consumer trust and exposure to deep fakes.

Hypotheses Testing

Null hypothesis (H₀): Exposure to deep fake content in influencer marketing does not decrease consumer trust in the authenticity of the content.

Alternative hypothesis (H₁): Exposure to deep fake content in influencer marketing decreases consumer trust in the authenticity of the content.

Null hypothesis (H0): Consumer education regarding deep fake technology does not enhance their ability to identify and differentiate between authentic and manipulated influencer-generated content.

Alternative hypothesis (H1): Consumer education regarding deep fake technology enhances their ability to identify and differentiate between authentic and manipulated influencer-generated content. To test the first hypothesis, an independent sample t-test was performed assuming equal variances. This test compared the mean confidence scores between the set of consumers who are educated towards deep fake technology and vice-versa. Additionally, an independent samples t-test assuming unequal variances was conducted to validate the results. The findings provide strong evidence that exposure to deep fake content in influencer marketing has a substantial negative impact on consumer trust in the authenticity of the content. Both t-tests demonstrated a significant difference in trust scores between the exposed and not exposed groups, with the exposed group exhibiting lower levels of trust. These results support the hypothesis that exposure to deep fake content decreases consumer trust in the authenticity of influencergenerated content.

A t-test was also utilized to compare the mean confidence scores before and after consumer education within the educated group to evaluate the second hypothesis.

Findings for the study

The findings suggest that consumer education regarding deep fake technology enhances the participants' ability to identify and differentiate between authentic and manipulated influencer-generated content. Both t-tests





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demonstrated a significant difference in mean confidence scores, with the educated group exhibiting higher levels of confidence in differentiating between authentic and manipulated content.

Limitations

The research study had a few limitations. Firstly, the sample size of 100 participants may limit the generalizability of the findings to a larger population. Secondly, the data collected relied on self-reported responses, which may be subject to biases or social desirability effects. Finally, the study focused on a specific demographic, and the results may not be applicable to other populations. Despite these limitations, the research study provides valuable insights into the impact of consumer education on the ability to identify and differentiate between authentic and manipulated influencer-generated content.

Outcome of the study

This research study provides valuable insights into the impact of deep fake technology on influencer marketing effectiveness and consumer trust. The findings are based on an extensive literature review, questionnaire responses, and statistical analysis. The analysis focused on two main hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: Exposure to deepfake content in influencer marketing decreases consumer trust in the authenticity of the content. The results of the independent samples t-test indicated a significant difference in consumer trust between participants exposed to deepfake content and those not exposed to it (t = 7.647, p < 0.05). This suggests that exposure to deepfake content in influencer marketing has a negative impact on consumer trust, as consumers tend to question the authenticity of the content they encounter.

Hypothesis 2: Consumer education regarding deepfake technology enhances their ability to identify and differentiate between authentic and manipulated influencer-generated content.

The findings from the independent samples t-test showed a significant difference in participants' confidence in differentiating between authentic and manipulated content based on their level of consumer education (t = 2.214, p = 0.029). This indicates that consumer education regarding deep fake technology plays a role in enhancing consumers' ability to identify and differentiate between authentic and manipulated influencer-generated content.

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Practical Implications for Marketers and Influencers

The findings of this research study have important practical implications for marketers and influencers in the realm of influencer marketing. It is crucial for marketers and influencers to be aware of the potential impact of deep fake technology on consumer trust. They should carefully consider the ethical implications and risks associated with using deep fake content in their campaigns. Transparency and disclosure of any manipulated or synthetic media should be prioritized to maintain the trust and credibility of their audience. Marketers and influencers should invest in building strong, authentic relationships with their audience. By consistently delivering genuine and reliable content, they can foster trust and loyalty among consumers. This includes being transparent about the use of any editing or enhancement techniques in their content creation process. They should stay updated with the latest advancements in deep fake technology and its implications for influencer marketing. This knowledge will enable them to adapt their strategies and incorporate appropriate safeguards to mitigate the risks associated with deep fakes.

Strategies for Mitigating Risks and Building Consumer Trust

To mitigate the risks associated with deep fake technology and build consumer trust, marketers and influencers can consider the following strategies.





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a) Education and Awareness: Providing consumers with accurate and accessible information about deep fake technology can help them recognize and identify manipulated content. Marketers and influencers can play a role in educating their audience about the existence of deep fakes and the importance of critical evaluation.

b) Verification and Authenticity: Implementing robust verification processes to ensure the authenticity of influencergenerated content can help build consumer trust. This may involve partnering with trusted third-party organizations or using technologies that can detect deep fake content.

c) Disclosure and Transparency: Marketers and influencers should clearly disclose the use of any editing, enhancement, or manipulation techniques in their content. Transparent communication with the audience can help maintain trust and manage expectations.

d) Collaborative Efforts: Collaborating with industry experts, technology providers and regulatory bodies can help develop standards, guidelines and best practices for the responsible use of deepfake technology in influencer marketing. Sharing knowledge and insights can contribute to the overall integrity of the industry.

Ethical Considerations and Regulatory Measures

The ethical considerations surrounding the use of deep fake technology in influencer marketing cannot be overlooked. Marketers, influencers and industry stakeholders should prioritize ethical practices and responsible behavior. This includes obtaining proper consent for the use of personal data, respecting privacy rights and ensuring transparency in content creation and distribution. Regulatory measures may also be necessary to address the challenges posed by deep fake technology. Governments and regulatory bodies should consider developing guidelines or regulations that govern the use of deep fake technology in influencer marketing. These measures should strike a balance between protecting consumer interests and promoting innovation in the industry. Self-regulation can play a vital role in establishing ethical standards and enforcing responsible practices. Collaborative efforts among industry organizations, influencers and platforms can help create a framework that addresses the risks associated with deep fakes and promotes responsible behavior.

By implementing these strategies, considering ethical considerations and supporting regulatory measures, marketers, influencers and industry stakeholders can proactively mitigate the risks of deep fake technology, foster consumer trust and ensure the long-term sustainability of influencer marketing as an effective promotional strategy.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study highlight the significant impact of deep fake technology on influencer marketing effectiveness and consumer trust. The finding that exposure to deep fake content decreases consumer trust emphasizes the importance of maintaining authenticity and transparency in influencer-generated content. Marketers and influencers should carefully consider the ethical implications and potential risks associated with using deep fake technology in their campaigns. These research findings support the notion that consumer education plays a crucial role in equipping individuals with the necessary skills to identify and differentiate between authentic and manipulated content. Educating consumers about deep fake technology empowers them to make informed decisions and maintain trust in influencer-generated content. This highlights the importance of educational initiatives and awareness campaigns to mitigate the negative effects of deep fake technology on consumer trust.

The implications of these results are significant for marketers, influencers and industry stakeholders. It is crucial for them to prioritize transparency, authenticity, and ethical practices in influencer marketing campaigns. Collaborative efforts among industry organizations, influencers, and regulatory bodies are necessary to establish guidelines, best practices, and regulatory measures to address the challenges posed by deep fake technology. However, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of this study. The research was conducted using a specific sample and may not be fully representative of the entire population. Future research could explore the impact of deep fake technology across different demographics and cultural contexts to gain a more comprehensive understanding of its effects on influencer marketing and consumer trust. The results of this study highlight the need for marketers, influencers, and




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industry stakeholders to be aware of the implications of deep fake technology. By prioritizing transparency, implementing educational initiatives, and considering ethical considerations, they can build and maintain consumer trust, ensuring the long-term success and effectiveness of influencer marketing in the face of evolving technologies.

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Sr. No	Demographic Characteristic	Frequency
1	Gender	
	- Male	45
	- Female	55
11	Age Group	
	- 18-25 years	30
	- 26-35 years	40
	- 36-45 years	20
	- 46+ years	10
111	Education Level	
	- High School	15
	- Bachelor's Degree	45
	- Master's Degree	30
	- Doctorate Degree	10
IV	Experience with Influencer Marketing	
	- Less than 1 year	25
	- 1-3 years	35
	- 4-6 years	20
	- 7+ years	20

Table.1 - Demographic Profile of the Respondents (compiled by researcher)





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Group Statistics

						tstrap ^a	
						95% Confide	nce Interval
	Deepfa	ke Exposure	Statistic	Bias	Std. Error	Lower	Upper
Influence on Trust	Yes	N	60				
		Mean	3.33	.00	.16	3.00	3.62
		Std. Deviation	1.258	012	.103	1.013	1.424
		Std. Error Mean	.162				
	No	N	40				
		Mean	1.75	.01	.07	1.61	1.89
		Std. Deviation	.439	012	.045	.321	.493
		Std. Error Mean	.069				

Independent Samples Test

			Influence on Trust		
			Equal variances assumed	Equal variances not assumed	
Levene's Test for Equality	F		26.095		
ofVariances	Sig.		.00000160		
t-test for Equality of	j t		7.647	8.968	
Means	df		98	78.529	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	
	Mean Difference		1.583	1.583	
	Std. Error Difference		.207	.177	
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower	1.039	1.117	
	of the Difference	Upper	2.127	2.049	

Group Statistics

					Boo	itstrap ^a	
						95% Confidence Interval	
	Receive	ed Education	Statistic	Bias	Std. Error	Lower	Upper
Confidence in	Yes	N	70				
Differentiation		Mean	3.86	01	.14	3.57	4.12
		Std. Deviation	1.133	009	.051	1.019	1.221
		Std. Error Mean	.135				
	No	N	30				
		Mean	3.33	.00	.18	2.96	3,65
		Std. Deviation	.959	017	.068	.775	1.018
		Std. Error Mean	.175				





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Independent Samples Test

			Confidence in Differentiation		
			Equal variances assumed	Equal variances not assumed	
Levene's Test for Equality	F		1.909		
of Variances	Sig.		.170		
t-test for Equality of	t	2.214	2.367		
Means	df	98	64.393		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.029	.021		
	Mean Difference		.524	.524	
	Std. Error Difference		.237	.221	
	95% Confidence Interval	Lower	.054	.082	
	of the Difference	Upper	.993	.966	







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REVIEW ARTICLE

A Study on Market impact of Gujarat Sanitary wares and China Sanitary wares in Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

Sanitary ware is a necessary product used by each and every one , This study refers to the study on the Sanitary ware manufacturers in Tamilnadu versus Gujarat Sanitary ware manufacturers and china sanitary ware products. The intention of my study is to know about why local sanitary ware manufacturers could not succeed and how Gujarat manufacturers and china products entered and established in this market , it is understood the lack the sanitary ware manufacturing unit in the local created a big impact in the market, and the consumers needs cannot be satisfied with the limited sanitary ware manufacturers in Tamilnadu. Few sanitary ware manufacturers in Tamilnadu are not in the position to satisfy the needs of consumers in terms of pricing & model selection, as tough competition created by Gujarat sanitary ware manufacturers and importers of China sanitary ware products, production cost and the non availability of raw materials also one of the major factors, and on the other side sanitary wares are imported from china at the competitive costs with the attractive trendy designs. This article includes the main reason why the local people prefers the sanitary ware which is not manufactured in Tamilnadu and why there is no major sanitary ware manufacturers to satisfy the needs of the local consumers, and how the sanitary ware manufacturers from Gujarat and China are offering better prices and better models.

Keywords: China & Gujarat Sanitary wares, Models, Pricing, Quality.





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INTRODUCTION

The nature of the Tamilnadu market is mid-segmented, Where the consumers prefer to spend moderately in this case, as it is in low involvement product segment and those consumers are not enough to make self decision in buying sanitary wares as lack of knowledge in this subject is also a major reason and consumers are directed by Sanitary ware dealers and building contractors to buy the sanitary ware products, The dealers & building contractors are obviously keen to cost saving and prefer offering their easy deal sanitary ware products, Most of the scenarios the consumers are left with no option in selecting their sanitary ware for their homes or buildings. And the Dealers and contractors are also having limited options to recommend the local sanitary ware as the local sanitary ware manufacturers are not predominant and to some extent not cost friendly, let's see it in detail as to why the local sanitary ware manufacturers are unable to compete with Gujarat sanitary ware manufacturers and importers of china sanitary wares. (Those are considered to be the market leader in sanitary ware industry).

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study is to find the reason why the consumers of Tamilnadu are having limited access to sanitary ware selection and to afford that, when analyzing, the reason found was the local sanitary ware manufacturers are giving limited service through which the purpose would not be solved, and the major role players in sanitary wares are Gujarat sanitary ware manufacturers and next share goes to china sanitary ware importers.

Significance of the Study

While going through the study it is clearly understood the consumers in the state are unaware of the brands and models of sanitary ware, and when seeing the price of the local manufacturers, it is higher than the product of Gujarat and china sanitary ware. The positive scenario would be the local sanitary ware manufacturer should educate the consumers in this regard to select the desired product at affordable price, local manufacturers has to stabilize and serve them as per their needs as well, but to make it happen, the local manufacturer has to face many challenges, and need to change their marketing strategies too.

Scope of the Study

This study refers to the present stance of sanitary ware consumers in Tamilnadu and fact explored was the competition between local sanitary ware manufacturers Vs Gujarat sanitary ware manufacturers and China sanitary ware, the imperative thing is even China sanitary ware and Gujarat sanitary ware are in competition with in themselves, and with the drawback of local sanitary ware manufacturers the Gujarat and china sanitary ware manufacturers are becoming dominant in the market. This comparison is most important as this difference caused the consumers to go on with the product rather than their desired product, of course their lack of knowledge is on the other side, if the local sanitary ware manufacturer had been supplying as per the needs of the local consumers means, they would have got enough knowledge and satisfaction, in addition to that other sanitary ware manufacturers would not have entered this market.

Data collection

The Interview pattern of data collection is made for this study, it is random interview of 20 individuals (Male and Female ageing 18 - 50), As sanitary is being purchased rarely, and some of the respondent does not know from where their installed manufactured, those respondents feedback was not considered.

METHOLOGY

In this article the descriptive type of methodology is used, and the facts are considered to make a study





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Various cost factors influencing the prices of the product

Raw materials cost are primary stage of a product manufacturing, when seeing to the sanitary ware manufacturing the following raw materials are needed, Clay, ball clay, China clay, feldspar, Quartz. There is no resource for the mentioned raw materials in Tamilnadu, The only way is to get the raw materials for northern part of India. Where as in Gujarat all the mentioned raw-materials are available and easily arranged. In the stage of raw materials itself the Gujarat sanitary ware manufacturers are starting their cost saving. It is obviously economical one to have the factory in the place where all the resources are available at door step. Local manufacturers could not resist the costs , and the labour cost too expensive when compared to the Gujarat. And Gujarat is well known for ceramic products and it is being of hub for it, thus all the costs of production are favourable to the manufacturers, From Gujarat the products are circulated to many countries and all states of India.

In Certain things Chinese sanitary ware is on the upper hand than local / Gujarat sanitary wares. The dealers prefer Chinese sanitary ware because of its product finishing and vast varieties, The Raw materials ingredients are of high quality in china especially the coloring pigments and glaze raw materials. The availability raw materials and its quality is better than India, And some models they can give at a very competitive costs to India, like single piece toilet suites, whereas the particular product is felt complicated to manufacture and its rejection is also more when producing. When seeing the pricing of the local product it is more than Gujarat product and Some models are lesser than Chinese product, Coupled closet, Wash basins, Vanity basins & Asian closets are considered cheaper in Gujarat sanitary wares, and next cheaper ranges are available in Chinese products.

Advantages of Gujarat sanitary ware and Chinese sanitary ware

The gaps created by local manufacturers are pricing, models, availability and its finishing and Gujarat sanitaryware manufacturers and Chinese sanitaryware importers are basically focusing in these parameters as the gap created by local manufacturers. Some local manufacturers started outsourcing Gujarat sanitarywares and labeling their name to satisfy the consumers as the consumer is particular about buying the local product upon goodwill. And both the manufacturers adapting the right marketing strategies in right way to get the market share.

Marketing Strategies of Local & Other Sanitary ware Manufacturers

The sanitary ware manufacturers in Gujarat are operating with wide vision and strategy that could cover the entire world, periodic exhibitions like "The ceramic and bath industry show (CBIS) 2023 was held in Mumbai to closely link Morbi (hub for sanitary ware in Gujarat) with ceramics with Europe and southeast asia, and many B2B exhibitions which would boost Gujarat sanitary ware manufacturers, Whereas the local sanitary ware manufacturers does not have such rooms to explode themselves other than presenting them in small expos.

The Gujarat sanitary ware manufacturers having a vast network operation around the world and excellent supply and service throughout India, They are specialized in sanitary ware product like coupled-closet, wash basins , counter basins & sanitary basins etc. The importers of China sanitary ware otherwise called an alternate brand seller to compete the local market, this gives competition to the local manufacturer and to the Gujarat manufacturers also, As the finish of the Chinese sanitary ware is somehow better than Gujarat sanitary ware as the fine quality raw materials are available in china to make the sanitary ware more glazy and shiny, When seeing to the technology, the Chinese sanitary ware product are advanced when compared to the Gujarat sanitary ware manufacturers, like wall hung toilet suites, Urinals and single piece toilet suites are better than Gujarat sanitary ware manufacturers and local manufacturers are facing difficulties in manufacturing some difficult patterns of sanitary ware as the product recovery is very less and eventually they cannot price the product according to the market needs, thus the local manufacturer found it difficult and they had dropped manufacturing it and outsourcing from Gujarat and china. Having these scenario still there are dealers or consumers still rely on the local products as they have attachments towards it, but in the current trend the local sanitary ware manufacturers and struggling to keep the dealers





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consumers happy due to the tough competition given by Gujarat sanitary manufacturers and China sanitary ware manufacturers

Factors influencing local consumers to buy other sanitary ware

When randomly took a survey, it has come to an idea that why local consumers prefers to buy other make sanitary ware, the main cause is the pricing followed by models and availability of product, the Gujarat sanitary ware products are available with most of the dealers, whereas local sanitary ware manufacturers appoint selective dealers/distributors through them only they operate. When analyzing Chinese sanitary ware, it does not have a manufacturing unit here, but they entered here through distributors and got good response in the local market for its technological advanced trendy designs and product finish, the existence of Chinese product is again a drawback to local manufacturers apart from the Gujarat sanitary ware manufacturers. In the local market, the consumers prefer the Chinese product mostly for its unique design, followed by finishing of product.

CONCLUSION

As the scenario in the local market is not going to change soon, and day by day Gujarat sanitary ware manufacturers and china sanitary ware manufacturers are getting strength by expanding the market network, Severe measures to be taken by local sanitary ware manufacturers in terms of pricing, trendy models and support from the local government as well, hence the growth of local sanitary ware manufacturers can be witnessed.

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Table.1

Tentative Prices in INR					
Products Gujarat China Tamilnadu					
Coupled Closed	4000	6000	8000		
Wash Basins	1000	2000	1500		
Single piece Toilet	5000	8000	12000		
Wall hung Toilets	4000	7000	15000		





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Effect of Thickness on Optical and Photoconduction Properties of Zinc Telluride Thin Films

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ABSTRACT

The present paper reports the studies of optical and photoconductivity of vacuum deposited Zinc Telluride (ZnTe) thin films as a function of thickness. The thickness of the film was measured by multiple beam interferometer (MBI) technique. The optical transmittance spectra were obtained by using spectrophotometer. The transmittance and the optical band gap energy were found to decrease with increase in film thickness. The optical transition in these films is found to be direct and allowed. Photoconductivity measurements have been carried out at room temperature as a function of applied voltage and wavelength of light sources.

Keywords: Semiconductors, Optical properties, Band gap, Photoconduction

INTRODUCTION

Polycrystalline thin films of II-VI compound semiconductors have reasonable importance in electronic and optoelectronic devices fabrication due to their high absorption coefficients and low fabrication costs. Among them, ZnTe, with a direct gap of 2.26 eV at 300 K ^[1], is attractive materials for the development of various modern solid state devices such as purely green light emitting diodes, solar cells, waveguides and modulators. Thus, a wide range of possible applications makes ZnTe a material especially worth investigating. The optical properties of ZnTe may





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reveal valuable information in this direction. The optical band gap energy was found to be thickness dependent. Hence this paper reports the effect of thickness on optical and photoconduction properties of vacuum evaporated ZnTe thin films.

EXPERIMENTAL DETAIL

Pure Zinc Telluride powder (99.99% Aldrich chemicals company, USA) was evaporated from a molybdenum boat under a vacuum of 10⁻⁵ m.bar by thermal evaporation using the conventional 12A4D Hind Hivac coating unit. The ZnTe film was formed onto well-cleaned glass substrates kept at room temperature. A constant rate of evaporation, 1 Å/sec was maintained to grow films of good quality and rotary drive was also employed to sustain uniform thickness throughout the samples prepared. Thickness of the films was measured through quartz crystal monitor and verified by multiple beam interferometer (MBI) technique by forming Fizeau fringes ^[2]. The optical transmittance and absorption measurements for the films were recorded using double beam UV-VIS-NIR spectrophotometer (Jasco Corp, V-570) in the range 200 – 2500 nm with 1 nm resolution at room temperature. The photoconductive property of the film has been analyzed by subjecting the deposited ZnTe films by irradiation of light from a tungsten lamp. The photocurrent has been measured using a multifunctional optical power meter (ORIEL - Model 70310 USA). The spectral response of films was recorded in the wavelength region 400 to 800 nm. Electrical conductivity was measured by taking silver paste as a contact electrode at 1cm separation applied on the film surface. The samples were kept in the measurement chamber. An ELH lamp was used for white light and a series of oriel VIS-NIR interference filters were used for monochromatic light. The incident light intensity was measured in mW/cm² by placing a suryampi at the position of the sample.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Optical Property

The transmittance spectra of the vacuum evaporated ZnTe films of various thicknesses in the visible region are presented in Fig. 1. As seen, the transmittance decreases with the increase in the film thickness, which leads to a decrease in light scattering losses ^[3]. High transmittance in the higher wavelength region and a sharp absorption edge were observed in the films ^[4]. Thicker films tend to possess multiple internal reflections that occur inside films and as a consequence, it reduces the overall transmittance, which leads to a decrease in light scattering losses. The average transmission value for the ZnTe film is over 65%. The transmittance falls steeply with decreasing wavelength. It can be positively concluded that the material is of highly absorbing nature in the visible region. This is in good agreement with the earlier investigations ^[5,6].

The total absorption coefficient was calculated from transmittance measurements with the aid of the expression [7]

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{4\pi k_f}{\lambda}\right)$$

The extinction co-efficient (k_f) can be calculated from the relation

$$k_f = \frac{2.303\lambda \log(\frac{1}{T_0})}{4\pi t}$$

Where ' T_0 ' is the transmittance and 't' the thickness of the film.

Fig. 2 shows the variation of ' k_{f} ' with wavelength for ZnTe films of different thicknesses. The value of extinction coefficient decreases with increase in film thickness, which may be due to the improvement in the crystallinity with





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the increase in film thickness leading to the minimum imperfections $^{[8]}$. The similar trend is reported by Pal et al $^{[9]}$ for ZnTe films.

The electronic transition between valence and the conduction bands, is given by $^{\scriptscriptstyle [10]}$

$$\alpha h \upsilon = A (h \upsilon - E_g)^P$$

Where the magnitude of the exponent 'p' characterizes the type of transition and takes the values 1/2, 3/2, 2 and 3 for direct allowed, direct forbidden, indirect allowed and indirect forbidden transitions respectively. In the above equation 'A' is a constant, 'E_g' the optical band gap and 'hv' the energy of photon.

The $(\alpha h \upsilon)^2$ is plotted against the photon energy (**h** υ) for ZnTe films of various thicknesses and the energy gap for these films are obtained by extrapolating the linear straight line portion of the curve to the energy axis. All the plots show straight-line portions supporting the interpretation of direct band gap for all the films. From the plot, it is concluded that the optical transition in these films is direct and allowed. The variation of $(\alpha h \upsilon)^2$ versus photon energy for ZnTe thin film of different thicknesses are shown in Fig. 3.

It is observed that the band gap (E_9) decreases with increase in film thickness as shown in Table 1. The decrease in band gap with increase in film thickness can be explained on the basis of island structure concept proposed by Neugebauer and Webb ^[11]. The decrease in optical band gap energy with increase in film thickness is due to the increased grain size of the higher thickness of the film^[12]. Hence, the variations of band gap in the films are supposed to be due to the changes in the lattice constants, which may arise because of the change in microstrain. Similar observation is made by Pal et al ^[13] for ZnTe films.

PHOTOCONDUCTION

In the present study photoconductivity measurements have been carried out at room temperature as a function of applied voltage and wavelength of light source.

Photoconductivity as a function of light intensity

The Fig. 4 shows the variation of photocurrent with applied voltage for different light intensities. The observed photocurrent increases with increase in applied voltage as well as light intensity. The observed current after illumination is always higher than that of the dark current. After illumination, there is an increase in the number of mobile charge carriers, resulting in an increase in the electrical conductivity of the film. This is due to increase in concentration of majority charge carriers. The increase in photocurrent with light intensity may also be mainly due to the reduction in barrier height (E_h) rather than the increase in the majority carriers.

The variation of photocurrent with applied voltage for various thicknesses is shown in Fig. 5. The photocurrent increases with increase in applied voltage as well as the film thickness ^[14-18]. The observed linear dependence of photocurrent with applied voltage ^[19], which supports that, the deposited films are free from traps.

Photoconductivity as a function of wavelength

The spectral response of ZnTe thin films of different thickness is shown in Fig. 6. The photocurrent increases with increase in wavelength of the incident light and reaches a maximum for a particular wavelength beyond this the photocurrent decreases. The maximum in the spectral response curve corresponds to the absorption edge, which is related to the energy band gap. The maximum photoconductivity centered on 550 nm, which corresponds to the band gap of ZnTe films. At higher wavelengths the radiation is partially absorbed giving rise to less photocurrent than the maximum. The presence of defect centers extends the spectral response to longer wavelengths due to direct





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excitation of carriers from defect levels. In the short wavelength region only the surface regions are excited, where defect states give shorter life times and hence drop in photosensitivity is resulted. The sharpness of the peak is found to be thickness dependent. If the photoconductor is very thin, no maximum is observed in the response curve as all the photo-excited carriers recombine by surface recombination kinetics.

CONCLUSIONS

ZnTe thin films were deposited onto well-cleaned glass substrates by vacuum evaporation. From the transmission spectra, the transmittance is found to decrease with increase of film thickness. The optical constants exhibit a high sensitivity on thickness. The observed optical transition in ZnTe films is of direct and allowed type. The optical band gap energy shows an inverse dependence on thickness. The photoconductive studies show that the photocurrent increases with both applied voltage and intensity of incident light. The spectral response curve of ZnTe thin films exhibit a maximum corresponding to the absorption edge about 550 nm, which corresponds to the band gap energy of the material under investigation. The band gap has been determined from the spectral response curve as 2.25 eV.

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Table 1: The band gap for different thicknesses of ZnTe thin films

Thickness (Å)	Band gap (eV)
650	2.31
1400	2.17
3300	2.12
7700	1.80







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Art and Science of Writing an Introduction

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ABSTRACT

'Well begun is half done.' Writing an introduction is a formidable challenge. Introduction contains a summary of relevant literature (with references) and background knowledge, highlights the gap of knowledge, states the research question or hypothesis and describes the methodological approach used to fill in the gap. An introduction is structured as an 'inverted pyramid' or 'funnel' with the broadest part at the top representing the known, then comes the unknown. It narrows down to identify the gap in the evidence and finally ends with the specific rationale of the study. The introduction should not be more than 300 to 400 words or 10 to 15% of the full word count of the paper. It should not be an exhaustive literature review. References that are relevant and recent should be chosen.

Keywords: research writing, introduction, Scientific writing, inverted pyramid'.

INTRODUCTION

As goes the saying, 'Well begun is half done', that is, if you have started off well, half of your work is done. This is 'easier said than done'. It is a formidable challenge to write a good introduction that can engross the readers. A scientific paper is structured by four main sections according to IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion) style. [1] Typically, an introduction contains a summary of relevant literature and background knowledge, highlights the gap of knowledge, states the research question or hypothesis and describes the methodological approach used to fill in the gap. [1,2,3]





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An introduction is structured as an 'inverted pyramid' or' funnel'. The broadest part at the top represents the known, then follows what is unknown. It narrows down toidentify the gap in the evidence and finally ends with the specific rationale/research question of the study [3,4,5,6]. The introduction generally includes three main paragraphs, at the most five. [1,7,8]Each paragraph serves a specific purpose. The first paragraph describes the significance of the topic, which includes pathophysiology, epidemiology and impact of the clinical condition. The authors should stress on the magnitude of the problem or the societal burden of the disease, that which is already known [7].

The second paragraph describes the gaps in our present understanding of the field and why it is necessary that these gaps in data be filled. In this section, the author should present, limitations of prior studies, needed information that is currently unavailable, an unsolved problem and highlight the importance of the missing pieces of the puzzle. [1,7]It helps the reader to understand why the research is being performed. The references should be kept to a minimum with only the most relevant, latest and pertinent previous studies and their key findings being included. It should not be an exhaustive literature review. Only four to five or at the most one third of the references should be covered in the introduction section. [1,4,7,9].

The third paragraph defines the rationale/research question of the study by identifying the key gaps in the current knowledge and highlights the novelty of the current work.[10]A good research question should clearly follow the "FINER" criteria of being Feasible, Interesting, Novel, Ethical, and Relevant [6,7]. The fourth paragraph lists the study aims or objectives, which are directly tied to the stated study's rationale which forms the skeleton and roadmap for the rest of the manuscript. The aims should be limited to 1 or 2 and at the most 3 in number [7]. The fifth and final paragraph clearly states the primary study hypothesis and the secondary study hypothesis. The hypothesis should be a tentative prediction of relationship between two or more variables. It should be neither too general nor too specific. The hypothesis should be stated implicitly. A study hypothesis should be specific, where the primary and secondary outcome variables are named and distinguished.[6,7]Separate the primary from the secondary research questions by using a separate sentence and label the secondary aims clearly. It should not be of more than two sentences [3,5].

Points to keep in mind

- 1. The introduction should be clear and concise. Excessive use of adjectives, adverbs and confounding expressions should be avoided. [4] The introduction should not be more than 300 to 400 words or 10 to 15% of the full word count of the paper.[1,3,4,10]
- 2. Abbreviations along with their explanations should be given in the 'Introduction' itself.[4]
- 3. Simple present tense is used in the introduction. 'Past tense' is used for the results that you will report. [1,8]
- 4. Important statements should be backed up by a reference. References that are important, relevant, recentand from papers with higher impact factors should be selected.[3]References from original articles rather than review articles should be chosen.[1]
- 5. Each paragraph should contain a single main idea that stands alone and is very clear. The length of a sentence should not exceed 25 to 30 words. At the most, three to four 30-word sentences are allowed. The ideal size for a paragraph is 3 to 4 sentences, maximum 5 sentences or 75 150 words. [1]

In a nutshell, your introduction should give background information, which includes information on what others have done, with evidences/limited number of relevant references. It should state the purpose of the study and include information on why you undertook this research in relation to that which is already written. It should also include how your research is different or special [5].





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

An Empirical Comparison of Voting Classification Algorithms for Air Pollution Monitoring Application

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ABSTRACT

This methodology could be utilized in homes and workplaces with IoT sensor data to develop an efficient system that clearly illustrates Machine Learning (ML) algorithms prediction performance. This research challenge uses data analytics and an artificial intelligence algorithm to identify harmful industrial gases. Commercial and industrial settings can benefit from this technology. The proposed project would build a feature optimization/selection and machine learning-based gas classification system using IoT gas sensor data from the UCI repository. The data processing system's gas detection and categorization mechanism is a major challenge. Many damages are being caused by toxic gases that are present in homes. Inhaling smoke or toxic chemicals at home might damage the respiratory system. Data analytics and artificial intelligence in sensing application development are advancing machine sensory. The smart home's gas type must be identified to design a system to detect poor indoor air quality. The intelligence module will analyze the Internet of Things sensor dataset for important attributes. The system above uses IoT sensor data to autonomously pick and classify harmful substances in a smart home-like setting.

Keywords: Air Quality, Machine Learning, Internet of Things, Sensor, Ensemble.





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INTRODUCTION

Air pollution is currently the fourth leading cause of death worldwide, making it a major health risk. 95% of people globally are exposed to harmful air pollution, according to the Health Effects Institute (HEI) (Dominici, 2019). This study uses data analytics and an AI model to find dangerous gases in industrialized areas. These ML algorithms could assist decision-makers and accountable authorities address this dire situation. ML techniques will be tested using UCI Repository pollution sensor data from Internet of Things sensors. Modern life requires energy use and its repercussions. Anthropogenic air pollution comes from factories, cars, planes, straw, coal, and kerosene. Aerosol cans are others. Dangerous contaminants are released daily. Air pollution can harm humans, animals, and plants (Dominici. 2019). Air pollution causes bronchitis, heart disease, lung cancer, pneumonia, and other dangerous illnesses. Poor air quality contributes to climate change, global warming, acid rain, poor visibility, smog, aerosols, and early death. Experts believe air pollution may harm historical sites (Rogers 2019). Vehicle emissions, factory and power plant emissions, agricultural exhausts, and others increase greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gases harm climate and plant growth (Fahad et al. 2021a). Mineral carbon and orangery gases affect plant-soil interactions. Climate change affects people, animals, and agricultural output metrics. Economic activity also suffers. The Air Quality Index (AQI) measures public health.

Air quality is measured in relation to human needs. Air is polluted when particles, gases, or biological molecules modify its properties in a way that makes it harmful or less beneficial to people, harms materials and other life forms, and affects the climate. Air pollution and pollution are synonymous. Because of the nature and concentration of human-produced pollutants and the fact that most emissions emanate from densely populated urban areas, anthropogenic emissions cause far more environmental damage than natural causes (Kumar, K et al. 2022). Even if natural sources produce a lot of hazardous substances, human emissions are a bigger problem. Air quality guidelines set pollutant concentration limits based on their health impacts. Air quality in home has gained enormous attention in the past decade due to the considerable amount of time we spend indoors nowadays. To tackle the problem of poor air quality in home, different countries have their own set of air quality standards, with different measurement parameters and range of exposure limits. Representative parameters, such as carbon monoxide (CO), formaldehyde (HCHO), airborne bacteria count (ABC) may be included, depending on the application purpose of the standard. The exposure limits are usually established based on health risk analysis, in which lifelong exposure to that level of pollutant shall not produce significant adverse effects on the public.

On the other hand, recent advances in more advanced technology have made it much easier to gather and store enormous amounts of data on a routine basis, data that may be utilized to help in making vital decisions. The UCI gas IoT sensor dataset is being utilized in this research to make forecasts about the quality of the air. This body of research develops the optimization of input features and pre-trained ML models to categorize the many gases that are present in the home. In this work, the usage of ensemble classification models, which aggregate predictions from two or more different classification models to produce superior predicted outcomes, is offered as a way to get around the drawbacks of using a single classification model. The accuracy of our predictions serves as the criterion by which we assess the performance of the ensemble model that we have suggested.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The goal of this literature investigation is to get in-depth knowledge concerning the AQI (Air Quality Index) in order to describe whether or not the air that we breathe is polluted. It is essential to have knowledge of the AQI because, till people are aware of the most severe consequences or risks associated with air pollution, they will not become as conscious of the issue as they should be or make efforts to lessen it. According to this evaluation, the majority of the researchers worked on AQI and forecasting the concentration level of pollutants, both of which will give an accurate idea of AQI. When it comes to the forecast of AQI and the focus of air contaminants, many researchers focus toward the use of supervised machine learning algorithms.





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Existing ML algorithms for AQI

Gopalakrishnan (2021) predicted Oakland, California air quality using Google Street View and machine learning. He targeted areas without statistics. The writer designed a web tool to measure air pollution in any city region. Sanjeev et al. (2021) studied a gas sensor UCI dataset with pollutants and meteorological conditions. The author predicted air quality and found that the RF (Random Forest) method performed best since it is less prone to over fit the data. Castelli et al. (2020) used Support Vector Regression (SVR) to predict air pollution in California. The authors claimed they developed a novel method for modelling hourly air pollution. Doreswamy et al. (2020) used machine learning predictive models to predict air pollution. The authors applied previous models to six years of Taiwanese air quality monitoring data. They said the expected and actual values were close. Liang et al. (2020) tested six machine learning classifiers' ability to predict Taiwan's air quality index over 11 years (AQI). The authors recommend Adaptive Boosting (AdaBoost) and Stacking Ensemble for air quality prediction, however their effectiveness varies by region. Madan et al. (2020) examined 20 papers for contaminants, ML algorithms, and routines. Several studies used meteorological data including temperature, moisture, and storm speediness to estimate pollution levels more accurately. The Neural Network (NN) and augmenting models outperformed most other ML methods. Madhuri et al. (2020) found that storm promptness, storm route, wetness, and heat affected air pollutant absorption. The authors' supervised ML approaches for AQI forecasting found the RF classifier had the fewest classification errors. Monisri et al. (2020) created a mixed model to predict air quality. They collected air pollution data from many sources. The scientists say the approach helps people in smaller areas analyze and predict air quality.

Nahar et al. (2020) constructed an AQI prediction model using ML classifiers. The study authors studied 28 months of Jordanian Ministry of Environment data to establish pollution concentrations. Their proposed model found the most contaminated sites with satisfactory accuracy. Patil et al. (2020) published several publications on ML methods for AQI modelling and forecasting. ANN, LR, and logistic regression models were used by most researchers to predict AQI. Varshitha Chandra et al (2021) used the Internet of Things (IoT) and machine learning to monitor air quality. The low-cost air monitoring system has three components: a hardware unit that can identify CO, NOx, and PM2.5; a Python-based air pollution detection model created using ML algorithms; and an Internet of Things cloud, Thing Speak, that transfers data between the hardware component and the algorithm for classifying air pollutants. The final result compares RF and SVM accuracy and includes other statistical data. AQI is also shown. Random forest has 95% accuracy, whereas support vector machine has 85%. C. Shi et al. train and test with open monitoring stations' long-term air quality forecast data (2022). A SOM neural network model is used to analyse pollutant associations. This model groups pollutant data unsupervised. An NSGA-II optimised neural network is used to anticipate pollution scenarios based on clustering results. This solution addresses the algorithm's long calculation time and massive data set. Experiments show that pollution forecasts can be over 90% accurate.

Each type of pollutant has its own distinct set of environmental consequences. For the objective of acquiring access to current ML models, methods are chosen based on a variety of contaminants and different geographies, whether urban or rural.

METHODOLOGY

Air pollution is caused by human actions that endanger living organisms. It is influenced by gases such as TEMP, CH4, CO, NMHC, NO, NO2, NOx, O3, PM10, PM2.5, RH and SO2. Air pollution causes hazardous diseases and even death. Monitoring air quality is critical for understanding pollution concentrations ((Zhili Zhao et al, 2020)). Monitoring air quality is more effective when it can determine if the air is livable or not. In this work, data analytics and classification algorithms are proposed for the purpose of efficiently classifying different types of air quality. Next, the proposed system, which includes pre-processing the collected dataset and classification. In the air quality prediction system, the dataset is obtained by downloading it from the UCI repository. In order to execute all of the programs, which were all written in Python 3.8, the environment known as Anaconda is utilized.





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This phase of the research concentrated on ensemble and how they behaved in order to get the best potential results. Several distinct ML methods are put to use, after which their performance levels are evaluated, and to conclude, the experimental results of the numerous algorithms are related with one another in order to determine which one yields the greatest potential end. As part of the process of justification, the improvement of the suggested model is assessed alongside that of several other methodologies. In addition, the results of this research will contribute to a deeper comprehension of artificial intelligence as it relates to the discipline of data science. These models make it simple for researchers to complete the work, which allows them to more accurately anticipate air quality while reducing the amount of time they spend on it.

ML techniques

The technique through which computers may learn from previous experiences is referred to as machine learning (ML approaches). The development of learning algorithms for use by computers has been the primary focus of the multidisciplinary subject of study known as machine learning (ML). Learning is nothing more than the process of acquiring knowledge from feature datasets. The majority of the time, ML models are constructed and then put into action in such a way that the expert system is able to develop the answer to the diagnostic problem by making use of earlier data. This is the case the vast majority of the time. This is a common practise (Kumar, K, et al, 2022). The many different types of learning approaches that are currently accessible for the classification problem. These learning methods include supervised classification, unsupervised classification, and reinforcement learning. The process of classification is one of the supervised ML operations, and the classification tool is used to make predictions about the target class.

The great majority of machine learning applications that are used in the real world make use of supervised learning. Due to the fact that all of the data is labelled, the algorithms could potentially learn to anticipate the results based on the input data. A few examples include neural networks (Multilayer Perceptron), SVM, logistic regression (LR), and the KNN algorithm. When unsupervised learning is being used, none of the data is being labelled, and the algorithms are instead deriving their understanding of the underlying structure from the new data as it comes in. Hierarchical models, Gaussian mixtures, fuzzy C-means, hidden Markov models, and neural networks are some examples of these types of models (Kumar, K, et al, 2022). The process of reinforcement learning is built on the foundation of making judgments in a sequential manner. To put it another way, the result of the input that came before determines the state of the input that comes after it, and the result of the input that came before that influences the condition of the input that comes after that. Decision trees, linear regression, ensemble approaches, and neural networks are some examples of these types of methods. Within the framework of this system, picking the appropriate algorithm to use is a task that should be given a high level of priority. In recent years, a large variety of algorithms for supervised and unsupervised machine learning have been developed, and each of these algorithms has its own one-of-a-kind approach to learning. Supervised machine learning refers to the process in which data is processed under human supervision (Kumar, K, et al, 2022).

This research makes use of scientific knowledge in conjunction with supervised machine learning approaches to tackle the problem of identifying different types of air gases as part of a more general classification task. This solves the problem of classifying various air gases. We have a collection of training records that are denoted by the classes "A" and "B," and these records are denoted by the notation D=X1, X2,..., Xn. The testing record's characteristics are allocated to one of the class labels depend on the classification model (Kumar, K, et al, 2022). After that, the model is used to make a prediction of a class label for a specific instance or set of characteristics belonging to an unidentified class. The supervised learning strategies are built on top of the foundation that is provided by the labelled training characteristics of the input image. The diagram that follows illustrates how the supervised categorization process works.





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K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN) Algorithm

K-Nearest Neighbor is a supervised learning algorithm where the result of new instance query is classified according to scale of K nearest neighbor categories. The key to the Knearest neighbor algorithm is to identify those K nearest neighbors in the training set. The training examples are vectors in a multidimensional feature space, each with a class label. The training phase of the algorithm consists only of storing the feature vectors and class labels of the training samples. In the classification phase, K is a user-defined constant, and an unlabeled vector (a query or test point) is classified by assigning the label which is most frequent among the K training samples nearest to that query point. The degree of proximity between query instance and K nearest neighbors is determined by measuring the Euclidean distance formula, between them. According to Euclidean distance the Euclidean distance between points a = $(al'a2, "", a_n)$ and b = (b"b2, ..., bJ is given by:

$$d(a,b) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (a_i - b_i)^2}$$

When it comes to processing massive high-dimensional data sets, one shortcoming of the traditional K-nearest neighbor algorithm is the time complexity of making classification. Since the traditional K-nearest neighbor algorithm is a lazy learning method. It needs to store all the training samples before the classification. A query instance should calculate its distance to all training samples, which may lead to considerable overhead when the training data set is large. Additionally, the algorithm is based on the assumption of that all the classes of the samples have the same percentage in the training set. It is obviously not always consistent with actual situation. As class population is unbalanced, for example one class has large sample size while others have small size in the training set, it would cause erroneous judgment.

Support Vector Machines (SVM) Algorithm

The SVM was designed to solve large margin classification problems as an implementation of statistical learning theory. It establishes a separating hyperplane and a maximal margin free of training data by choosing a subset SV \subset X called support vectors. The optimization problem is given by Eq.1. The SVs are used to calculate the normal vector w on the hyperplane and the bias b to fulfil the constraint on the optimization problem (cf. Eq.2).

$$\min \quad \frac{||w||^2}{2} + C \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i \tag{1}$$

subject to: $y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) \ge 1 - \xi_i \tag{2}$

It can be shown that minimizing Eq.1 is equal to maximizing the margin. The slack variables ξ_i allow for falsely assigned training patterns in favor of generalization.

Logistic Regression (LR) Algorithm

Logistic regression is a variation of ordinary regression which is used when the dependent variable is a binary variable (i.e., it takes only two values, which usually represent the occurrence or non-occurrence of some outcome event) and the independent (input) variables are continuous, categorical, or both [6]. Unlike ordinary linear regression, logistic regression does not assume that the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable is a linear one. Nor does it assume that the dependent variable or the error terms are distributed normally. Logistic regression is a statistical technique where the dependent variable is a Bernoulli variable. It models the logarithm of the odds as a linear function of the independent variables, Xi. The form of the model is:

$$\log it(p_i) = \ln(p_i/1 - p_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$





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Where pi is the probability that Y=1 and X1, X2,..., Xk are the independent variables (predictors). $\beta 0$, $\beta 1$, ..., βk are known as the regression coefficients. In order to build a classification model with logistic regression, the following rule can be used:

$$class = \begin{cases} 1, & p_i \le 0.5 \\ -1, & p_i > 0.5 \end{cases}$$

Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) Algorithm

This method uses a feed forward ANN model to connect the given input and output data in a meaningful way. A directed network with numerous layers of nodes, each of which is fully connected to the node below it in the hierarchy, is known as an MLP. Except for the nodes that operate as inputs, every node in the network is a neuron with a nonlinear initiation function. The MLP train their networks using a method known as back propagation, a type of supervised learning. A modified linear perceptron, or MLP, may distinguish between inputs that cannot be linearly separated. There are levels of processing units in the multilayer perceptron known as "hidden layers," which are layers that are not instantly connected to the outside world (MLPs). This MLP contains one hidden layer, k hidden PEs, and d inputs.

Ensemble Learners

The ensemble techniques along with textual characteristics as feature input to improve the overall accuracy for the purpose of classification between a truthful and a false news. Ensemble learners tend to have higher accuracies, as more than one model is trained using a particular technique to reduce the overall error rate and improve the performance of the model. For example, a classification algorithm can be trained on a particular dataset with a unique set of parameters that can produce a decision boundary which fits the data to some extent. The outcome of that particular algorithm depends not only on the parameters that were provided to train the model, but also on the type of training data. If the training data contains less variance or uniform data, then the model might over fit and produce biased results over unseen data. Therefore, approaches like cross validation are used to minimize the risk of over fitting. A number of models can be trained on different set of parameters to create multiple decision boundaries on randomly chosen data points as training data. Hence, using ensemble learning techniques, these problems can be addressed and mitigated by training multiple algorithms, and their results can be combined for near optimum outcome. There are various ensemble techniques in different scenarios such as the follows.

Boosting Ensemble Classifiers

Boosting trains weak models to learn well. For that, a weak learner is trained, and the prediction is based on the majority vote from each learner. This method helps weak learners incrementally classify data points that are commonly misclassified. All data points are initially classified using equal weighted coefficients. In subsequent rounds, weighted coefficients decrease for successfully classified data points and increase for misclassified data points. Boosting ensemble can over fit to training data and make inaccurate predictions for unknown cases.

Bagging

The iterative process known as bagging is used to improve poor classifiers. The process of bagging begins by giving each observation a weight. After a few repetitions, the observations that were incorrectly classified will have greater weights than the ones that were correctly classified. The findings of weak learners' classifiers are utilized by bagging to provide a robust prediction based on the weights of observations.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section of the article will go into detail regarding the technique that used to carry out the implementation as well as the steps that followed.





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Dataset Description

The approach that we adopt takes into account a wide range of data that was gathered from a number of cities over the course of a number of hours and days. The training of the system will benefit from the inclusion of this dataset. In the future, we are going to compute real time datasets for the purpose of projecting the levels of pollution in that city, and the information that is projected will provide crucial information that will be helpful for the management and control of pollution. This dataset contains recordings of a gas sensor array that was acquired from the UCI Repository. It is composed of 11 different gas sensors and one temperature sensor. The IoT gas sensors dataset is broken down into its component parts and features in the following figure.

Data Processing

The most crucial work that needs to be completed in every data science project is the cleaning of the data. When it comes to operations and analysis, having data of poor quality can be quite negative. Ultimately, having clean data will lead to an increase in overall productivity and will make it possible to utilize information of the highest possible quality in the process of decision-making. The following procedures are used in this work for the process of data cleaning.

With data.info() command, we can check columns with missing data in our dataset.

Data Labelling

One device that can be used to effectively transmit information to individuals about the quality of the air that they breathe is called the Air Quality Index (AQI). There are a total of six tiers that make up the Air Quality Index. These tiers are as follows: Good, Satisfactory, Moderately Polluted, Poor, and Very Poor. The last tier is Severe. The new AQI will take into consideration the eight pollutants for which there are short-term National Ambient Air Quality Standards. These pollutants are PM10, PM2.5, NO2, SO2, CO, O3, NH3, and Pb.

For each of these pollutants, a sub-index is calculated using the ambient concentrations that were observed, the standards that correspond to those concentrations, and the anticipated negative effects on human health that those concentrations will have. The AQI as a whole is the best indicator of the quality of the index's weakest component. There have also been some proposals made addressing the linked projected health implications for the various AQI categories and contaminants, with the most important contributions coming from the members of the group who are medical specialists. The following table includes the Air Quality Index (AQI) values, the relevant ambient concentrations, as well as the possible health implications connected with each of the eight contaminants that were discovered

Based on the above facts, the dataset is labelled by using python code.

Classification

The dataset consisted of 2, 18,639 samples, which is collected and processed in the works using python tool. The dataset were labelled as Good (0), Satisfactory & Moderately polluted (1), Poor (2), Very Poor (3), and Severe (4).

Measures of Performance and Criteria for Evaluation

The ML techniques are incorporated into the suggested design so that it can produce more accurate classifications. The partitioned datasets that were utilized for training and testing the procedure are depicted in the table below.

The details about the tuned parameter is deliberated in above division and the suggested planning is tested with the dataset in which the proposed method clearly classifies the appropriate categories. Metrics such as accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, recall, and f1-score are computed in order to do an analysis on the effectiveness of the proposed design. The mathematical equations that are utilized to calculate the metrics that are used for evaluating the proposed architecture are shown in the table below.





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Confusion matrix

When talking about the subfield of machine learning known as "machine learning," the term "confusion matrix" refers to a table arrangement that makes it possible to visualise how well an algorithm's related model is performing. Because it is presented in the form of a table and is frequently used to describe the performance of a classification model, the confusion matrix is easy to understand despite the fact that its terminology will be extremely difficult to grasp. This is due to the fact that its presentation format is extremely straightforward. This is due to the fact that the confusion matrix is presented in the form of a table and is typically utilised to describe the effectiveness of a classification model (X. Zhou et al., 2020). The confusion matrix for a multi class classifier may be found below, and it looks like the one shown above.

True positive values (TP), true negative values (TN), false positive values (FP), and false negative values (FN) are the abbreviations used (F. Jemai, et al, 2021).

This research made use of the functionalities that are pre-installed on devices for training the data. Twenty percent of the data were used in the testing process for the evaluation. Following this, machine learning techniques are used for the categorization process. SVM, LR, MLP, and KNN are only some of the effective machine learning classification approaches that are brought in for the classification process, as shown by the results of the ML models illustrated below.

The numerous classes, which display the findings of classification trials, include the Good, Satisfactory, Moderately Polluted, Poor, Very Poor, and Severe categories. The MLP technique has the highest accuracy of 94% in classifying different gas groups. In terms of average Accuracy, Sensitivity, Specificity, and F1-Score values for ML algorithms, Boosting perform better than general and bagging approaches.

CONCLUSION

The main causes of the current growth in air pollution in metropolitan areas are vehicle emissions, manufacturing facilities, and industries that build up dangerous pollutants including particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and ozone that pose a serious health risk to humans. The characteristics of air are also influenced by a variety of multidimensional factors, such as place, time, season, and many more. Since many specialists have lately used the data analytics and ML approaches for considering, assessing, and predicting air quality, the implementation of an affordable, effective air quality monitoring and forecasting system that gathers data and provides evaluations on air pollution is necessary. To get the best accuracy, the proposed machine learning models were trained and their parameters were tweaked using the boosting technique. To compare the outcomes for each algorithm, this study evaluated a variety of performance indicators. In comparison to the other algorithms, The Boosting MLP method have consistently scored higher on all performance metrics.

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Table 1	The result reache	d different rese	archers using y	various machine	learning models
Table I.	The result reache	u uniciciiti iese	ai chers using v	various macinine	icanning models

S.No	Author & Years	Algorithms	Air Pollutants	Accuracy (%)
1	Nandini K et al., (2019)	Logistic Regression	SO, NOX	87.42
2	Desislava Ivanova et al., (2019)	Multi-layer Perceptron	NO,NO2,O3 and PM10	88.60
3	J. Angelin Jebamala et al., (2019)	Hybrid tree and light gradient boosting model	PM 2.5	99
4	Soubhik Mahanta et al., (2019)	Extra trees	Pressure, wind direction, wind temperature, humidity	85.3
5	Burhan BARAN et al., (2019)	Extreme Learning Machine	Temperature, humidity	75.5
6	Venkat Rao Pasupul et et al., (2020)	Random Forest	CO, SO2, and O3	79
7	Haotian Jing et al., (2020)	XG Boost	So2, NO2, O3, CO	91
8	Maryam Aljanabi et al., (2020)	Multi-layer Perceptron	O3	98.6
9	Shu Wang et al., (2020)	Gated Recurrent Neural Network (GRU)	СО	75
10	Zhili Zhao et al., (2020)	CERT	PM10, CO, SO2, NO2 and O3	91

Table 2. Total number of Datasets Used for Training and Testing process

S.No	Total Number of samples	Training Data	Testing Data
		(80%)	(20%)
01	5000	4000	1000





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Table Mathematical Expressions for the Performance Metrics' Calculation

SL.NO	Performance Metrics	Mathematical Expression
01	Accuracy	$\frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$
02	recall	$\frac{TP}{TP+FN}$ x100
03	Precision	$\frac{TN}{TP + FP}$
04	F1-Score	2. <u>Precison * Recall</u> <u>Precision + Recall</u>

Table 3. Performance Analysis with Machine learning Algorithms

Algorithm	Performance Metrics			
Details	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
SVM	91	91	90	91
LR	88	83	88	85
KNN	89	88	89	88
MLP	93	93	93	92

Table 4. Performance Analysis of Machine learning Algorithms

Algorithm Details	Performance Metrics				
	Accuracy	Sensitivity	Specificity	F1-Score	
Bagging -SVM	92	92	91	92	
Bagging -LR	89	86	89	88	
Bagging -KNN	89	89	89	89	
Bagging -MLP	93	93	93	93	
Boosting -SVM	93	93	93	93	
Boosting -LR	89	86	89	87	
Boosting -KNN	93	93	93	93	
Boosting -MLP	94	94	94	94	





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Participation of Secondary School Teachers in School Administration of Samba District

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ABSTRACT

The active involvement of secondary school teachers in school administration has emerged as a significant area of focus within the educational landscape. Integrating teachers into administrative roles can foster a more inclusive and effective educational environment. The present study aims at exploring teachers' participation in school administration based on factors such as gender, locality, type of schools, and academic qualification. The present study employed descriptive research method and a multistage sampling technique was used to select sample of 325 teachers from government and private schools randomly. "Teacher's Participation in School Administration Scale" developed by Haseen Taj was used to collect data. Statistical analysis, including mean, standard deviation, and t-test, was applied to analyze the collected data. The findings revealed that there is no significant differences in school teachers' participation in school administration based on gender, locality and academic qualification. However, a significant difference was observed in relation to the type of school.

Keywords: Teachers Participation, School Administration, Secondary schools

INTRODUCTION

Administration is a social procedure focused on recognizing, sustaining, guiding, controlling, and uniting human and material resources, both formally and informally organized, within a comprehensive system designed to accomplish predetermined goals. According to Drucker (1974), "Administration is thus seen as the task of ensuring





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the coordination and cooperation of human efforts towards the accomplishment of group goals or objectives."In the context of schools, administration refers to the management of the school's resources and operations to ensure smooth and efficient functioning. This typically involves a team of individuals responsible for overseeing various aspects of the school, such as academic programs, staff, facilities, finances, and student affairs. Teachers hold a crucial position in the school as they contribute academically and also participate in the administration to ensure the delivery of quality education to students. According to Hoy and Miskel (2018), "School administration refers to the process of guiding, directing, and coordinating the activities of teachers, students, and support staff to achieve educational objectives effectively."

Teachers' participation in school administration, when carefully designed and operated systematically, has the potential to enhance teachers' professional development and improve the overall school environment (Yousaf et al, 2013). They revealed that only a small number of teachers were involved in various committees supporting administrative affairs, and teachers' participation in office management was not evident. Attri (2014) discovered that male T.G. Ts (trained graduate teachers) had a higher overall participation in school administration compared to their female counterparts. Additionally, they concluded that the difference in T.G. Ts' participation in school administration was not influenced by the teaching stream but by the type of school, with government teachers' participation more than private teachers. However, Chowdhary (2015) study found no significant difference in secondary school teachers' participation in school administration based on gender, age, type of school, or teaching stream. Contradicting this, Chakravathy's research in the same year found a significant difference in secondary school teachers' participation in planning areas of school administration based on gender, age, type of school, and teaching stream. However, Mehta's (2015) study found no relation between gender and teachers' perception of their actual and desired participation in managerial, technical, and institutional domain decisions. Kottennavar's (2016) study found a positive and significant relationship among teachers of different genders, localities, and types of schools regarding their participation in school administration and their attitudes towards the teaching profession. In the same year, Naik, et.al. (2016) investigated the different dimensions of teachers' participation in school administration among male and female teachers in secondary schools & found a significant difference between male and female teachers in their participation in school administration in all five dimensions, namely planning, organizing, coordinating, controlling, and evaluation. But in contrast a significant difference in gender variation, but no significant difference concerning school management and teaching experience was found in the study of Mondal (2016) and Narayanappa (2018) found that there was no significant difference in terms of gender or teaching subjects (arts or science) or type of institution (private or government) regarding teachers' participation in planning, organizing, communication, controlling, and evaluation. Research has shown that teacher participation in school administration is essential for achieving academic goals and improving school quality. In India, there is a growing recognition of the importance of involving teachers in school administration and decision-making. Research has shown that teacher participation in school administration can lead to improved student outcomes, teacher job satisfaction, and school effectiveness (Pandey & Nagendra, 2019; Raju & Devi, 2020). In recent years, there has been increasing interest in the role of teachers in school administration and decision-making. Research has shown that teacher participation in school administration can lead to improved student outcomes, teacher job satisfaction, and school effectiveness (Silva, Lopes, & Almeida, 2020; Wang, 2016).

The NEP 2020 and NCFSE also outlines the competencies and responsibilities of teachers in school administration and recommends that teachers play a key role in the governance and management of School Complexes, including the development of policies and plans so, there is a need to do more research in this area, However, there is limited research on the extent and status of teacher participation in school administration in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), this study aims to investigate the current status of teachers' participation in school administration in J&K, with a focus on understanding the factors that facilitate or hinders teachers' involvement in school administration. The findings of this study can provide insights into how to improve teachers' participation in school administration in J&K, which could have important implications for improving the quality of education and school effectiveness in the region. Further, the present study was intended on administrative role played by teachers in school administration in both the government and private secondary school of Samba district.





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Objectives of the Study

The research objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1. To study the participation of secondary school teachers in school administration with respect to their gender (Male and Female).
- 2. To study the participation of secondary school teachers in school administration concerning to their locality (Rural and Urban).
- 3. To study the participation of secondary school teachers in school administration on the basis of type of school (Government and Private).
- 4. To study the participation of secondary school teachers in school administration based on their academic Qualifications (TGT AND PGT)

Design of the Study

Descriptive survey study was employed amongst the teachers of Secondary schools of Samba district from the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, India. To know the status of Government and Private Secondary schools in Samba district, the investigator visited the Chief Education Officer (CEO), Samba and received the list of all the Secondary schools in district Samba were constituted as the population of the study.

Sampling

In the present study, the researcher used a multistage sampling technique to select the samples randomly at different stages.

In the first stage, out of the total 5 educational zones of Samba district, the researcher selected two zones i.e., Samba and Vijaypur by using a random sampling technique (lottery method). There are 30 Government and 49 private Secondary schools in these 2 educational zones of the Samba district.

In the second stage, the investigator employed a stratified random sampling technique and made strata of two zones. There are total 14 government and 19 private secondary schools in the Samba educational zone whereas 16 government and 30 private secondary schools in the Vijaypur educational zone.

In the third stage, the investigator randomly selected 50% of the schools from the selected educational zones of the Samba district. Accordingly, 7 government and 10 private secondary school from samba zone were selected randomly whereas 8 government and 15 private secondary schools from Vijaypur zone were selected randomly in the present study.

In the fourth stage, all the teachers of the selected schools who has been teaching the 9th and 10th grade students were included as the sample of the present study. Investigator approached all the selected 40 school teachers but as per their availability and willingness, only 325 teachers were agreed to be part of the present study. Thus, the total sample of the study was 325 secondary school teachers of the Samba district.

Data collection

For data collection, the investigator personally visited the selected secondary schools and administered a scale to a sample of 325 teachers using a simple random sampling technique. Several principles were followed during the administration of the scale, which included seeking permission from the institute's head, building rapport with the teachers, clarifying the purpose of the research, providing proper instructions for responding to the scale items, ensuring that the respondents were mentally fresh, and instructing the teachers to write their responses on the square boxes provided in the questionnaire. There was no fixed time for the test even though they were requested to complete the same in 15 minutes.





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Instrument

The teacher's participation in school administration scale (TPSAS-TH) developed by Dr. Haseen Taj (revised in 2021) was used to collect data from the teachers for the present study. The scale consisted of 27 items, which was further categorized into different domains such as 5 items of planning, 6 items of organizing, 7 items of communicating, 5 items of controlling and the remaining 4 items related to evaluation. It was a 5-point Likert scale with the response set as always, frequently, occasionally, rarely and never. All the responses were scored as 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. All the 27 items were positively worded and equally weighted. There were no negative items in the scale. Test-retest reliability (0.76) of the tool was ensured. Additionally, intrinsic validity and item validity was also ensured.

Statistical Analysis

In the present study, data for each variable (Gender, Locality, Type of institution and Academic qualification) was analyzed using mean, standard deviation and t-test.

RESULTS

Table 1 reflects the demographic information of the participants. Most of the participants were females (70.5%) and belongs to rural areas (214%). Majority of the participants were from government schools (56.4%) and were postgraduate teachers (77.5%). Table 2 and figure 1 depicts the significant difference in the participation of secondary school teachers in school administration with respect to their gender. The calculated t-value was 1.36 which falls short of the critical value of 1.97, indicating a lack of statistical significance at the 0.05 level. As a result, the hypothesis positing no significant difference in the participation of secondary school teachers in school administration with regard to gender is confirmed. Thus, the study suggests that the slight disparity observed in mean values where female teachers (91.31) exhibit slightly higher participation than male teachers (88.70) does not indicate a substantial difference in their engagement.

Table 3 and figure 2 indicates that, the mean score and standard deviation of rural teacher's participation in school administration was found to be 90 with S.D. 16. Likewise, the mean score and standard deviation of teachers' participation in school administration was found to be 91.5 and 15.1 respectively. The t-value comes out to be 0.83 which is not significant at 0.05 level. Thus, the null hypothesis stating, there is no significant difference in the participation of secondary school teachers in school administration with respect to their locality — is accepted. It indicates that teachers' participation in school administration do not differ with respect their locality (rural and urban).

Analyzing the data presented in Table 4 and figure 3, reveals an intriguing pattern. The mean values for participation in school administration based on the type of school were found to be 87.27 and 94.51 respectively. Notably, the calculated t-value of 4.18 exceeds the critical value of 2.59 at the 0.01 level of significance. Consequently, the hypothesis asserting no significant difference in participation among secondary school teachers based on the type of school is rejected. Thus, the study suggests that there is indeed a significant distinction in the level of participation between government and private secondary school teachers in school administration.

Examining the findings presented in Table 5 and figure 4 uncovers an intriguing observation. The mean values for participation in school administration, based on academic qualification, were determined to be 92.93 and 89.85. Notably, the calculated t-value of 1.47 falls below the critical value of 1.97 at the 0.05 level of significance. Consequently, the hypothesis positing no significant difference in participation among secondary school teachers in school administration based on their academic qualification is upheld. Thus, the study suggests that there is no substantial distinction in the level of participation between TGT and PGT teachers in school administration, despite a slight difference in mean values.





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DISCUSSION

The study's main finding indicates that there is no significant difference in the participation of secondary school teachers in school administration based on gender. In other words, the study concludes that gender does not impact the involvement of secondary school teachers in school administration. Similarly, the results show that locality and academic qualification also do not have a significant effect on the participation of secondary school teachers in school administration, as supported by the study's hypothesis. These findings are in contrast with the previous studies conducted by Mondal (2016) and Kotteenavar (2016), which suggested that gender, locality, and academic qualification do influence the participation of secondary school teachers in school administration. However, the present study aligns with the findings of Attri (2014) and Sharma and Kumari (2017), which also found no significant differences based on gender, locality, and academic qualification. Interestingly, the present study reveals a significant difference in the participation of secondary school teachers in school administration based on the type of institutions. Therefore, the hypothesis proposing no impact of the type of school on participation has been rejected. This means that according to the present study, the type of school does affect the involvement of secondary school teachers in school administration. This result is in line with the findings of Naik et al. (2016).

One of the limitations of the present study is that it was confined to district Samba whereas it may be taken for other districts or states of the Country also. Here, only the secondary school teachers were taken as the sample but future researches can be conducted at primary or secondary teachers also. Comparatives studies can also be conducted between different districts and states of the country to know the participation level of the teachers in school administration. The future researches can be done to know the different determinant that affects the teachers' participation in school administration.

CONCLUSION

In the nutshell, we conclude that teacher's plays an important role in the school administration. Result affirmed that private school teachers' have more participation in the school administrative process as compared to the government schools which means that type of school affects the participation of teachers in the administration of school. Additionally, results also showed that locality, academic qualification and gender of the teachers has nothing to do with their involvement in school administrative activities.

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0/0	
9.5%	
.5%	
5.8%	
34.2%	
56.4%	
43.6%	
22.5%	
77.5%	
100%	

Table 1: Demographic information of participants

Table 2: Significant	Difference in the P	articipation of Seco	ndary School Tea	achers in School A	dministration with
respect to their Gene	der (N = 325)				

Gender	Ν	M±SD	t-value	level of significance
Male	96	88.7 ± 17.4	1.36	Not sig. at 0.05 level
Female	22	991.3 ± 14.9		

N= Number of teachers, M = Mean, SD = Standard Deviation




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Table 3: Difference in the Participation of Secondary School Teachers in School Administration concerning to their Locality (N = 325)

Locality	Ν	M ± SD	t-value	level of significance
Rural	214	90 ± 16	0.83	Not sig. at 0.05 level
Urban	111	91.5 ± 15.1		

N = Number of teachers, M = Mean, SD = Standard Deviation

Table 4: Difference in the participation of secondary school teachers in school administration on the basis of type of school (N = 325)

Type of institution	Ν	M ± SD	t-value	level of significance
Private	183	94.5 ± 15.7	4.18	Sig. at 0.01 level
Government	142	87.2 ± 14.9		

 $\mathbf{N}=\mathbf{N}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{r}$ of teachers, $\mathbf{M}=\mathbf{M}\mathbf{e}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{n},$ $\mathbf{S}\mathbf{D}=\mathbf{S}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{d}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{r}\mathbf{d}$ Deviation

Table 5: Difference in the Participation of Secondary School Teachers in School Administration based on their Academic Qualification (N = 325)

Academic Qualification	Ν	M ± SD	t-value	level of significance
TGT's	73	92.9 ± 17.8	1.47	Not sig. at 0.05 level
PGT's	252	89.8 ± 15		

N = Number of teachers, M = Mean, SD = Standard Deviation, TGT's = Trained graduate

teachers, PGT's = Trained Post graduate teachers



Figure 1: Representation of Sampling





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Avian Diversity and Abundance in Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan, India

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ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out on the diversity, abundance and status of avifauna in Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary. A total of 201 species of birds belonging to 63 families were recorded in the study area. On the basis of the abundance category, the maximum species belong to the uncommon category (UC=80) followed by very common (VC=69), common (C = 22), rarely sighted (RS = 18) and the minimum belong to the very rarely sighted category (VR= 12). According to the occurrence of birds throughout the years, the maximum species belong to resident category (122) followed by winter visitors (69), monsoon visitors (5) and summer visitors (5). According to IUCN status, 190 species belong to the least concern category, 7 species are in the threatened category, 3 species are in the vulnerable category and one is in the endangered category. The Anatidae family was the most dominant family with 15 species (RDi = 7.46), followed by Accipitridae with 13 species (RDi = 6.46) and Muscicapidae with 11 species (RDi = 5.47). Uncontrolled tourism and trekking activities, heavy traffic, forest fire, cattle grazing and feral dog movements are the major threats for the survival of the birds in the study area.

Keywords: Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary, Birds, Diversity, Species, Threats.





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INTRODUCTION

Birds are important components of any ecosystem and perform crucial roles such as seed dispersal, pollination and as predators on insects (Bibi and Ali, 2013). They are also excellent bioindicators of ecosystems and respond quickly to changes in ecosystems or habitats (Siriwardena et al., 1998). Birds inhabit wide ranges of habitats, including forests, agricultural lands, wetland, desert, urban areas, woodland and high mountain ranges, including the ice zone. The occurrence of birds in particular areas exhibits characteristics features of habitat (Seymour and Simmons, 2008). Monitoring of species abundance, habitat preference and the correlation between species abundance and habitat provides fundamental information for identifying reasons influencing population fluctuations of bird species in particular areas (Norvell et al., 2003). This information is further helpful in the conservation and management of threatened and endangered species in particular areas or landscapes (Sauer and Link, 2002; Kattan and Franco, 2004). Long term population monitoring of birds provides adequate information about the changes in habitat. The study of species richness, diversity and distribution patterns are essential for understanding biodiversity patterns and the conservation of particular areas and habitats (Hunter and Yonzon, 1993; Spackman and Hughes, 1995). The species diversity and composition in particular areas are influenced by their habitat, altitude and other environmental factors (Lopez-Gonzalez et al., 2015). Numerous studies have been conducted on the various aspects of birds, including diversity, abundance and species richness in the state of Rajasthan (Chhangani, A.K., 2002; Sangha and Devarshi, 2006; Yassen et al., 2011; Pande, 2012; Koli V.K., 2014; Joshi and Bhatnagar, 2016; Bharadwaj, 2018; Chishty and Choudhary, 2020a&b; Joshi, 2023). The aim of the present study is to provide compressive information of the current status on the avian diversity and abundance of Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary, Sirohi district, Rajasthan.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was carried out in the Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary (MA-WLS). The Sanctuary is located between (24°33' - 24° 43' N, 72° 38' - 72° 53' E) in the south-west region of Rajasthan state. MA-WLS covers 328 km² and includes the highest peak of the Aravalli Hills, 1722 metres, where Guru Shikar is located. MA-WLS has various types of habitat, including forest, wetlands, agricultural lands, open fields, rocky sloppy mountains and municipal areas, also known as Mount Abu and other villages like Oriya, Salgaon etc. Vegetation of the sanctuary varies according to elevation gradient. Xeromorphic subtropical thorn forest is present in the foothill areas, as is sub-tropical evergreen forest along water courses and valleys of higher elevation. Temperature in the study area ranges from -2°C to 35°C and the maximum rainfall (average 1500 mm) occurs in the monsoon season, particularly in the July to September month.

Every month field work was carried out from the month of December, 2021 to June, 2023. Filed surveys were conducted from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. in the morning and from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. in the evening. In the rainy season, throughout the day, field surveys were conducted when the weather was clear and precipitation did not occur. Line transect, point count and call count methods were used for the determination of diversity and status of avifauna in the study area. Observations were taken by the help of Nikon 8x42 binoculars and photographs of birds taken by the Nikon P1000 camera. Identification of bird species was done using standard field guides, Birds of the Indian Subcontinent (Grimmett *et al.*, 2011) and Birds of Rajasthan (Vyas, 2013), Birds of India (Majumder *et al.*, 2022). Praveen *et al.* (2016), Praveen & Jayapal (2023) and Birdlife International (2023) were followed for the nomenclature of birds, including the common and scientific names and families of birds. Birdlife International (2023) was determined, based on their occurrence in the study area. Residents (R) bird species were observed in study area throughout the year. When seen only during the summer season, it was referred as summer visitor (SV), species only seen in monsoon season, it was referred as monsoon visitor (MV) and species seen only in winter season, it was referred as winter visitor (WV).





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The abundance of birds in MA-WLS was determined based on the frequency of sightings. The abundance was categorized into the following categories: A. Very common (species were sighted on almost all field visits); B. Common (species were sighted on almost 70–90% of field visits); C. Uncommon (species were sighted on 40–60% of field visits); D. Rarely sighting (species were sighted on almost 20–40% of field visits) and F. Very rarely sighted (species were sighted on only one or two field visits throughout the study period). The relative diversity (RDi) of various families was calculated using the following formula (Torre-Cuadros *et al.*, 2007).

$RDi = \frac{Number \ of \ birds \ species \ in \ a \ family}{Total \ number \ of \ species} X \ 100$

RESULTS

A total of 201 species of birds belonging to 63 families were observed in the study area (Table-1). The most dominant family was Anatidae, consisting of 15 bird species followed by Accipitridae with 13 species, Muscicapidae with 11 species and Ardeidiae with 9 species. Two families such as Scolopacidae and Motacillidae had eight species. Two families, Phasianidae and Columbidae had seven species. Two families such as Cuculidae and Cisticolidae had six species. Three families such as Picidae, Estrildidae and Sturnidae were represented with five species each. Five families like Threskiornithidae, Ciconiidae, Hirundinidae, Laniidae and Emberizidae consisted of four species each. Ten families such as Phalacrocoracidae, Rallidae, Charadriidae, Psittacidae, Strigidae, Alcedinidae, Pycnonotidae, Leiothrichidae, Phylloscopidae and Corvidae had three species each. Eleven families such as Recurvirostridae, Meropidae, Coraciidae, Megalaimidae, Campephagidae, Timaliidae, Rhipiduridae, Paridae, Nectariniidae, Passeridae and Dicruridae had two species. The remaining 24 families were represented by single species in the study area throughout the study period (Table-2). The highest value of relative diversity was recorded for the Anatidae family (RDi = 7.46), followed by the Accipitridae (RDi = 6.46), Muscicapidae (RDi = 5.47) and Aredidae (RDi=4.47). The relative diversity of remaining families is mentioned in table 2. The reason behind the highest species number and relative diversity of the Anatidae family is the availability of water resources in the Sanctuary. Numerous water bodies are present in the foothill region as well as in higher elevation ranges. The presence of water bodies attracts a larger number of bird species, including Anatidae species. Based on the frequency of sightings, most bird species were uncommon 39.80% (n=80), followed by very common 34.32% (n=69), common 10.94% (n = 22), rarely sighted 8.95% (n = 18) and minimum species belonging to very rarely sighted category 5.97% (n = 12). On the basis of the residential and migration status of birds, 60.69% (n = 122) species were resident, 34.32% (n = 69) were winter visitors, 2.48% (n = 5) were monsoon visitors and 2.48 % (n = 5) were summer visitors.

The IUCN status and threatened categories of birds were determined with the help of Birdlife International (2023). In the study area, most bird species belong to the least concerned category (190), followed by the near threatened category (7), vulnerable category (3) and endangered category (1 species). Near-threatened species such as the Oriental Darter, Black-headed Ibis, Painted Stork, Asian Woolly-necked Stork, Black-tailed Godwit, Great Thick-knee and Alexandrine Parakeet were observed in the study area. Vulnerable species like the Common Pochard, River-tern, Green Avadavat and the endangered species of the Egyptian Vulture was observed in the study area. Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary contained a good population of Green Avadavat (*Amandava formosa*), which is an endemic species of the Indian subcontinent.

DISCUSSION

Birds are excellent bio-indicators of ecosystems. They play a very crucial role in the ecosystem. Birds are also used to examine the habitat quality of a particular area because they have the capacity to respond quickly to any changes or alternations in the habitat (Harisha and Hosetti, 2009). Some studies were also carried out in protected areas of Rajasthan. Out of those, Chhangani (2002) observed 201 bird species in the Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. Earlier, Sangha and Devarshi (2006) observed 146 birds species from Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary. Shahabuddin *et al.*





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(2006) observed 183 bird species in the Sariska Tiger Reserve of Rajasthan. Yassen *et al.* (2011) observed 235 avian species in the Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary. Bhatnagar *et al.* (2011) observed 129 species from the Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary of Udaipur district. Pande (2012) observed 77 bird species belonging to 44 families in the Jhalawar range of Jhalawar district. Similarly, Koli (2014) carried out a study on the avifauna of Todgarh-Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary and observed 142 species of birds belonging to 45 families. Bharadwaj (2018) documented 162 species of birds belonging to 53 families from the Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan.

In a similar manner, present study provides systematic and scientific information on the avian fauna of Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary. During study, a total of 201 bird species were observed in the Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary. Out of 201 bird species, 122 were resident, 69 were winter visitors, 5 were monsoon visitors and 5 were summer visitors. On the basis of frequency of observation, 80 species belongs to uncommon category followed by 69 were very common, 22 were common, 18 were rarely sighted and 12 were very rarely sighted in the Sanctuary. On the basis of IUCN status, 190 species were least concern, 7 were near threatened, 3 were vulnerable and one was in the endangered category.

During the winter season, wetlands in sanctuary areas also contained numerous winter migratory aquatic avian species. In the foothill region, three species of ibis (Red-napped Ibis, Black-headed Ibis and Glossy Ibis) and four species of stork such as Painted Stork, Asian openbill, Asian Woolly-necked Stork and Black Stork were observed. The sanctuary area also contained a good population of Phasianidae species; especially Grey Francolin, Aravalli Red-Spurfowl, Grey junglefowl and Indian peafowl. Five species of the Estrildidae family such as Red Avadavat, Green Avadavat, Indian Silverbill, Scaly-breasted Munia and Tricoloured Munia were observed during the study. Those species were previously also observed by Mehra et al. (2005). Forest fires and uncontrolled tourism in the sanctuary area adversely affect the various behavioral aspects of birds, including nesting, roosting and feeding. Illegal trekking and camping activities also disturbed the bird community. Birds are adversely affected by road vehicle transportation and noise pollution. Birds also die due to collisions with vehicles in the sanctuary area. Peoples also throw food materials at roadside and inside the sanctuary area, which is also responsible for the road killing mortality of the birds and the enhanced risk of adaptation towards human habitation. Solid waste materials such as glass bottles and plastics also degrade the natural habitat of a sanctuary. Invasion by exotic species (Lantana camara) becomes a major threat to native plant species and alters the structure and vegetation composition of forest areas. Livestock interference and feral Dogs movements are also threats to the birds' survival, particularly groundnesting birds.

CONCLUSION

The present study indicates the Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary is extremely rich in bird diversity. This study also provides comprehensive information on the avifauna of Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary, with 201 bird species. The establishment of sign boards for the speed limits may reduce avian mortality due to road vehicle collisions in the sanctuary area. Regular organization of bird awareness programmes and campaigns might be helpful for the conservation of the avian community. Completely banning of illegal trekking, camping and livestock grazing will be helpful for the conservation of birds. Proper management of solid waste will improves habitat quality in sanctuary areas.

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Table 1- Systematic list of bird species of Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary with IUCN status, Residential status and Abundance. (LC- Least concern, NT- Near Threatened, VU-Vulnerable, EN- Endangered, R= Resident, WV-Winter Visitor, SV-Summer Visitor, MV- Monsoon Visitor, VC- Very Common, C- Common, UC- Uncommon, RS- Rarely sighted and VR- Very rare).

Sr.No	Common Name	Zoological Name	IUCN Conservation status	Residential status	Abundance		
1. Podicipedidae family							
1	Little Grebe	Tachybaptus ruficollis	LC	R	VC		
		2. Phalacrocoracidae	e family				
2	Little Cormorant	Microcarbo niger	LC	R	С		
3	Indian Cormorant	Phalacrocorax fuscicollis	LC	R	UC		
4	Great Cormorant	Phalacrocorax carbo	LC	R	UC		
		3. Anhingidae fa	mily				
5	Oriental Darter	Anhinga melanogaster	NT	WV	UC		
		4. Ardeidae fam	nily				
6	Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	LC	R	UC		
7	Intermediate Egret	Ardea intermedia	LC	R	UC		
8	Cattle Egret	Bubulcus ibis	LC	R	VC		
9	Great White Egret	Ardeola alba	LC	R	UC		
10	Indian Pond Heron	Ardeola grayii	LC	R	VC		
11	Grey Heron	Ardea cinerea	LC	R	UC		
12	Purple Heron	Ardea purpurea	LC	WV	UC		





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13	Black-crowned Night Heron	Nycticorax nycticorax	LC	R	RS	
14	Striated Heron	Butorides striata	LC	R	С	
		5. Threskiomithidae	e family			
15	Red-naped Ibis	Pseudibis papillosa	LC	R	С	
16	Black-headed Ibis	Threskiornis melanocephalus	NT	R	С	
17	Glossy Ibis	Plegadis falcinellus	LC	R	С	
18	Eurasian Spoonbill	Platalea leucorodia	LC	WV	UC	
		6. Ciconiidae far	nily			
19	Painted Stork	Mycteria leucocephala	NT	R	UC	
20	Asian openbill	Anastomus oscitans	LC	WV	UC	
21	Asian Woolly- necked Stork	Ciconia episcopus	NT	R	С	
22	Black Stork	Ciconia nigra	LC	WV	RS	
	7. Anatidae family					
23	Knob-billed Duck	Sarkidiornis melanotos	LC	R	С	
24	Indian Spot-billed Duck	Anas poecilorhyncha	LC	R	С	
25	Northern Pintail	Anas acuta	LC	WV	UC	
26	Northern Shoveler	Spatula clypeata	LC	WV	UC	
27	Gadwall	Mareca strepera	LC	WV	UC	
28	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos	LC	WV	UC	
29	Eurasian Wigeon	Mareca penelope	LC	WV	UC	
30	Common Teal	Anas crecca	LC	WV	UC	
31	Ruddy Shelduck	Tadorna ferruginea	LC	WV	UC	
32	Red-Crested Pochard	Netta rufina	LC	WV	RS	
33	Tufted Duck	Aythya fuligula	LC	WV	RS	
34	Common Pochard	Aythya ferina	VU	WV	RS	
35	Lesser Whistling- duck	Dendrocygna javanica	LC	R	UC	
36	Greylag Goose	Anser anser	LC	WV	UC	
37	Bar-headed Goose	Anser indicus	LC	WV	UC	
		8. Accipitridae fa	mily	1		
38	Black-winged Kite	Elanus caeruleus	LC	R	VC	





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39	Black Kite	Milvus migrans	LC	R	RS
40	Egyptian Vulture	Neophron percnopterus	EN	R	VC
41	Short-toed Snake- eagle	Circaetus gallicus	LC	R	RS
42	Crested Serpent Eagle	Spilornis cheela	LC	R	VC
43	Western Marsh Harrier	Circus aeruginosus	LC	WV	UC
44	Shikra	Accipiter badius	LC	R	VC
45	Oriental Honey- buzzard	Pernis ptilorhynchus	LC	R	RS
46	White-eyed Buzzard	Butastur teesa	LC	R	UC
47	Long-legged Buzzard	Buteo rufinus	LC	WV	UC
48	Common Buzzard	Buteo buteo	LC	WV	VR
49	Bonelli's Eagle	Aquila fasciata	LC	WV	VR
50	Changeable Hawk- eagle	Nisaetus cirrhatus	LC	R	UC
		9. Falconidae far	nily		
51	Common Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	LC	WV	UC
		10. Phasianidae fa	amily		
52	Grey Francolin	Ortygornis pondicerianus	LC	R	VC
53	Rain Quail	Coturnix coromandelica	LC	MV	UC
54	Rock Bush-quail	Perdicula argoondah	LC	R	UC
55	Jungle Bush-quail	Perdicula asiatica	LC	R	UC
56	Aravalli Red- Spurfowl	Galloperdix spadicea caurina	LC	R	VC
57	Grey Junglefowl	Gallus sonneratii	LC	R	VC
58	Indian Peafowl	Pavo cristatus	LC	R	VC
11. Rallidae family					
59	White-breasted Waterhen	Amaurornis phoenicurus	LC	R	С
60	Common Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus	LC	R	UC
61	Common Coot	Fulica atra	LC	WV	UC
		12. Rostratulidae f	amily		
62	Greater Painted- snipe	Rostratula benghalensis	LC	R	С





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		13. Charadriidae f	amily		
63	Little Ringed Plover	Charadrius dubius	LC	R	С
64	Red-wattled Lapwing	Vanellus indicus	LC	R	VC
65	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	Vanellus malabaricus	LC	WV	RS
		14. Scolopacidae f	family	1	
66	Black-tailed Godwit	Limosa limosa	NT	WV	UC
67	Common Redshank	Tringa totanus	LC	WV	UC
68	Common Greenshank	Tringa nebularia	LC	WV	UC
69	Green Sandpiper	Tringa ochropus	LC	WV	UC
70	Wood Sandpiper	Tringa glareola	LC	WV	UC
71	Common Sandpiper	Actitis hypoleucos	LC	WV	UC
72	Ruff	Calidris pugnax	LC	WV	UC
73	Common Snipe	Gallinago gallinago	LC	WV	UC
		15. Recurvirostridae	family		
74	Black-winged Stilt	Himantopus himantopus	LC	R	VC
75	Pied Avocet	Recurvirostra avosetta	LC	WV	VR
		16. Burhinidae fa	mily		
76	Great Thick-knee	Esacus recurvirostris	NT	WV	RS
		17. Glareolidae fa	mily		
77	Small Pratincole	Glareola lactea	LC	WV	UC
		18. Laridae fam	ily		
78	River Tern	Sterna aurantia	VU	R	VC
		19. Columbidae fa	amily		
79	Rock Pigeon	Columba livia	LC	R	VC
80	Yellow-footed Green-pigeon	Treron phoenicopterus	LC	R	С
81	Laughing Dove	Spilopelia senegalensis	LC	R	VC
82	Spotted Dove	Spilopelia suratensis	LC	R	VC
83	Eurasian Collared- dove	Streptopelia decaocto	LC	R	VC
84	Red Turtle-dove	Streptopelia tranquebarica	LC	R	С
85	Oriental Turtle Dove	Streptopelia orientalis	LC	WV	UC



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		20. Psittacidae fa	mily			
86	Plum-headed Parakeet	Himalayapsitta cyanocephala	LC	R	VC	
87	Rose-ringed Parakeet	Alexandrinus krameri	LC	R	VC	
88	Alexandrine Parakeet	Palaeornis eupatria	NT	MV	UC	
		21. Cuculidae fai	mily			
89	Jacobins Cuckoo	Clamator jacobinus	LC	MV	RS	
90	Common Hawk- Cuckoo	Hierococcyx varius	LC	MV	VR	
91	Indian Cuckoo	Cuculus micropterus	LC	WV	VR	
92	Grey-bellied Cuckoo	Cacomantis passerinus	LC	MV	VR	
93	Asian Koel	Eudynamys scolopaceus	LC	R	VC	
94	Greater Coucal	Centropus sinensis	LC	R	VC	
		22. Strigidae fan	nily			
95	Jungle Owlet	Glaucidium radiatum	LC	R	RS	
96	Spotted Owlet	A thene brama	LC	R	VC	
97	Indian Scops-owl	Otus bakkamoena	LC	R	VR	
		23. Caprimulgidae	family			
98	Jungle Nightjar	Caprimulgus indicus	LC	R	UC	
		24. Apodidae far	nily			
99	Little Swift	Apus affinis	LC	R	UC	
		25. Alcedinidae fa	amily			
100	Common Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis	LC	R	VC	
101	Pied Kingfisher	Ceryle rudis	LC	R	VC	
102	White-breasted Kingfisher	Halcyon smyrnensis	LC	R	VC	
	26. Meropidae family					
103	Asian Green Bee- eater	Merops orientalis	LC	R	VC	
104	Blue-cheeked Bee- eater	Merops persicus	LC	SV	RS	
		27. Coraciidae fa	mily	T		
105	Indian Roller	Coracias benghalensis	LC	R	С	
106	European Roller	Coracias garrulus	LC	WV	UC	





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28. Upupidae family							
107	Common Hoopoe	Upupa epops	LC	R	VC		
	29. Bucerotidae family						
108	Indian Grey Hornbill	Ocyceros birostris	LC	R	VC		
		30. Megalaimidae	family				
109	Coppersmith Barbet	Psilopogon haemacephalus	LC	R	VC		
110	Brown-headed Barbet	Psilopogon zeylanicus	LC	R	VC		
		31. Picidae fam	ily				
111	Eurasian Wryneck	Jynx torquilla	LC	WV	RS		
112	Yellow-crowned Woodpecker	Leiopicus mahrattensis	LC	R	С		
113	White-napped Woodpecker	Chrysocolaptes festivus	LC	R	UC		
114	Black-rumped Flameback	Dinopium benghalense	LC	R	VC		
115	Indian Pygmy Woodpecker	Picoides nanus	LC	R	UC		
	32. Alaudidae family						
116	Ashy-crowned Sparrow-Lark	Eremopterix griseus	LC	R	UC		
		33. Hirundinidae f	family				
117	Dusky Crag Martin	Ptyonoprogne concolor	LC	R	VC		
118	Wire-tailed Swallow	Hirundo smithii	LC	R	UC		
119	Red-rumped Swallow	Cecropis daurica	LC	R	С		
120	Barn Swallow	Hirundo rustica	LC	WV	UC		
		34. Motacillidae f	amily				
121	White-browned Wagtail	Motacilla maderaspatensis	LC	R	VC		
122	White Wagtail	Motacilla alba	LC	WV	UC		
123	Yellow wagtail	Motacilla flava	LC	WV	UC		
124	Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea	LC	WV	UC		
125	Citrine wagtail	Motacilla citreola	LC	WV	RS		
126	Tree Pipit	Anthus trivialis	LC	WV	UC		
127	Paddyfield Pipit	Anthus rufulus	LC	WV	UC		
128	Olive-backed Pipit	Anthus hodgsoni	LC	WV	UC		





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		35. Vangidae far	nily		
129	Common Woodshrike	Tephrodornis pondicerianus	LC	R	С
	•	36. Campephagidae	family		
130	Large Cuckooshrike	Coracina javensis	LC	R	UC
131	Small Minivet	Pericrocotus cinnamomeus	LC	R	С
		37. Pycnonotidae	family		
132	Red-vented Bulbul	Pycnonotus cafer	LC	R	VC
133	White-eared Bulbul	Pycnonotus leucotis	LC	R	UC
134	Rajasthan Red- whiskered Bulbul	Pycnonotus jocosus abuensis	LC	R	VC
		38. Aegithinidae f	amily		
135	Common iora	Aegithina tiphia	LC	R	VC
		39. Laniidae fan	nily		
136	Bay-backed Shrike	Lanius vittatus	LC	R	VC
137	Long-tailed Shrike	Lanius schach	LC	R	VC
138	Great Grey Shrike	Lanius excubitor	LC	R	VR
139	Isabelline shrike	Lanius isabellinus	LC	WV	UC
		40. Turdidae far	nily		
140	Indian Blackbird	Turdus simillimus	LC	SV	UC
		41. Muscicapidae	family		
141	Blue-rock Thrush	Monticola solitarius	LC	WV	UC
142	Bluethroat	Luscinia svecica	LC	WV	UC
143	Oriental Magpie Robin	Copsychus saularis	LC	R	VC
144	Indian Robin	Copsychus fulicatus	LC	R	VC
145	Black Redstart	Phoenicurus ochruros	LC	WV	UC
146	Siberian Stonechat	Saxicola maurus	LC	WV	UC
147	Pied Bushchat	Saxicola caprata	LC	WV	UC
148	Brown Rockchat	Oenanthe fusca	LC	R	VC
149	Desert Wheatear	Oenanthe deserti	LC	WV	UC
150	Red-breasted Flycatcher	Ficedula parva	LC	WV	UC
151	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	Cyornis tickelliae	LC	SV	UC



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	42. Leiothrichidae family				
152	Common babbler	Argya caudata	LC	R	VC
153	Jungle Babbler	Argya striata	LC	R	VC
154	Large Grey Babbler	Argya malcolmi	LC	R	VC
		43. Paradoxornithida	e family		
155	Yellow-eyed Babbler	Chrysomma sinense	LC	R	VC
	1	44. Sylviidae far	nily		
156	Lesser Whitethroat	Curruca curruca	LC	WV	UC
		45. Timaliidae fa	mily		
157	Mount Abu White- throated Babbler	Dumetia hyperythra abuensis	LC	R	С
158	Mount Abu Scimitar Babbler	Pomatorhinus schisticeps obscurus	LC	R	С
		46. Acrocephalidae	family		
159	Booted Warbler	Iduna caligata	LC	WV	UC
		47. Cisticolidae fa	mily		
160	Plain Prinia	Prinia inornata	LC	R	VC
161	Ashy Prinia	Prinia socialis	LC	R	VC
162	Jungle Prinia	Prinia sylvatica	LC	R	VC
163	Grey-breasted Prinia	Prinia hodgsonii	LC	R	VC
164	Common Tailorbird	Orthotomus sutorius	LC	R	VC
165	Zitting Cisticola	Cisticola juncidis	LC	WV	UC
		48. Phylloscopidae	family		
166	Siberian Chiffchaff	Phylloscopus tristis	LC	WV	UC
167	Sulphur-bellied Warbler	Phylloscopus griseolus	LC	WV	UC
168	Greenish Warbler	Phylloscopus trochiloides	LC	WV	RS
	49. Stenostiridae family				
169	Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher	Culicicapa ceylonensis	LC	WV	UC
		50. Monarchidae f	amily	I	
170	Indian Paradise- flycatcher	Terpsiphone paradisi	LC	SV	RS
	1	51. Rhipiduridae f	amily	1	1
171	White-browned	Rhipidura aureola	LC	R	VC





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	Fantail				
172	White-spotted Fantail	Rhipidura albogularis	LC	R	VC
		52. Paridae fam	ily		
173	Great Tit	Parus major	LC	R	UC
174	Black-lored Tit	Machlolophus xanthogenys	LC	R	VC
		53. Nectariniidae f	amily		
175	Purple Sunbird	Cinnyris asiaticus	LC	R	VC
176	Purple-rumped Sunbird	Leptocoma zeylonica	LC	R	UC
		54. Zosteropidae f	amily		
177	Indian White-eye	Zosterops palpebrosus	LC	R	VC
		55. Emberizidae fa	amily		
178	Crested Bunting	Emberiza lathami	LC	R	UC
179	Grey-necked Bunting	Emberiza buchanani	LC	WV	VR
180	White-capped Bunting	Emberiza stewarti	LC	WV	UC
181	Red-headed bunting	Emberiza bruniceps	LC	WV	RS
		56. Fringillidae fa	mily		
182	Common Rosefinch	Carpodacus erythrinus	LC	WV	UC
		57. Estrildidae fa	mily		
183	Red Avadavat	Amandava amandava	LC	WV	VR
184	Green Avadavat	Amandava formosa	VU	R	С
185	Indian Silverbill	Euodice malabarica	LC	R	VC
186	Scaly-breasted Munia	Lonchura punctulata	LC	R	VC
187	Tricoloured Munia	Lonchura malacca	LC	WV	VR
58. Passeridae family					
188	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	LC	R	VC
189	Yellow-throated Sparrow	Gymnoris xanthocollis	LC	R	VC
		59. Ploceidae far	nily		
190	Baya Wea∨er	Ploceus philippinus	LC	R	VC
60. Sturnidae family					





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191	Rosy Starling	Pastor roseus	LC	WV	UC
192	Brahminy Starling	Sturnia pagodarum	LC	R	VC
193	Indian Pied Starling	Gracupica contra	LC	R	VC
194	Common Myna	Acridotheres tristis	LC	R	VC
195	Bank Myna	Acridotheres ginginianus	LC	R	С
	61. Oriolidae family				
196	Indian Golden Oriole	Oriolus kundoo	LC	SV	VR
	62. Dicruridae family				
197	Black drongo	Dicrurus macrocercus	LC	R	VC
198	White-bellied Drongo	Dicrurus caerulescens	LC	R	VC
63. Corvidae family					
199	Rufous Treepie	Dendrocitta vagabunda	LC	R	VC
200	House crow	Corvus splendens	LC	R	VC
201	Large-billed Crow	Corvus macrorhynchos	LC	R	VC

Table 2- Bird families with species numbers and relative diversity observed in Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary

Bird families	Number of species in each family	Relative diversity (RDi) of families
Anatidae	15	7.46
Accipitridae	13	6.46
Muscicapidae	11	5.47
Ardeidae	9	4.47
Scolopacidae, Motacillidae	8	3.98
Phasianidae ,Columbidae	7	3.48
Cuculidae, Cisticolidae	6	2.98
Picidae, Estrildidae, Sturnidae	5	2.48
Threskiornithidae, Ciconiidae, Hirundinidae, Laniidae, Emberizidae	4	1.99
Phalacrocoracidae , Rallidae, Charadriidae, Psittacidae, Strigidae, Alcedinidae, Pycnonotidae, Leiothrichidae, Phylloscopidae, Corvidae	3	1.49
Recurvirostridae, Meropidae, Coraciidae, Megalaimidae, Campephagidae, Timaliidae, Rhipiduridae, Paridae, Nectariniidae, Passeridae, Dicruridae	2	0.99
Podicipedidae, Anhingidae, Falconidae, Rostratulidae, Burhinidae, Glareolidae, Laridae, Caprimulgidae, Apodidae, Upupidae, Bucerotidae, Alaudidae, Vangidae, Aegithinidae, Turdidae, Paradoxornithidae, Sylviidae, Acrocephalidae, Stenostiridae, Monarchidae, Zosteropidae, Fringillidae, Ploceidae, Oriolidae	1	0.49





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Solubility and Dissolution Rate Enhancement of Lopinavir by Solid Dispersion and Solid Lipid Micro particle Techniques

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ABSTRACT

The investigation aims to improve the solubility of the poorly soluble drug Lopinavir by formulating it as solid dispersions and soli lipid micro particles. Techniques like solvent evaporation and kneading were used to create solid lipid micro particles, while solid dispersions were made using Soluplus and KollidonVA64. In vitro dissolution tests were conducted to examine the drug release profiles. Rapid drug release was achieved using solid dispersions and micro particles, characterized by XRD, DSC, SEM, and FTIR. The solid lipid micro particle formulations demonstrated effective drug release.

Keywords: Soluplus, KollidonVA64, Phospholipon 90 H, Lipoid S 100

INTRODUCTION

Solid dispersion involves active substances dispersed in a carrier or inert matrix through melting, solvents, solventmelting methods, or freeze- and spray-drying techniques. These methods can be used to disperse drugs in excipients.⁴.Microparticles are used to overcome adverse effects and increase drug half-life. They can be classified as reservoirs or matrices and can be produced using various methods. Lopinavir, a potent protease inhibitor in HAART for HIV treatment, has limited bioavailability due to low solubility (0.01 mg/mL). This research aims to improve solubility, bioavailability, and half-life of LPV by using polymers like Soluplus and Kollidon VA 64 and lipid excipients like Glyceryl monostearate (GMS), Compritol ATO 888, Phospholipon 90 H, and Lipoid S 100. The aim is to prepare solid dispersion and solid lipid micro particles of Lopinavir with improved solubility and bioavailability.





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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

Lopinavir was obtained as Gift sample from Aurobindo pharma Ltd, Hyderabad. Glyceryl Mono Stearate, Phospholipon 90 H, Lipoid S 100 and Compritol 888 ATO were procured from Gattefosse. Soluplus & KollidonVA64 was obtained from Apotex Pvt Ltd, Banglore. All the carriers used were of analytical grade.

Methods

Estimation of Lopinavir

The investigation utilized a simple, sensitive, and accurate UV Spectrophotometric method to estimate Lopinavir. Absorbance values were measured in phosphate buffer at a λ max of 213 nm, with concentrations ranging from 5 to 25µg/mI.

Saturated Solubility Studies

Saturated solubility studies of Lopinavir were conducted using different dissolution media. 10 mg of Lopinavir was transferred to conical flasks containing 10 ml of water, phosphate buffers, and 0.1 N HCI. The flasks were placed in a REMI incubator shaker for 24 hours. After filtration, the clear solution was diluted with appropriate dissolution media, and absorbance values were noted at 213 nm using the corresponding media as blank solutions.

Pre formulation Studies

FTIR studies evaluated drug-polymer interaction, analyzing samples for physical appearance and content.

Preparation of Solid Dispersions

Solid dispersions were prepared using Soluplus, KollidonVA64, Glyceryl Mono Stearate, Phospholipon 90 H, and Compritol using Kneading and Solvent Evaporation methods. The kneading method involves triturating the polymer with water to create a slurry-like consistency, then incorporating the drug through continuous trituration. The slurry is air-dried at 25 °C for 48 hours, pulverised, and sieved before being stored in a desiccator for further study. Solvent evaporation involves adding methanol to a mixture of drugs and polymers and allowing the mixture to evaporate. The mixture is dried, sieved, packed in an amber container, sealed, and stored. The drug content of solid dispersions is estimated by weighing and transferring 100 mg of Lopinavir to a 100-ml volumetric flask, dissolved in methanol, and diluted with phosphate buffer at 6.8 pH.

In Vitro Dissolution Studies for Lopinavir Solid Dispersions

The study analyzed the dissolution of Lopinavir solid dispersions in a calibrated 8-station dissolution test apparatus using 900 ml of 6.8 pH buffer. The paddles were operated at 50 rpm and the temperature was maintained at 37°C. Samples were withdrawn at different time intervals and replaced with equal volumes of the same dissolution medium. The amount of drug dissolved was estimated using an ELICO double-beam UV spectrophotometer at 213 nm. Dissolution studies were conducted in triplicate on each formulation, and parameters like T50 and DE30% were calculated from the dissolution profiles. The dissolution profiles for all solid dispersions are shown in Figure 1.

Preparation of Solid lipid Micro particles

The binary mixtures of drug and GMS, Phospholipon 90 H, Lipoid S100, and Compritol were prepared using preliminary phase solubility studies. The poorly soluble Lopinavir solid lipid micro particles were prepared using different lipid samples with different ratios of 1:1, 1:2. Lipid samples were dissolved in a 10ml solvent, and the drug was dispersed in the lipid solution. The organic solvent was removed using a vacuum rotary evaporator. The drug was melted at 50c above the melting point of the lipid layer. Aqueous phase was prepared by dissolving Tween-80 in water, and the mixture was homogenized for 4 hours using a sonicator. The prepared SLMs were filtered and dried. The composition is shown in Table 2.





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Estimation of Drug Content for Solid Lipid Micro particles

Solid lipid micro particles were weighed and transferred to a 100ml volumetric flask. Methanol was added, and the solution was shaken for 15 minutes. The volume was increased to 100ml by adding phosphate buffer 6.8 pH. Filtered using a whatman filter paper, the filtrate was diluted with phosphate buffer 6.8 pH, and absorbance was measured at 213nm using phosphate buffer 6.8 pH as a blank. The test was repeated six times.

In Vitro Dissolution Studies for Solid Lipid Micro particles

The study involved dissolution studies on solid lipid micro particles using a calibrated 8-station dissolution test apparatus (LABINDIA DS8000) with paddles. The medium used was 900 ml of phosphate buffer 6.8 pH. Samples were withdrawn at different time intervals and replaced with equal volumes of the same dissolution medium. The amount of drug dissolved was estimated using an ELICO double beam U.V spectrophotometer at 213 nm. Dissolution studies were conducted in triplicate on each formulation, and various parameters were calculated from the dissolution profiles. The dissolution drug release profiles were shown in Figure 1.

Evaluation of Dissolution Parameters

Pharmacokinetic parameters like zero order and Hixson Crowell constant were calculated from dissolution data from different formulations.

Zero Order

A plot of Cumulative % drug released Vs Time (min) was plotted. Zero order release rate constant (K_0) was obtained. Cumulative % drug released = K_0t ----- (1)

Where, Ko - Constant; t - Time

First Order

A plot of log % drug undissolved Vs time (min) was plotted for all the formulations and the first order release rate constant (K₁) was calculated by multiplying slope with 2.303.

 $\label{eq:constant} \begin{array}{l} \text{log \% drug undissolved} &= K_1 t/2.303 \label{eq:constant} \\ \text{Where, } K_1 - \text{Constant}; \ t \ \text{- Time} \end{array}$

Hixson Crowell

A plot of $W_0^{1/3}$ $W_1^{1/3}$ Vs time (min) was plotted for all the formulations and the Hixon Crowell constant (K_{HC}) was calculated from the slope.

Wo^{1/3}- Wt^{1/3} = KHC t ----- (3)

Where, W_t - Amount of drug release in time t, W_0 - initial amount of the drug, K_{HC} - Hixon Crowell release rate constant.

Characterization of Solid Dispersions & Solid Lipid Micro particles

Solid dispersions and lipid micro particles are characterized using X-ray diffraction, scanning calorimetry, electron microscopy, and Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy.

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

The samples were coated with a thin gold layer using a sputter coater unit. SEM photographs were taken using a scanning electron microscope at 15kV, as shown in Figure 2.

FTIR Spectral Analysis

The drug and formulation were recorded using the KBr pellet method using a Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometer. A base line correction was made using dried potassium bromide. The pure drug and formulation were subjected to FTIR analysis using a BRUKER 8400S Spectrophotometer. Samples were prepared using the KBr pellet press method. Figure 3 displays the FTIR spectra of various pure drug and optimized formulations.





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Differential Scanning Calorimetric analysis

A DSC 200F3 was used to obtain DSC curves for pure drug, polymer, and solid dispersion. 10 mg of sample was weighed, scanned from 20-450°C, and purged with dry nitrogen at 60 ml/min. The DSC thermograms are shown in Figure 4.

X-Ray diffraction (XRD)

X-ray diffraction involves constructive interference between monochromatic x-rays and a crystalline sample. It involves a cathode ray tube, filtered radiation, and a crystalline sample, satisfying Bragg's law. XRD patterns are displayed in Figure 5.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The spectrophotometric method for estimating lopinavir in phosphate buffer at 6.8 pH was found to be linear and reproducible, following Beer's law in the concentration range of 5–25 g/ml. The method was suitable for estimating lopinavir in dissolution media. Lopinavir belongs to class II of the biopharmaceutical classification and has low solubility in aqueous fluids. Preformulation studies were performed on the drugs and excipients used in the formulations, and no drug or excipient reactions were observed. Solid dispersion and solid lipid microparticles were prepared by solvent evaporation using GMS, Phospholipon 90 H, Compritol, Lipoid S 100, Soluplus, and Kollidone VA64 as carriers in 1:1 and 1:2 ratios. The drug content of the prepared solid lipid micro particles was found to be in the range of 97.4–98.2 mg. In-vitro dissolution studies were performed for prepared solid dispersions and solid lipid micro particles in phosphate buffer at 6.8 pH. The solid dispersions prepared by using GMS and Phospholipon 90 H at a 1:2 ratio showed more drug release (90.05% and 92.29%, respectively). The drug release rates of solid lipid micro particles in the presence of GMS and phospholipon 90 H were 89.91% and 91.41%, respectively. The rate of drug release from formulations was linear with a first-order rate constant, with r2 values in the range of 0.92 to 0.99.

The rate of drug release from formulations was not linear with the zero-order rate constant. SEM images were taken of the prepared solid lipid micro particles, which appeared to be irregular-shaped crystals. The pure formulation appeared in the form of irregular-shaped crystals, while the prepared solid lipid micro particles had a smooth and regular surface. The physical state of Lopinavir in solid dispersions was analyzed using FTIR, DSC, and XRD studies. FTIR spectra showed characteristic peaks at 3374.94 cm-1, 2963.72 cm-1, and 1662.21 cm-1. The T3 formulation had prominent FTIR spectra, while the T5 formulation had prominent peaks. The FTIR study showed a slight shift in the absorption band, but no changes were observed in the pure drug or formulations.

DSC thermo grams showed an endothermic peak at 91.730C, while XRD spectral studies showed amorphous nature in the prepared solid dispersions. The optimized solid dispersions showed increased dissolution rate and solubility enhancement compared to the pure drug.

CONCLUSION

GMS-prepared solid dispersions and lipid micro particles improve lopinavir drug release; further studies explore solubility and formulation optimization.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

ABBREVIATIONS

FTIR: Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometer ; DSC: Differential Scanning Calorimeter; **SEM:** Scanning Electron Microscope; **XRD:** X-Ray diffraction ; °**C:** Degree Centigrade; μg: Microgram; **Rpm:** Revolutions per minute; μm: Micrometer; **nm:** Nanometer; **GMS** : Glyceryl Monostearate

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	Wave Number (cm ⁻¹)		
Functional groups present	Pure Drug	Т3	Т5
N-H Stretching	3374.94	3374.36	3374.85
CH Stretching	2963.72	2962.38	2962.98
C-H bending	1527.45	1092.21	1527.34
C=0	1662.23	1661.21	1662.04

Table 1: Interpretation of FTIR Spectra





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Table 2: DSC Thermo grams				
Pure drug	F3	F5		
99.92 ⁰C	73.97 ⁰C	79.47 ⁰C		
Sharp Endothermic peaks	Sharp Endothermic peaks	Sharp Endothermic peaks		







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Figure 5 : XRD Patterns of a)Pure drug b) F3,c)F5





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Comparative Study of Multi Stage Step up Interleaved DC-DC Converter for Electric Mobility

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ABSTRACT

Electric vehicles offer a practical substitute for conventional automobiles due to its positive effects on energy balance and environmental sustainability. There is increasing interest in DC-DC converters for the power conversion required in electric vehicle power trains. The drawbacks of conventional DC-DC converters include excessive voltage and current fluctuations as well as lower efficiency. These drawbacks are largely mitigated by the interleaving approach. By paralleling 'n' converters, the overall performance of the converter can be enhanced. As a tradeoff between the number of phases, ripple, efficiency, design complexity, and cost, the number of stages has been chosen as four and hence a four-phase interleaved boost converter (ILBC) is investigated. Simulation and analysis of the projected converter are executed through MATLAB/SIMULINK. The functional parameters of the four-phase converter such as output source and load side and efficiency are compared with the traditional boost, two-stage, and three-stage converters. From the results obtained, the four-stage ILBC is promising and preferred for the electric vehicle applications.

Keywords: Interleaved step-up Converter, ripple, four-stage, electric vehicle

INTRODUCTION

With increasing pollution in today's scenario, electric mobility plays a vital role in building a pollution free and greener environment. As the world's population is expanding quickly, both energy use and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions rise annually. We can significantly reduce the CO2 emissions while also improving the air quality by switching to electric automobiles from conventional fossil fuel-based ones. Electric vehicles are advantageous as they





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result in less noise, save energy and reduce carbon dioxide emission [1]. The significant component of the electric vehicle is the battery, power modulator, controller and electric motor. Battery is the heart of EV that decides the range of the vehicle. Therefore, power modulators perform the most important function of modulating the flow of power between battery and traction motor. Various configurations of power modulator are discussed in the literature [1-2].Among those configurations, DC-DC converter is most popularly employed for e-mobility.

A direct current (DC) converter is a power electronic circuit that is specifically designed to modify the voltage level of a DC source. It plays a crucial role in connecting the battery to the DC-link, which is essential in various electric vehicle (EV) power supply designs. By utilizing at least one DC/DC converter, the battery can effectively be connected to the DC-link, enabling the system to function properly. There are many types of DC-DC conversion circuits, but the boost converter is one of the most basic. It boosts or raises the source voltage. Inductor, diode, capacitor, and semiconductor switch make up the circuit. High voltage gain is achieved by increasing the duty cycle, which raises the stress on the switches. As a result of substantial switching losses, the semiconductor device's efficiency is reduced, the voltage ripple is increased, and the device is more susceptible to damage. The device cannot withstand the increased voltage and current stress appearing in the switches for higherrating applications. To fix this, multiple semiconductor switches can be connected in parallel or series. This leads to an unbalanced voltage or current. Rather than connecting devices in parallel or series, converter stages can be used for two or more stages, and this concept is called interleaving[3-5]. A large voltage step up, less load voltage ripple, minimal semiconductor switches loss, and a quicker dynamic response are all benefits of the interleaved boost converter. InterLeaved Boost converters (ILBC) are preferred over traditional Boost converters because they have less ripple content on both the input and output sides. Moreover, ILBC results in improved efficiency, longer lifetime and suited for higher power applications[6-7]. By connecting 'n' stages in parallel, ILBC provides a reduced switching loss as the switches are triggered with 360/n leading to the decrement in the input current ripple. With increased number of stages, ripple decreases and the circuit becomes bulky. Hence, it is very important to choose the number of stages to be connected in parallel based on the ripple requirement which depends on the application[8-10]. In this paper, a two-phase, threephase and Four phase ILBC are analyzed and compared with the standard converter[11]. Moreover, the investigation of the intrinsic parameters is carried out to highlight the significance of input and output ripple for electric vehicle applications. The merits of ILBC is projected in Table1.

The structure of the paper is outlined below: initially, importance of power modulators for electric vehicle is emphasized followed by the description of step up converter, two-phase, three-phase and four-phase ILBC. Functional parameters of these power electronic circuits are examined and the best configuration is opted for e-mobility. In MATLAB/SIMULINK, these circuits are investigated, and the findings are validated.

STANDARD STEP UP DC-DC CONVERTER

An input DC source, an inductor, a power switching device, a freewheeling diode, and a capacitor comprise the step up electronic circuit. Figure 1 illustrates a basic boost converter.

The converter is operated in two modes and the modes are based on the conduction of the switching device.

Figure2 depicts the switch-onbehaviour of a conventional boost converter [12]. The switch doesn't offer resistance to the source current, so the source current goes through the inductor, the switch and back to the DC source. The inductor is powered by the source current. The inductor holds a magnetic field.





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In Fig.3, when S₁ is switched off, a reverse current will be induced that will counteract the cause that produced it, causing the polarity of the inductor to change. Current starts to flow through the load when the diode becomes forward biased. When the source and inductor voltages are equal, the load voltage is larger. The inductor current begins to degrade. This is where the capacitor serves as a filter.

Let∆Vo - Voltage Ripple, Vo - Load Voltage

Vs - Source Voltag	e,D - Duty Cycle	
fs - Operating free	uency & ΔIo - Current Ripple	
The design parameter	rs of the circuit are as follows:	
Conversion	gain: Vo = Vs /1 – D	(1)
Inductance:	L = (Vs ∗ D) / (fs∗∆Io)	(2)
Capacitance	$C = (Io * D) / (fs * \Delta Vo)$	(3)

Values of parameters used in the model for simulation are depicted in Table 2. Based on the given parameters, the converters are designed using the design equations (1-3).Fig. 4represents the load voltage of the standard step-up converter. The load voltage is about 18V with ripple of about 0.54 V.Fig.5 depicts the load current , the load current has a ripple of about 0.33A. Fig.6shows the source current that has a ripple of 0.207A.

MULTISTAGE STEP-UP INTERLEAVED BOOST CONVERTER

Interleaved Boost Converters are mostly preferred in high power applications where a step-up voltage level is required with reduced stress on switches, less load voltage and source current ripples, higher efficiency compared with the conventional boost converter, and reduced electromagnetic interfaces[13-14]. The source and load current ripples are reduced by 1/n where n represents the number of phases.

Switch Q₁ conducts during ILBC mode-1 operation while Q₂ is off. Inductor L₂ discharges the energy to the load via diode D₂ while inductor L₁ charges linearly. Fig.8 illustrates how mode 1 is used.ILBC Mode 2 operation begins by switching semiconductor devices Q₁and Q₂. As inductor L₁ begins to discharge, energy is delivered to the load through diode D1, reducing inductor current. The input current causes inductor L₂ to start charging and inductor current iL₁ increases. Current-sharing technology ensures that the load voltage is higher than the supply voltage, resulting in low supply current ripple. Fig.9 illustrates how mode 2 is used.

ILBC components are depicted in Table 2 and designed in the MATLAB/SIMULINK. Fig.10 shows simulation circuit of ILBC.Fig.11.a shows the load voltage of two stage ILBC, it is obvious that the load voltage is 39.05 V with a ripple of 0.04 V.Fig.11.b. shows the output current ILBC from which the ripple in output current is found as 1.002 A and Fig.11.c. shows the supply current waveform the ripple in the input current is 0.000018 A.

THREE PHASE INTERLEAVED STEP UP CONVERTER

Three phase ILBC is obtained by interleaving three boost converters [15] with a common filter capacitor as shown in Fig.12. The pulses for the switches are phase shifted at 120^o from each other which is depicted in Fig.13.

From the Fig 13.a, we can observe that the output voltage is 39.145 V and has a ripple content 0.0011 V. Fig 13.b. gives the output current waveform and Fig 13.c gives the input current waveform from which the ripple is noted as about 0.000027 A.





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FOUR-PHASE ILBC STEP UP CONVERTER

Four phase ILBC [16] is obtained by interleaving four boost converters with a common filter capacitor as displayed in Fig.14. The stages are at 90° from each other ie., pulses given to each switch are at 90° phase shift. From Fig.15.a, the output voltage is 39.158 V with ripple of about 0.0000048V and Fig.15.b depicts load current of ILBC.Fig.15.c, the source current ripple is about 0.0000072 A.

COMPARITITIVE STUDY OF TOPOLOGIES OF ILBC

The voltage ripple (ΔV_0), input current ripple (ΔI_0) and output current ripple (ΔI_n) for boost, two phase, three phase and four phases [17] are compared in Table 3.

According to Table 3, the four phase ILBC exhibits less voltage and current ripple.A4-phase ILBC can be used in a variety of applications such as electric vehicles, medical, and renewable energy systems, as efficiency increases as inductor current ripple is reduced. It also has lower losses. Various intrinsic parameters like output voltage ripple Vs Duty ratio, Inductor value Vs Ripple current, Filter Capacitor value Vs Ripple voltage are analysed and inferred. From Fig.16, it can be inferred that in all ranges of duty cycle the ripple in 4 Phase ILBC is very much lower than the 3 Phase and 2 Phase ILBC.For inductor values from Lc to Ldesigned ripple current have been found and is plotted as in Fig.17, it can inferred that Ldesigned gives us reduced output current ripple and thus the selection of Ldesigned for the 4 phase ILBC is justified.

From Fig.18, it can be understood that ripple output voltage is the lowest for the C_{designed} compared with other values. Thus, the selection of C_{designed} for the 4 phase ILBCis justified.

CONCLUSION

In-depth research on interleaving topologies appropriate for electric mobility has been done in this study. ILBC improves efficiency by reducing ripple on both the supply and load sides. MATLAB/Simulink is used to assess and compare the performance parameters of the multi-phasing ILBC and the standard step up converter with those obtained from simulations. It can be concluded from the comparison that the four phase ILBC outperforms well, and the designed components were confirmed with the aid of an examination of the intrinsic parameters. In summary, increasing the number of phases using an interleaving technique can lessen current and voltage ripple, device losses, and improve efficiency.

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Table 1. Comparison of Boost & ILBC

DC-DC Converter	Features		
Topology			
Boost Converter	 Simple circuit V_o>V_{in} Subjected to high semiconductor stress when operated at high duty ratio 		
Interleaved Boost Converter	 Less ripple due to interleaving Reduced switching losses Circuit complexity reasonable Vo>Vin Appropriate for high power conversion 		

Table 2. Boost & ILBC Component design

Parameters	Values
Power output, P	20W
Source Voltage, Vs	12V
Duty ratio, D	0.333
Operating frequency, fs	25kHz
Inductance, L	0.48mH
Capacitance, C	27.13µF
Load, R	16.2Ω

Table 3 Comparison of ILBC Topologies

Parameters	Boost	Two Phase ILBC	Three Phase	Four Phase ILBC
			ILBC	
ΔV (V)	0. 0.54	0.0.04	0.0.0011	0.0.0000048
∆lo (A)	0. 0.33	1.1.002	0.0.501	0.0.131
∆lin (A)	0. 0.207	0.0.000018	0.0.00027	0.0.0000072







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Standardization of Siddha Polyherbal Formulation- Sevviyadhi Chooranam

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ABSTRACT

The Siddha System was one of the oldest traditional system of medicine followed in South India. Most of its formulations were made up of Herbs, Metals and Minerals. Sevviyadhi Chooranam was one among such polyherbal formulation indicated for an effective management of Sinusitis as per the Siddha literature "Anupava Vaidhya Dheva Ragasiyam- Moondram Paagam". The main purpose of this study is to standardize the drug Sevviyadhi Chooranam by evaluating its organoleptic, physicochemical, phytochemical properties and biochemical analysis as well as other tests such as sterility test, test for specific pathogens and particle size determination as per PLIM guidelines. All these properties are not evidenced scientifically. Hence these are elaborately discussed in this research paper.

Keywords: Sevviyadhi Chooranam, Polyherbal formulation, Standardization, Organoleptic, Physicochemical, Phytochemical analysis, Biochemical analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The Siddha System of medicine contains many effective formulations for cure and prevention of many diseases. One among that is Sevviyadhi Chooranam which was indicated for an effective management of Sinusitis. There is no scientific evidences for its physicochemical and phytochemical activities. Therefore this paper elaborately explains organoleptic, physicochemical activities such as loss on drying, total ash value, acid insoluble ash, water soluble ash, water soluble extraction, alcohol soluble extraction and phytochemical activities such as alkaloids, carbohydrates,





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saponin, phenols, tannins, flavonoids, diterpenes, quinones, gum and mucilage, biochemical analysis for the presence of acid and basic radicles, test for specific pathogen, sterility test for Sevviyadhi Chooranam as per PLIM guidelines.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The polyherbal formulation Sevviyadhi Chooranam was taken from Siddha literature Anupava Vaidhya Dheva Ragasiyam- Moondram paagam Page no. 466[1]. The ingredients are shown in Table 1[2]. All the drugs were identified and authenticated by the botanist, Department of Medicinal Botany, Government Siddha Medical college, Arumbakkam, Chennai and then purified as per Siddha literature "Sikitcha Rathna Deepam[3]".

Preparation of Sevviyadhi Chooranam

All the above stated ingredients were taken in equal quantity and purified as mentioned in Siddha literature "Sikitcha Rathna Deepam" and then finely powdered altogether in a mortar and sieved using a cloth. This preparation was stored in an air tight container.

Analysis of Qualitative Investigation

The qualitative analysis of polyherbal formulation Sevviyadhi Chooranam was evaluated through analyzing its physicochemical, phytochemical properties, sterility test, test for specific pathogens, particle size determination as per PLIM guidelines.

Organoleptic Properties

The organoleptic characteristics of Sevviyadhi chooranam was evaluated by taking 1 gm of sample drug and the state, appearance, nature, odour and other morphological characteristics were determined by naked eye under natural light and results were noted.

Physicochemical analysis of SevviyadhiChooranam[4]

Loss on drying: An accurately weighed 1g of Sevviyadhi chooranam formulation was taken in a tarred glass bottle. The crude drug was heated at 105degree centigrade for 6 hours in an oven till a constant weight. The percentage moisture content of the sample was calculated with reference to the shade dried material.

Determination of total ash

Weighed accurately 2 gram of Sevviyadhi Chooranam formulation was added in crucible at a temperature 600 degree centigrade in a muffle furnace till carbon free ash was obtained. It was calculated with reference to the air dried drug.

Determination of acid insoluble ash

Ash above obtained was boiled for 5 mins with 20ml of 1M Hydrochloric acid and filtered using an ash less filter paper. Insoluble matter were retained on filter paper was washed with hot water and filter paper was burnt to a constant weight in a muffle furnace. The percentage of acid insoluble ash was calculated with reference to the air dried drug.

Determination of water soluble ash

Total ash of 1 gram was boiled for 5 min with 25 ml of water and insoluble matter collected on ash less filter paper was washed with hot water and ignited for 15 min at a temperature not exceeding 450 degree centigrade in a muffle furnace. The amount of soluble ash is determined by drying the filtrate.





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Determination of water soluble extractive

5gm of air dried drug, coarsely powdered Sevviyadhi Chooranam was macerated with 100 ml of distilled water in a closed flask for 24 hours, shaking frequently. The solution was filtered and 25 ml of filtered was evaporated in a tarred flat bottom shallow dish, further dried at 100 degree centigrade and weighed. The percentage of water soluble extractive was calculated with reference to the air dried drugs.

Determination of alcohol soluble extractive

1gm of air dried drug coarsely powdered Sevviyadhi chooranam was macerated with 20ml of alcohol in a closed flask for 24 hrs. With frequent shaking, it was filtered rapidly taking precaution against loss of alcohol 10 ml of filtrate was then evaporated in a tarred flat bottom shallow dish, dried at 100 degree centigrade and weighed. The percentage of alcohol soluble extractive was calculated with reference to air dried drug.

PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF SEVVIYADHI CHOORANAM^{ISI}:

Detection of alkaloids

Extracts were dissolved individually in diluted Hydrochloric acid and filtered.

- a. Mayer's test: Filtrates were treated with Mayer's reagent (Potassium Mercuric iodide). Formation of yellow colour precipitate indicates the presence of alkaloids.
- b. Dragendroff's Test: Filtrates were treated with Dragendroff's reagent (Potassium Bismuth Iodide). Formation of yellow colour precipitate indicates the presence of alkaloids.
- c. Wagner's test: Filtrates were treated with Wagner's reagent(lodine in Potassium lodide). Formation of brown or reddish precipitate indicates the presence of alkaloids.

Detection of carbohydrates

Extracts were dissolved individually in 5 ml of distilled water and filtered. The filtrates were used to test for the presence of carbohydrates.

- a. Molisch's Test: To 2 ml of plant sample extract, 2 drops of alcoholic solution of alpha-naphthol were added. The mixture is shaken well and few drops of concentrated Sulphuric acid is added slowly along the sides of the test tube. A violet ring indicates the presence of Carbohydrates.
- b. Benedict's test: Filtrates were treated with Benedict 's reagent and heated gently. Orange red precipitates indicates the presence of reducing sugars.

Detection of saponins

Foam test: 0.5 gram of extract was shaken with 2ml of water. If foam produced persists for ten minutes it indicates the presence of saponins.

Detection of phenols pheric chloride test

Extracts were treated with 3-4 drops of Ferric chloride solution. Formation of bluish black colour indicates the presence of phenols.

Detection of tannins gelatin test

The extract is dissolved in 5ml of distilled water and 2ml of 1% of solution of gelatin containing 10% NaCl is added to it. White precipitates indicates the presence of phenolic compounds.

Detection of flavonoids:

- a. Alkaline reagent test: Extracts were treated with few drops of sodium hydroxide solution. Formation of intense yellow colour, which becomes colourless on addition of dilute acid, indicates the presence of flavonoids.
- b. Lead acetate test: Extracts were treated with few drops of Lead acetate solution. Formation of yellow colour precipitate indicates the presence of flavonoids.




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Detection of diterpenes copper acetate test

Extracts were dissolved in water and treated with 3-4 drops of copper acetate solution. Formation of emerald green colour indicates the presence of diterpenes.

Test for quinines

Extracts were treated with Sodium hydroxide blue or red precipitate indicates the presence of Quinones.

Gum and mucilage

To 1 ml of extract add 2.5 ml of absolute alcohol and stirring constantly, then the precipitate was dried in air and examine for its swelling properties. Swelling was observed that indicates the presence of gum and mucilage.

Particle size determination[6]

Particle size determination was carried out by optical microscopic method. In which the sample were dissolved in a sterile distilled water (app 1/100th dilution). Diluted sample were mounted on a slide and fixed with the stage of appropriate location. Light microscopic image was drawn with scale micrometer to arrive at the average particle size. Minimum 30 observations were made to ascertain the mean average particle size of the sample.

Sterility test by pour plate method[7]

Test sample was inoculated in a sterile petri dish to which about 15mL of molten agar 45degree centigrade were added. Agar and sample was mixed thoroughly by tilting and swirling the dish. Agar was allowed to completely gel without disturbing it (about 10 minutes). Plates were then inverted and incubated at 37degree centigrade for 24-48 hours and further extended for 72 hours for fungal growth observation. Grown colonies of organisms was then counted and calculated for CFU.

Test for specific pathogen[8]

Test sample was directly inoculated in the specific pathogen medium (EMB, DCC, Mannitol, Cetrimide by pour plate method. The plates were incubated at 37 degree centigradefor 24-72 hours for observation as shown in Table 2.

Biochemical analysis

Analytical investigation on test for acid radicals

Test for carbonates: To 1ml of the test solution about 1ml of concentrated Hcl was added. Formation of brisk effervescence indicates the presence of carbonates.

Test for chlorides: To 2ml of test solution, about 1ml of silver nitrate solution was added. Appearance of white precipitate indicates the presence of chlorides.

Test for sulphates: To 1ml of test sample add diluted H₂SO₄ till effervescence ceases followed by this about 1ml of barium chloride solution was added. Appearance of white precipitate indicates the presence of sulphates.

Test for sulphides: To 1ml of test sample about 2ml of Hcl was added with slight warming the mixture. Formation of colourless gas with the smell of rotten egg indicates the presence of sulphides.

Test for phosphates: To 2ml of test solution treated with 2ml of ammonium molybdate solution followed by the addition of 2ml of concentrated nitric acid.

Test for fluoride and oxalate: To 2ml of the test solution about 2ml of diluted acetic acid and 2ml of calcium chloride solution was added. Formation of white precipitate indicates the presence of fluorides and oxalates.

Test for borates: 2ml of test solution is added with sulphuric acid and 95% alcohol followed by exposure to flame. Appearance of green flame indicates the presence of borates.

Test for nitrates: 0.5ml of test solution heated with copper followed by the addition of sulphuric acid. Appearance of reddish brown gas indicates the presence of nitrates.





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Analytical Investigation on test for Basic radicals

Test for lead: 1ml of test solution is added with 2ml of potassium chromate solution. Formation of yellow precipitate indicates the presence of lead.

Test for arsenic: 1ml of the test solution is added with 2ml of 10% (2N) sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution. Formation of brownish red precipitate indicates the presence of arsenic.

Test for mercury: 1ml of the test solution is added with 2ml of 10% (2N) sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution. Formation of yellow precipitate indicates the presence of mercury.

Test for copper: 1ml of test solution added with 1 ml of Ammonium hydroxide (NH4OH) solution. Formation of blue precipitate indicates the presence of copper.

Test for Ferric: To 1ml of test solution, about 2ml of potassium ferrocyanide solution was added. Formation of blue precipitate indicates the presence of ferric.

Test for ferrous: To 1ml of test solution, about 1ml of potassium ferric cyanide solution was added. Formation of blue precipitate indicates the presence of ferrous.

Test for zinc:1ml of test solution is added with 2ml of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) in drops until indication appears. Formation of white precipitate indicates the presence of zinc.

Test for silver: 1ml of test solution is added with 1ml of conc. HCl followed by the an appearance of curdy white precipitate. Boil the precipitate with water it does not dissolve. Add NH4OH solution in it and add 1ml of diluted HNO₃. Formation of curdy white precipitate indicates the presence of silver.

Test for magnesium: 1ml of test solution is added with 2ml of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) drop wise until indication appears. Formation of white precipitate indicates the presence of magnesium.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of organoleptic characters: It showed that Sevviyadhi Chooranam is a fine powder, pale brownish colour, strong aromatic odour, bitter taste. The drug is shown in fig.1.

Results of Physicochemical activities:The observed values of the physicochemical values of the formulation Sevviyadhi Chooranam is given in Table 3.

Results for Qualitative Phytochemical activities: The Phytochemical studies of aqueous extract of Sevviyadhi Chooranam was done using standard procedures. The results were presented in the table 4. This reveals that the bioactive compounds were present in all the extracts of Sevviyadhi Chooranam.

Particle Size Determination

Microscopic observation of the particle size analysis reveals that the average particle size of the sample was found to be 73.12 ± 20.87 micrometer.(fig.3)

Results of Sterility test

No growth / colonies was observed in any of the plates inoculated with the test sample as shown in fig 4 and denoted in table 5.

Results of specific pathogen test

No growth / colonies were observed in any of the plates inoculated in test sample as shown in fig 5, fig.6, fig.7, fig.8 and denoted in table 6.

Results for biochemical analysis

In biochemical analysis, test for acid radicals results in the presence of carbonates, chlorides, sulphates and phosphates as shown in table.7. In biochemical analysis, the test for basic radicals results in the presence of Lead and arsenic as shown on table.8 The drug Sevviyadhi Chooranam contains the physicochemical properties such as the loss of drying was found to be 2.06% which denotes the moisture content of the drug, the total ash value was found to be 11.9% which indicates the presence of inorganic components, acid insoluble ash was found to be 8.01% which denotes its minimal concentration of siliceous components, water soluble ash was found to be 1.97%, water soluble extraction was found to be 10.99% and alcohol soluble extraction was found to be 4.51% these indicates its possibility for an extraction of secondary metabolites. The phytochemical studies in the aqueous extract of Sevviyadhi





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Chooranam indicates that the presence of bioactive components such as alkaloids, carbohydrates, saponins, phenols, tannins, flavonoids, diterpenes, quinones, gum and mucilage. Presence of alkaloids indicates its anti-inflammatory and local analgesic activity^[9], presence of tannins indicates its effect on reducing inflammation of mucous membrane and inhibition of carcinogenesis^[10]. Presence of saponins indicates that it helps in increasing immune response^[11]. Quinones involves in an aerobic metabolism thus helps in an reduction of an oxidative stress. Presence of flavonoids indicates its anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic and anti-tumouractivity^[12]. Gum and mucilage contains laxative activity thus helps in relieving some medical conditions such as constipation which reduces the risk of haemarroids. In biochemical analysis, it shows the presence of acid radicals such as Carbonates which plays a major role in muscles, bones, nervous system, presence of phosphates which is very important for bone growth and mineralization, presence of sulphides possess anti-inflammatory properties and presence of chlorides which plays a major role in regulation of fluid level and also helps in muscular system. The presence of all these physicochemical and phytochemical activities and also based on the particle size determination, sterility test and test for specific pathogen of the drug Sevviyadhi chooranam proved that it will be helpful in treating various disease conditions. By this, the scientific evidence was generated by the standardization of the drug Sevviyadhi Chooranam through evaluating its qualitative organoleptic. Physicochemical, phytochemical and biochemical properties also through various tests such as sterility test and test for specific pathogens.

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Table 1: Ingredients of Sevviyadhi Chooranam [2]			
S.NO	Name of the drug	Scientific name	
1	Sevviyam	Piper nigrum (Black pepper root)	
2	Chukku	Zingiber officinale	
3	Thippili	Piper longum	
4	Milagu	Piper nigrum	
5	Thalisapathiri	Abies spectabilis	
6	Seeragam	Cuminum cyminum	
7	Nellivatral	Phyllanthus emblica	
8	Chithiramoolam	Plumbago indica	
9	Lavangapattai	Cinnamomum verum	
10	Lavangapathiri	Cinnamomum tamala	
11	Elakkai	Eletteria cardamomum	
12	Moongiluppu	Bambusa arundinaceae	
T I I			

The above mentioned drugs are taken in an equal quantity for the formulation of Siddha drug Sevviyadhi Chooranam as in Table.1.

Table 2: Details of specific medium and abbreviation

ORGANISM	ABBREVIATION	MEDIUM
E-coli	EC	EMB Agar
Salmonella	SA	Deoxycholate agar
Staphylococcus aureus	ST	Mannitol salt agar
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	PS	Cetrimide agar

The test samples was directly inoculated in to the specific pathogen medium by pour plate method and the specific medium and their abbreviations are shown in table.2.

Table 3: Physicochemical analysis of Sevviyadhi Chooranam

S.NO	Parameters	Percentage
1.	Loss on drying	2.06%
2.	Total Ash value	11.9%
3.	Acid insoluble ash	8.01%
4.	Water soluble ash	1.97%
5.	Water soluble extraction	10.99%
6.	Alcohol soluble extraction	4.51%

As shown in table 3, based on physicochemical analysis of Sevviyadhi Chooranam it shows the parameters such as in loss of drying about 2.06%, total ash value about 11.9%, acid insoluble ash about 8.01%, water soluble ash about 1.97%, water soluble extraction about 10.99%, Alcohol soluble extraction about 4.51%

Table 4: Phytochemical analysis of Sevviyadhi Chooranam:

S.NO	Phytochemicals	Test name	H ₂ O Extract
1.	Alkaloids	Mayer's test	-ve
		Dragendroff's test	-ve
		Wagner test	+ve
2.	Carbohydrates	Molisch's test	+ve
		Benedict's test	+ve
3.	Saponin	Foam test	+ve
4.	Phenols	Ferric Chloride test	+Ve
5.	Tannins	Gelatin test	+ve



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6.	Flavanoids	Alkaline reagent test	-Ve
		Lead acetate test	
			+Ve
7.	Diterpenes	Copper acetate test	-ve
8.	Quinones	Test for quinones	+Ve
9.	Gum and Mucilage	Test for Gum and Mucilage	+Ve

Note: +ve/-ve indicates present or absent.

By analyzing Phytochemical properties, results that presence of Alkaloids, Carbohydrates, saponins, phenols, tannins, flavonoids, quinones and gum and mucilage as shown in table.4.

Table 5. Sterility test by pour plate method

Test	Result	Specification	As per AYUSH/WHO
Total bacterial count	Absent	NMT 10⁵CFU/g	As per AYUSH
Total fungal count	Absent	NMT 10 ³ CFU/g	specifications

In sterility test by pour plate method, it results that there is no growth/ colonies was observed in any of the plates inoculated with the test sample as shown in table.5

Table 6: Results of Test for specific pathogen.

		0	
Organism	Specification	Result	Method
E.coli	Absent	Absent	As per AYUSH Specification.
Salmonella	Absent	Absent	
Staphylococcus aureus	Absent	Absent	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Absent	Absent	

The results of test for specific pathogens reveals that there were no growth/ colonies were observed in any of the plates inoculated in the test sample as shown in table.6

Table 7. Results of Acid Radicals in Sevviyadhi Chooranam:

S.no	Specific acid radicals	Test report
1	Carbonates	Positive
2	Chlorides	Positive
3	Sulphates	Positive
4	Phosphates	Positive

On biochemical analysis, the test for specific acid radicals results that the presence of carbonates, chlorides, sulphates and phosphates as shown in table 7

Table 8. Results of Basic radicals in Sevviyadhi Chooranam:

S.no	Specific basic radicals	Test report
1	Lead	Positive
2	Arsenic	Positive

On biochemical analysis for basis radicals it results that the presence of lead and arsenic as shown in table 8.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Anticancer Activity and Phytochemical Composition of Ethanol Extract of *Centella asiatica* Leaves against the Colon Cancer Cells

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ABSTRACT

Plants are one of the main sources of natural components used in medicine. Many medicinal plants are available and have the potential as an anticancer agent. The present study deals with the anticancer activity and qualitative and quantitative phytochemical analysis of ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaves against the colon cancer cells. The anticancer activity was tested by using MTT assay. Doxorubicin drug was used as standard. The ethanol extract was tested for the cytotoxicity at concentration ranging from 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100µg/ml.Results showed that, the ethanol extracts revealed excellent anticancer activity against Colon Cancer Cells thereby exhibiting good percentage cell viability of 33% at maximum concentration of 100µg/ml.IC₅₀ value of ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaves was noted as 31.2±0.5 µg/ml and that of standard drug Doxorubicin was noted as 11.2 ±0.9µg/ml.The qualitative phytochemical analysis of ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaves. The quantitative phytochemical analysis of ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaves showed good total phenolic content, Tannin content and alkaloid content in gram per extract. The study concluded that, plants are good sourceof anticancer agent and the derivative of which have been shown to be usable for the treatment or prevention of cancer in humans.

Keywords: Anticancer activity, *Centella asiatica*,Colon cancer cell, Ethanol extract, MTT assay, Doxorubicin drug, Phytochemical analysis





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INTRODUCTION

Cancer had always been the most serious disease in humans around the world due to its high morbidity and mortality [1]. The uncontrolled and rapid proliferation of cells can lead to cancer. Globally, one of the leading cause of death isCancer. Since cancer is a common disease in people, scientists and businesspeople have expressed a great deal of interest in researching new anticancer chemicals with a natural origin[2]. Anticancer activity that destroys or inhibit the growth of cancer cell. Plants are the sources of anticancer activity, the derivative of which have been shown to be usable for the treatment or prevention of cancer in humans. Plant materials have a long history of used in the treatment of cancer. In medicinethe chief source of natural products that are usedareplants. There is an increase in the usage of medicinal plants, and it is intriguing to utilize them as dietary supplements given that they can contain considerable amounts of trace elements and other minerals[3]. Treatments that have been made including surgery, radiotherapy radiation and chemotherapy drug consumption[4].Natural plants have drawn much attention for their pharmacological effects in the treatment and prevention of various diseases due to their high biocompatibility, low toxicity, and potential biological activity[5]. Medicinal plants are excellent sources of new drug candidates and are gaining increasing momentum for cancer therapy [6][7].In pharmaceutical preparations including tinctures, fluid extracts, powders, tablets, and capsules, standard enhanced fractions of plants have been used as therapeutic resources in addition to herbal teas and other home remedies [8].

Due to the abundance of bioactive compounds that plants produce, many of which likely originated as defensive substances against infection, plants have historically been valuable sources of medicines[9]. Since ancient times, evidence has accumulated to show the promising potential of medicinal plants utilized in many conventional, complementary, and alternative systems, particularly for the treatment of cancer[10]. All throughout the years plants has been incorporated into traditional and allopathic medicine as the use of natural products as anticancer agents has a long history that began with folk medicine[11].

Now a day, evolving commercial importance of secondary metabolites has acquired a great interest in analysis as well as production of these natural products and is extensively investigated as a source of medicinal agent[12]. Preliminary phytochemical screening of plants is also necessary for the discovery and development of novel therapeutic agents with improved efficacy[13, 14]. The phytochemicals are the most important sources for the treatment of common diseases. They are chemical compounds that are naturally found in plants [15]. It is also referred to as those chemicals that may have biological significance but are not established as an essential nutrient in plant [16]. Although phytochemicals may be available as dietary supplements, the consumption of the entire plant provides the potential health benefits of phytochemicals[17]. Numerous phytochemicals contribute to long-term disease immunity through a wide range of activities[15]. Medicinal plants contain naturally – occurring phytochemicals that have defence mechanism and protection from various disease[18]. Plants are the effective source of anticancer agent and over 60% anticancer agents are derived from natural resources including plants, marine organisms and microorganisms [19]. It was observed that many plant products play an important role in the treatment of cancer and they are available in many ayurvedic preparations in market with lower risk and side effects [20]. Therefore, there is a need to focus to evaluate that whether these extracts will surely be the source of anticancer activity or whether these extracts can be exploited to reach cancer blocking or remedial effects in human body[21].

In the present study an attempt has been made to analyse anticancer activity of ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaves against Colon Cancer Cells and to qualitatively and quantitatively estimate the phytochemicals in the extract. The main objective of this study is to analyse the anticancer activity of ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaves using Colon Cancer Cells.To qualitatively and quantitatively analyse phytochemical constituents present in the ethanol extract of Centella asiatica leaves using standard procedure.





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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collections of Test Materials

Leaves of *Centella asiatica* (Apiaceae) vernacular name Vellarai (Tamil) were collected from Vadakara, Kozhikode District, Kerala. The specimen was identified, certified and deposited with voucher specimen number (MBGIPS /09/2019-A1/2023) at the KSCSTE - Malabar Botanical Garden and Institute for Plant Sciences, an institution under Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment) Kozhikode District, Kerala.

Preparation of Leaf Powder and Extracts

Fresh leaves of *Centella asiatica* were collected and air dried under shade. The dried leaves were ground with an electric powder. Fine powder was obtained by sieving. With the help of Zerohaze filter paper, 10g each of leaf powder was weighed using an electronic balance (Denver XS-210) and made into packets. The powder was subjected to extraction using Ethanol [22]. The leaves extract thus obtained were concentrated by distillation and dried by evaporation in a water bath at 40°C. The residue thus obtained was stored in tightly closed glass vials in the refrigerator for further use. *In vitro* cytotoxicity determination by MTT assay and phytochemical analysis of the ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaves were investigated by the following protocols

In vitro Cytotoxicity Determination using MTT Assay

The Human Colon cancer cell (HT -29) cells were produced from the National Centre for cell science (NCCS), Pune, India. The viability of cells was assessed by direct observation of cells by Inverted phase contrast microscope and followed by MTT assay. *In vitro* cytotoxicity determination by MTT assay and phytochemical analysis of the ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaves were investigated by the following protocols.

Cells seeding in 96 well plate

The inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) value was evaluated using an MTT [3- (4,5- dimethyl thiazol -2-yl)-2,5 – diphenyl tetrazolium bromide] assay. Cells were grown (1×104 cells/well) in a 96-well plate for 48 hours (2 days) in to 80% confluence. The cells were maintained at 37°C with 5% CO₂ in a humidified CO₂ incubator.

Preparation of leaf extractsand compound stock

1 mg of each plant extract or compound was added to 1 ml of DMEM and completely dissolved in a cyclomixer. The extract solution was then filtered through a 0.22 µm Millipore syringe filter to ensure sterility..

Cytotoxicity Evaluation

The medium was replaced with fresh medium containing serially diluted samples i.e., $0 \mu g/ml$, $5\mu g/ml$, $10 \mu g/ml$, $25\mu g/ml$, $50 \mu g/ml$, $100 \mu g/ml$ (0-100 $\mu g/ml$) and the cells were further incubated for 24 hours.

Cytotoxicity effect by MTT Method

Fifteen mg of MTT (Himedia, M-5655) was reconstituted in 3 ml PBS until completely dissolved and sterilized by filter sterilization. The culture medium was removed, and 100µl of the MTT [3-(4,5- dimethyl thiozol-2-yl)-3,5- diphenyl tetrazolium bromide] (HI media) solution was added to each well and incubated at 37°C for 4 hours. After removal of the supernatant, 50 µl of DMSO was added to each of the well and incubated for 10 minutes to solubilize the formazan crystals. The optical density was measured at 620nm in an ELISA multi well plate reader (Thermo Scientific Multiskan EX, USA).

The percentage of growth inhibition was calculated using the formula:

% of viability = $\frac{OD \text{ value of the test}}{OD \text{ value of control}} \times 100$

Qualitative Phytochemical Analysis of Leaf Extracts

Phytochemical screening of leaf extract of selected plant was carried out using the standard procedures. The ethanol extract of plant was subjected to chemical test for the detection of different phytoconstituents using standard procedures as described by Harborne [22], Trease and Evans [23].





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Qualitative Phytochemical Analysis of Leaf Extracts Estimation of Total Phenolic Contents

Total phenolic contents in the *Centella asiatica* plant leaf extracts were determined by folin-ciocalteu method [24]. The plant extract was mixed with 5ml of folin-ciocalteu reagent and 4ml (7.5g/l) of sodium carbonate. The tubes were allowed to stand for 15 min and the total phenolics were determined by measuring the absorption in a UV/VIS Spectrophotometer at 765nm. Total phenolic contents were expressed in terms of gallic acid equivalents in milligram per gram of extract.

Estimation of Total Tannin Contents

Total tannin contents of *Centella asiatica* plant leaf extracts were measured by folin-denis method [25]. 1ml of extract and standard solution of tannic acid (100-800µg/mL) was made up to 7.5ml with distilled water. Then 0.5ml folin-denis reagent and 1ml Na₂CO₃ solution were added. The volume was made up to 10ml with distilled water and absorbance was measured at 700nm. The total tannic acid contents were expressed as mg of tannic acid equivalent per gram of extract

Estimation of Total Alkaloid Contents

200 ml of 10% acetic acid in ethanol and 5 grams of the sample were put to a 250 ml beaker, capped, and left to stand for 4 hours. After filtering, the extract was concentrated to a fourth of its original volume on a water bath.Until the precipitation was finished, concentrated ammonium hydroxide was applied drop by drop to the extract. The precipitated material was collected, washed with diluted ammonium hydroxide, and then filtered after allowing the entire solution to settle. The residue is the alkaloid, which was dried and weighed [22].

RESULTSAND DISCUSSION

Anticancer Activity of Ethanol Extract of Centella asiatica Leaves

MTT assay is a colorimetric method that is frequently used to assess cell proliferation and cytotoxicity, notably in the discovery of novel drugs. It is quick and highly accurate. The ethanol leaf extract was initially screened at a single concentration of two-fold dilution using the colorimetric MTT to test their *in vitro* cytotoxicity against Colon cancer cell. In this investigation, doxorubicin served as the reference drug. The result of anticancer activity of ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaves was given in Table 1. In the present study, ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaves were tested for cytotoxicity against Colon cancer cells.

The ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* showed significant concentration dependent propagation and viability of the Colon cancer cell. The present study indicated that, as the concentration was increased to 100μ g/ml, excellent anticancer activity was exhibited by ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaf. The cell viability percentage at this concentration was noted as 33% and in standard at the same concentration it was noted as 15%. IC₅₀ value of ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leafwas noted as 31.2±0.5 µg/ml and in standard (Doxorubicin drug) the IC₅₀ value was noted as 11.2 ±0.9µg/ml. In the present study, the cell viability percentage was found to be inversely proportional to the concentration of the extract.

In parallel to this Nelson *et al.*, [26] investigated *in vitro* anticancer effect of methanol extract of *Eclipta alba* by MTT assay and morphological studies on colon cancer cell. The concentrations were chosen based on IC₅₀ concentration of HCT-116 cells (179 ± 0.81 µg/ml). Sharma *et al.*, [27] screened *Euphorbia hirta* plant for anticancer property. The results also suggested that the *E. hirta* ethanol extract had contribute to anticancer properties similar to that of present study. Rankovic *et al.*, [28] studied acetone extract of lichens for their anticancer activity. The extract was found to have strong anticancer activity toward both cell lines with IC₅₀ values ranging from 8.51 to 40.22 µg/mL. Bezivin *et al.*, [29] reported significant anticancer effects for *Ramalina cuspidate, Cladonia convoluta, Cladonia rangiformis, Platisma glauca*, and *Parmelia caperata*.

Studies have shown that plant-derived compounds in combination with anticancer drugs have great potential to destroy tumour cells while not affecting normal cells such as lymphocytes and fibroblasts [30]. Increasing demand





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for plant derived drug is putting pressure on high value medicinal plants and risking their bio diversity [31]. In the present study, ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaves showed high cytotoxic activity. It could control the viability of cancer cell. Through the regulation of some of the key pathways involved in apoptosis, the plant has shown anticancer activities.

Phytochemical Analysis of Ethanol Extract of Centella Asiatica Leaves

Plant derived substance have recently attracted a lot of attention due their numerous applications. The category of plants most commonly utilized for healthcare is known as medicinal plants. In recent years, the medicinal benefit of plants has taken on a significant role. There are many different secondary metabolites that plants produce[32]. In the present study, ethanol extract of selected plant *Centella asiatica* was tested for the presence of secondary metabolites. The present study also tested the quantitative phytochemical screening to estimate the content of the phytochemicals that are present in high ratio. The result of qualitative and quantitative phytochemical screening was summarized in Table 2&3.

Phytochemicals have a significant role in the treatment of cancer, asthma, arthritis, and other diseases. These phytochemicals don't have any negative side effects, unlike pharmaceutical compounds. The phytochemicals can also be referred to as "man-friendly medicines" because they treat illnesses without endangering humans [33]. Alkaloids, Quinones, Phenols, Flavonoids, Terpenoids, Tannins, and Steroids were found in the ethanol extract of *Centella asiatica* leaves used in the current study after preliminary qualitative phytochemical examination. The biological actions of therapeutic plants, such as hypoglycemic, antidiabetic, antioxidant, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, anticholinergic, antimalarial, anticarcinogenic, and anti-leprosy properties, are greatly influenced by secondary metabolites [34].

According to findings of Vijayameena *et al.*, [35] which supports the results of the current study, anthraquinones, alkaloids, flavonoids, carbohydrates, glycosides, saponins, tannins, and terpenoids are just a few of the phytochemicals that can be found in Annona muricata. A study on the impact of methanol, acetone, and aqueous extract on the phytochemical composition and biological functions of *Leucas indica* L. was undertaken by Pranoothi *et al.*, [36]. The findings indicated that a variety of bioactive substances, including alkaloids, phenols, flavonoids, steroids, tannins, saponins, and reducing sugars, were present in methanol extract. *Asparagus racemosus* root extract was investigated by Kalaivani *et al.*, [37] for its *in vitro* antioxidant activity, phytochemical screening, and HPTLC fingerprinting. Following phytochemical analysis, it was discovered that the ethanol extract of *A. racemosus* included flavonoids, phytosterols, proteins, tannins, glycosides, and carbohydrates.

In the current investigation, secondary metabolites with high ratios were subjected to quantitative phytochemical examination. Alkaloids, tannins, and phenols were the phytocompounds that were most abundant. The presence of significant amounts of total phenolic content, total alkaloids, and total quinones were seen in the ethanol extract of the leaves. Senguttuvan *et al.*, [40] conducted quantitative phytochemical analysis utilizing standard technique for alkaloids, phenols, total flavonoids, tannins, saponins, and ascorbic acid. The findings revealed that the leaf powder of *H. radicata* had the highest alkaloid concentration (4560.21 mg/100 g sample), whereas the total phenolic content of several extracts of the plant's leaf and root portions ranged considerably from 0.32 to 5.04 mg GAE/100 g extract.The total phenol content of the methanol extract of leaf and root were greater (3.75 and 5.04 mg GAE/100 g, respectively), whereas the leaf extract from ethyl acetate had a high concentration of total flavonoids (17.79 mg RE/100 g).

Leucas indica (L) was the subject of research by Pranoothi *et al.*, [36] on qualitative and quantitative phytochemical analysis and screening of in vitro biological activity. The quantitative examination of the total phenols revealed 105 µgGAE/µg and 62.34 µg Rutin/µg of total flavonoid concentration in the methanol extract, respectively. Flavonoids have been utilized to treat cancer-causing tumors and they prevent cancers from being promoted to grow and advance. Similar research was done by Soni and Sosa [33], who examined the phytochemical makeup of herbal and medicinal plant extracts as well as their capacity to scavenge free radicals.*Mentha spicata* had the greatest levels of





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phenolics (18.41%), *Gmelina arborea* had the highest levels of alkaloids (5.66%), flavonoids (22.80%), and saponins (50.12%), and *Trigonella foenum-graecum* had the highest levels of all four.

CONCLUSION

The focus has shifted to medicinal plants in order to better meet current and future health demands related to cancer. Herbal compounds are medications that are said to have no adverse effects and are high in phytochemicals. Cancer cells can be effectively inhibited by substances produced from plants. The medicinal herbs have notable anticancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, and antibacterial properties, as well as minimal toxicity and great effectiveness in clinical therapy. According to this study, *Centella asiatica* leaf ethanol extract is an excellent source of phytochemical components and most likely has anticancer activities. The outcome showed that the extract suppressed cell growth in a dose-dependent manner. The qualitative phytochemical study of *Centella asiatica* leaves indicated the presence of quinones, alkaloids, phenols, tannins, flavonoids, steroids, and terpenoids. Since they successfully suppress cancer cell lines, natural anticancer substances are in great demand. According to the study's findings, *Centella asiatica* leaf ethanol extract has enormous potential for preventing the spread of colon cancer cells. For the purpose of creating highly valuable natural medicines, further research on this plant species can be focused on identifying components that have therapeutic activity.

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Table 1: Anticancer activity of Ethanol Extract of Centella asiatica Leaves Against Colon Cancer Cells

SI. No	Concentration (µg/ml)	Cell viability in standard drug Doxorubicin (%)	Cell viability in ethanol leaf extract of <i>Centella asiatica</i> (%)
1	0	100	98
2	5	69	81
3	10	53	66
4	25	35	53
5	50	26	38
6	100	15	33
IC 50	11.2±0.9 μg/ml	31.2±0.5 μg/ml	

Table 2: Qualitative Phytochemical Analysis of Ethanol Extractof Centella asiatica Leaves

Sl. No.	Phytochemical Constituents	Ethanol Extract of Centella Asiatica
1	Phenol	+++
2	Alkaloids	+++
3	Tannins	+++
4	Flavonoids	++
5	Terpenoids	++
6	Quinones	++
7	Steroids	++

Average (++) High (+++)

Table 3: Quantitative Phytochemical Analysis of Ethanol Extract of Centella asiatica Leaves

SI. No	Phytochemical Constituents	Content of Phytochemicals (mg)
1	Total Phenols	36 .12 ±1.54 g extract
2	Total Tannins	19.23±1.46 g extract
3	Total Alkaloids	75.3 ± 0.5 g extract





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Oral Malodour Masking Agents - Natural v/s Chemical

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ABSTRACT

Halitosis or oral malodour is a psycho-social embarrassment for a person suffering from it as it lowers the confidence and self-esteem of the individual. The treatment of halitosis may be long and time taking. Hence, oral malodour masking agents play a crucial role during this time as they come in handy, act immediately, and keep the patient enthusiastic till the completion of treatment

Keywords: Halitosis, oral malodour, masking agents, chewing gums, chlorhexidine

INTRODUCTION

The subjective impression that results from smelling someone else's breath might be referred to as breath odour. It could be pleasant, unpleasant, upsetting, or even revolting. The terms halitosis, breath malodor, bad breath, or fetor ex ore can be used if the breath odour is unpleasant. People in general frequently lament having foul breath. Every fourth person experiences bad breath at some point in their lives. Unfortunately, despite the fact that halitosis has a substantial socioeconomic impact, it has long been disregarded by researchers and medical experts and is rarely discussed in medical and dental schools. Halitosis is still regarded as one of the most taboo conditions in our culture since it can cause both social embarrassment and personal suffering [1].





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Halitosis Types and its Causes

Since halitosis often requires a multidisciplinary treatment strategy with an emphasis on the causative component, it is crucial to comprehend and be aware of its origin. Halitosis can be broadly divided into two types: Genuine Halitosis and Delusional Halitosis, depending on where it originated. The two subtypes of genuine halitosis are physiological and pathological halitosis. The condition characterised clinically as the coated tongue is known as physiological halitosis, sometimes called bad morning breath or halitosis. Putrefaction of food particles that have been retained or lodged inside the oral cavity, stagnant saliva, and bacteria build-up all contribute to physiological halitosis. Pathological halitosis is often related to some underlying oral or systemic dysfunction. The two factors contributing to pathological halitosis are namely Extra-oral and intra-oral. Conditions inside the mouth account for about 80-85 percent of halitosis occurrences. Acute febrile sickness, respiratory infection, cystic fibrosis, diabetes mellitus, leukaemia, renal failure, peptic ulcer, hepatic failure, menstruation (menstrual breath), GERD, agranulocytosis, and others are examples of extra-oral causes. Periodontal infections, mucosal lesions, xerostomia, odontogenic infections, etc. are examples of intra-oral causes. A large rise of Gram-negative bacteria that create volatile sulphur compounds (VSCs) is a hallmark of periodontal diseases. Volatile Sulfur Compounds were first discovered by Tonzetich. It has been well established in the literature that anaerobic bacteria that generate VSCs and halitosis are related. The three most significant VSCs are dimethyl sulphide, hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), and methyl mercaptan (CH₃SH) [2].

The dorsum of the tongue is the largest bacterial reservoir and source of offensive odour gases. Some diseases that cause more VSCs include pericoronitis, mouth ulcers, periodontal abscesses, and herpetic gingivitis.

Halitosis Evaluation and Diagnosis

After taking a comprehensive history of a halitosis patient, including the chief complaint, medical, dental, and halitosis history, dietary habits, and adverse oral habits, if any, the clinician determines whether a disagreeable odour can be detected and inspects the mouth for potential causes of malodor. The breath can be examined in a variety of ways. A qualified judge or clinician will subjectively examine the oral malodor to make a clinical determination known as an organoleptic assessment. It is considered the "gold standard" for diagnosing halitosis in a clinical setting [3]. It is based on smelling and contrasting the exhaled air from the patient's mouth and nose. The following are some benefits of organoleptic scoring: It is inexpensive, requires no special equipment, and can detect a wide variety of odours. Both the judge and the subject could feel a little uncomfortable using this way of evaluating the exhaled air directly. As an alternative, the patient is instructed to exhale into a paper bag, after which the judge smells the bag. The great subjectivity of the test, the saturation of the nose, the absence of quantification, and the test's reproducibility are just a few drawbacks of organoleptic assessment [2].

Gas chromatography is yet another examination performed to identify mouth odour (GC). It analyses any volatile component in air, incubated saliva, tongue debris, or gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) and is unbiased, repeatable, and trustworthy. GC can identify odorous compounds even in low quantities and is highly selective to VSCs. However, it is expensive, large, and needs a skilled operator. The method's development takes a long time, and the machine can only be used for research and cannot be employed in everyday life [5]. In ordinary clinical practice, the other objective evaluation of the breath components is rarely employed because it takes time and money [6]. Such tests include the following: Tongue Sulfide Probe, Zinc Oxide Thin-Film Conductor Sensors, Salivary incubation test, Ninhydrin methodology, Dark-field or Phase Contrast Microscopy, Ammonia monitoring [7,8,9] BANA test is an easy-to-use enzyme-linked test that finds the presence of proteolytic obligate Gram-negative anaerobes, primarily those that make up the red complex, which includes Tannerella forsythia, Porphyromonas gingivalis, and Treponema pallidum. It can be used in conjunction with VSCs measurement to detect halitosis [10].





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Management of halitosis

For the effective management of halitosis, the clinician should first be able to accurately diagnose the cause of the oral malodor. After the diagnosis, the management falls under two broad categories: Oral management and Non-oral management.

Oral management includes

1) Mechanical reduction of microorganisms- It is achieved by Personal oral hygiene maintenance (tooth brushing, flossing, tongue scraping, etc) or by seeking professional oral health care.

2) Chemical reduction of microorganisms- Mouthwash and toothpaste with antimicrobial capabilities are examples of chemical methods for eliminating bacteria. By chemically lowering the number of microorganisms, these can lessen oral malodor. Chlorhexidine, cetylpyridinium chloride, triclosan, allylpyrocatechol, L-trifluoromethionine, and dehydroascorbic acid are the active chemicals that are most frequently employed in these products [11].

3) Halitosis can be controlled by using various masking agents such as chewing gum, mint pills, fluoridated toothpaste, mouthwashes, or sprays that have enticing smells and flavours. Many chemical-based masking agents are currently sold over the counter. Although these substances do not treat halitosis, they temporarily disguise unpleasant breath. Currently, there are many chemical-based masking agents available over the counter. These agents do not treat halitosis but they have a short-term masking effect on bad breath. The treatment of Intraoral or Extraoral halitosis can be elaborate and time taking. The time between the diagnosis of halitosis and completion of treatment is really important to boost the patient's confidence and overcome the psychosocial embarrassment, thus the masking agents play a very important role during this crucial period as they come in handy, act immediately, and keep patient enthusiastic till the completion of treatment [12].

This review article aims to throw some light on chemical-based halitosis masking agents and natural ingredientbased masking agents.

Chemical-based Halitosis masking agents

Chewing gum

Chewing gum is a sweetened and flavored preparation usually made of chicle. By promoting saliva flow and mechanical cleansing, it aids in eliminating bad breath during the day. As a reliable method of delivering medications and active ingredients, it might be a useful option for treating halitosis. The active ingredients in the chewing gum are released in the oral cavity, where they can then be absorbed locally and probably systemically. Over other ways of administration, it has various clinical benefits, such as better compliance and bioavailability, a fast mechanism of action, and fewer side effects.

A systemic evaluation was carried out by Francisco et al to examine the effects of chewing gum on several halitosis parameters. The study concluded that chewing gums containing probiotic bacteria and extract of eucalyptus can considerably lower the organoleptic scores of halitosis compared to chewing gum without any active ingredient. Additionally, as compared to a placebo chewing gum, chewing gums containing eucalyptus extract, zinc acetate, zinc acetate, magnolia bark extract, allylisothiocyanate, etc can considerably lower VSC levels [13]. Another study by Monasterios et al examined the impact of chewing gum on young people's breath while estimating the prevalence of oral halitosis. The study came to the conclusion that chewing gum can help treat halitosis by lowering the VSC and enhancing patient and other people's perceptions [14].

Mouthwashes

Chlorhexidine is the most prevalent active component found in mouthwashes. Bacteriostatic, antiplaque, and bactericidal effects serve to reduce the number of bacteria. A mouthwash with 0.2 percent chlorhexidine significantly decreased the levels of VSCs and organoleptic scores in research by Rosenberg et al. Triclosan is another widely utilised active component in mouthwashes. It is reported to lessen tooth plaque, gingivitis, and halitosis and has antibacterial effects. The use of triclosan toothpaste/tongue cleaner dramatically reduced organoleptic ratings and VSC levels. In a 3-week, randomized, double-blinded trial, Hu et al found that a triclosan/copolymer/sodium fluoride formulation was particularly successful in lowering VSCs, oral bacteria, and halitosis [15].





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Sprays, lozenges, and breath mints

These fall under the category of goods that serve as vehicles for substances with a track record for effectively treating halitosis. Chlorhexidine, quaternary ammonium compounds like benzalkonium chloride and cetylpyridinium chloride, triclosan, zinc compounds, and sodium chlorite are the ingredients in lozenges or sprays that help fight bad breath. Since lozenges and breath mints dissolve in the mouth, they also have the added advantage of allowing you to keep the active ingredient in your mouth for a longer period of time. A spray or lozenge's likely advantage is that they are frequently more practical to use than rinsing. Lozenges or mints promote saliva production, which increases the mouth's natural ability to wash away and dilute oral bacteria and the unpleasant VSCs byproducts that they produce.

Anti-oxidant lozenges

Full-strength oxidising dehydroascorbic acid lozenges have demonstrated efficacy in lowering tongue malodor for a period of three hours. Dehydroascorbic acid, which is produced by the ascorbate present in the lozenges being oxidised by peroxide, may be responsible for the effect. In their study, Greenstein et al. compared the anti-halitosis effects of oxidising lozenges to those of breath mints and chewing gum. According to the results of the spoon test, only the full-strength oxidising lozenge considerably decreased malodor due to coated tongue. The modified oral rinse test result for the full-strength lozenge significantly increased as well, most likely as a result of residual oxidising activity still present in the oral cavity [16]

Naturally derived compounds-based halitosis masking agents

Green tea powder and extract

In vitro bactericidal activity against the odour-producing periodontal bacteria *Porphyromonas gingivalis* and Prevotella species has been demonstrated by a study by Hirasawa et al. The Green tea catechins inhibit *P. gingivalis* adhesion to oral epithelial cells and reduce periodontal breakdown by inhibiting *P. gingivalis* collagenase and cysteine proteinase activity [17]. Green tea's impact on VSCs in mouth air was the subject of another investigation by Lodhia et al. The investigation came to the conclusion that green tea powder immediately after administration decreased VSCs concentrations in mouth air [18]. In a double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial, Rassameemasmaung et al. discovered that the use of a mouthwash containing green tea twice a day significantly decreased VSC levels at 30 minutes, 3 hours, and 28th day compared to baseline. On the 28th day, there was a considerable distinction between the green tea group and the placebo group [19]. Colgate MaxFresh Plax Mouthwash Fresh Tea, Therabreath Plus Professional Formula Green Tea Mouthwash, and In Vite Health PerioDental Green Tea Rinse & mouthwash(Figure 1) are a few examples of commercially available products using green tea extracts.

Essential oils

Essential oils are intriguing options for eradicating the germs causing halitosis because of their well-known antibacterial qualities. Numerous research have examined the antibacterial effects of different essential oils on bacteria that cause bad breath in the mouth, including *Porphyromonas gingivalis, Treponema denticola, Fusobacterium nucleatum, Prevotella intermedia,* and *Tannerella forsythia,* and *Solobacterium moorei.* In healthy subjects, the amount of bacteria that cause halitosis was significantly decreased by the use of essential oils that include Listerine [20].

Tea tree oil

In comparison to chlorhexidine, a study by Graziano et al. assessed the antibacterial action of tea tree oil (*Melaleuca alternifolia*) on the growth and synthesis of VSCs of oral bacteria. It was determined that tea tree oil might replace chlorhexidine by reducing bacterial growth and VSC formation [21] Desert Essence Tea Tree Oil Mouthwash (Figure 2) is one example of a commercially accessible tea tree oil product.

Cinnamon oil

In their research, Genevieve et al. evaluated the in vitro cytotoxicity of cinnamon bark essential oil as well as the *Solobacterium moorei*, a bacterium linked to halitosis. When researchers looked at 10 different essential oils, cinnamon oil was shown to be the most efficient against *S. moorei*, with a Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC) of 0.039





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percent and 0.156 percent, respectively. The research provided proof that cinnamon oil may be a useful ingredient to include in oral hygiene products for controlling foul breath by preventing growth, eliminating oral biofilm, and lowering hydrogen sulphide (VSCs) production by S. moorei.²²

Examples of some commercially available products with cinnamon are Now Foods XyliWhite Mouthwash(Figure 3), Cinnafresh, Jason healthy mouth mouthwash-cinnamon clove, etc

Eucalyptus extract

Listerine[®] mouthwash (Pfizer Inc., Morris Plains, NJ, USA), which was invented in 1879 and was first designed as a surgical antiseptic, contains eucalyptus extract as one of its four active components. Numerous periodontopathic bacteria, such as *P. gingivalis and P. intermedia*, which generate VSCs, are susceptible to its antimicrobial effects. In a 12-week, double-blind, randomised trial, the impact of chewing gum containing eucalyptus extract on mouth odour was assessed. Organoleptic test (OLT) scores in the 0.4 percent and 0.6 percent eucalyptus extract groups significantly decreased from baseline at 4, 8, 12, and 14 weeks, but not in the placebo group. Additionally, the group-time interactions showed that both eucalyptus concentration groups significantly decreased their OLT scores, VSCs levels, and tongue-coating scores in comparison to the placebo group [23]. Examples of some commercially available products with Eucalyptus extract are Wrigleys Airwaves Menthol (Figure 4) and Eucalyptus pellets, Listerine original mouth wash, etc.

Cupressaceae extract

A component of essential oils extracted from the Cupressaceae family called hinokitiol (-thujaplicin) has been utilised as a treatment for periodontal disease and oral Candida infections because it exhibits antibacterial activity against a variety of oral pathogenic bacteria and fungi.²⁴Patients with true halitosis participated in an open-label, randomised, controlled trial to examine the impact of mouthwash gels containing hinokitiol on oral odour. For four weeks, the teeth, gingiva, and tongue were all cleaned out of the mouth three times a day. The group that received treatment with the hinokitiol-containing gel experienced significant improvements in their organoleptic test (OLT) scores, levels of hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), methyl mercaptan (CH3SH), frequency of bleeding on probing, mean probing pocket depths, and plaque indices. In comparison, only the OLT scores in the control group that received treatment with control gel containing 0.01 percent CPC showed a significant improvement [25].

Salivary components obtained from cows' milk

According to a study by Valenti et al., secretory immunoglobulin A, lactoferrin, lysozyme, and peroxidase, are among the antimicrobial proteins found in saliva. Lactoferrin is an iron-binding glycoprotein that chelates two ferric ions per molecule. It reduces bacterial growth, oral biofilm formation, iron overload, the generation of reactive oxygen species, and inflammatory processes. By oxidising the sulfhydryl groups of proteins, salivary peroxidase can reversibly inhibit bacterial enzymes and transport systems when hydrogen peroxide and thiocyanate ion are present [26]. The antibacterial defence mechanisms in saliva may be inhibited by a decrease in salivary flow. In a recent investigation, Koshimune et al. found a connection between decreased salivary flow and the production of VSCs (hydrogen sulphide and methyl mercaptan) in mouth air [27]. In a randomized, double-blind, crossover, placebo-controlled clinical experiment, Shin K et al. assessed the impact of a tablet containing lactoferrin and lactoperoxidase isolated from bovine milk on oral malodor. This study found that 10 minutes after consuming a pill, methyl mercaptan levels were considerably lower in the test group was below the olfactory threshold, but it was consistently higher in the placebo group [28]. Life Extension, Lactoferrin Caps, Jarrow Formulas, Lactoferrin, Freeze Dried capsules, etc. are a few brands of lactoferrin that are commercially available as tablets or capsules.

Probiotic bacteria

According to the United States Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, Probiotics are characterised as "live bacteria that, when administered in sufficient proportions, exert a health benefit on the host." Probiotics have been suggested as a potential antibacterial strategy to replace chemotherapy as preventative





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and therapeutic products for oral healthcare. Three lactobacilli that produce hydrogen peroxide were isolated and identified by Kang et al. from children's saliva, and their inhibitory effects on VSC production and *Fusobacterium nucleatum* proliferation were evaluated. These isolates co-aggregated with *F. nucleatum* and reduced the generation of VSCs and *F. nucleatum*'s ability to proliferate in vitro. In subsequent clinical research with healthy volunteers, the impact of *Weissell cibaria* isolates on morning odour was assessed. The amount of VSCs produced the next morning was dramatically reduced by rinsing the mouth twice a day with solutions containing *Weissell cibaria* isolates solution. *Weissell aconfusa, Lactobacillus casei,* and distilled water solutions had no impact on the results, on the other hand [29]. A recent study by Suzuki et al. suggested that taking probiotic *Lactobacillus salivarius* WB 21 pills regularly may assist to reduce oral malodor and variables associated with oral malodor [30]. BioGaia, Prodentis lozenges For Gums and Teeth(Figure 5), and Perfora probiotic(Figure 6) rinse are a few commercially marketed oral probiotic products.

CONCLUSION

Halitosis is a highly unpleasant aspect of socio cultural interactions and may harm psychosocial connections over the long term. When a patient seeks help for halitosis, a proper diagnosis, identification of the cause and etiology of halitosis, and prompt referrals when necessary should be made in order to build a successful, tailored therapy approach for each patient. To prevent and treat oral malodor, chemical agents like chlorhexidine, triclosan, chlorine dioxide, etc. have been utilised extensively. However, prolonged use of certain of these substances, such as chlorhexidine, may lead to problems such as tooth discoloration and the emergence of bacterial resistance. Furthermore, current research has sparked worry over the potential negative consequences of triclosan exposure on the human body. Most exposures occur as a result of cutaneous or oral mucous membrane absorption. Contact dermatitis, skin irritation, and a rise in allergic reactions, particularly in youngsters, have been brought on by these exposures. These events and consumers' growing health consciousness have sparked the creation of several alternative antibacterial strategies, such as natural botanical extracts, salivary components obtained from cow's milk, and probiotics.

Many natural products have been promoted as being useful for both treating and preventing oral malodor, and a wide variety of halitosis treatments are now available that contain natural plant extracts and unique treatment methods. However, only a small number of studies in the earlier literature have shown the new product's clinical usefulness against oral malodor. Additionally, the majority of research only looked at the short-term impact of these items on oral malodor, either right away or a short while later. However, items like mouthwash, toothpaste, pills, and lozenges that are designed to mask, prevent or treat halitosis are often used over an extended period of time. Therefore, randomized controlled studies should be used to assess the long-term efficacy of medicines on oral malodor as well as their safety and adverse effects.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Evaluating the Efficacy of Nanoclay with Polymers as a Growth Medium for Germination of *Vigna radiata*

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the potential of nanoclay-polymer composites as a growth medium for *Vigna radiata* seed germination. The composites were characterized by FTIR and SEM analysis, and their elicitor capacity was evaluated using biochemical assays. The plant growth was highest in samples treated with nanoclay - PEG, while biochemical assays showed that nanoclay treated with urea resulted in higher carbohydrate, protein content and optimal chlorophyll levels. The Statistical analysis indicated that all variables were significant ($p \le 0.05$). Overall, these findings suggest that nanoclay polymer composites have potential as a growth medium for *Vigna radiata* seeds, with their efficacy depending on the specific treatment applied.

Keywords: Nanoclay, PVP, PEG, UREA, Biochemical profile and Vigna radiata

INTRODUCTION

Plants are the primary food source in the world. The tendency to maximize agricultural yields has increased due to demographic growth in recent years. Active molecules, according to Ditta et al. (2016), are useful in improving various aspects related to plant production and yield. These active molecules help combat adverse biotic and abiotic factors, such as extreme salinity, acidity, temperature, drought, pollution, humidity, rain, wind, or ultraviolet radiation (Merino, D. et al., 2020). Bio stimulants, natural preparations, increase nutrient utilization efficiency and





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abiotic stress tolerance, improve crop quality, and reduce fertilizer consumption, making them an attractive option for sustainable agriculture (Sen, J. et al., 2015). Nanotechnology is a promising technology for sustainable agriculture, as it is used in all industries and has potential applications. In the field of plant protection, nanotechnology is used to develop nano pesticides, efficient water management systems, and to increase the efficiency of plants in utilizing solar energy (Puoci, F. et al., 2008). Nano clay, which is composed of inexpensive naturally occurring minerals, is a promising material in agriculture due to its small size, high cation exchange capacity, and fast reactivity. The most widely studied species is MMT nano clay, which has a good tendency for cation exchange, high aspect ratio, and good swelling characteristics (Floody et al., 2009). Nano clays have various applications, including in agriculture and environmental protection. Some applications include using nano fertilizers for controlled release of nutrients, decreased fertilizer doses, and reduced leaching (Constantinescu, F. et al., 2020). Nano clay can also act as soil improvers, particularly in dispersive soils that are vulnerable to erosion by segregation of individual particles. Nano clay has good water-holding capacity and soil drainage, improving water use efficiency by increasing the waterholding capacity of soil and its availability to plants (Subramanian, K. et al., 2011). Nano clay can be used as adsorbents in polluted water, soil mitigation, a pH regulator of acidic soils, or as water retention material. Nano clays can stabilize soil particles from expanding and migrating, making them effective and promising stabilizers for treating problematic dispersive soils (Muhammad Shahid and Nazir, et al., 2016).

Synthetic polymers play an essential role in agricultural uses as structural materials for creating a climate beneficial to plant growth, e.g. mulches, shelters, or greenhouses. The principal requirement in the polymers used in these applications is their physical properties, such as transmission, stability, permeability, or weather ability, as inert materials rather than active molecules (Jatavetal., 2013). Super absorbents, three-dimensionally cross-linked hydrophilic polymers that are water-insoluble, hydrogel forming, and capable of absorbing large amounts of aqueous fluids, can be used in agriculture to improve soil moisture retention capacity, thus promoting the germination of seeds and plant growth (Chang, et al.,2021). Polymeric soil conditioners have been used since the 1950s to improve soil properties, such as water-holding capacity, water use efficiency, soil permeability, infiltration rates, reducing irrigation frequency, reducing compaction tendency, stopping erosion, and water run-off. The objective of this study is to synthesize and characterization of nanoclay with polymers (PVP, PEG, and Urea). Additionally, the growth and biochemical parameters of *Vigna radiata* will be assessed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Preparation and characterization of Nanoclay polymer mixture

The red soil was collected from Tirupur. The soil was crushed, and any unfamiliar matter, such as leaves or pinecones, was removed. Then, it was pounded with a stone or mallet into a pummeled soil and placed in a container. An equivalent amount of water was added to the container, and it was left overnight to absorb the water. The soil was screened using a screened box with 1/4 inch screening to sift through the larger pieces and trash. The water/soil mixture was simply poured through the screen into a container. After letting it settle for a few days, the excess water was removed, and this process was repeated until a smooth, mud-like product was obtained. Finally, it was filtered through muslin cloth and hung up until enough moisture drained, and the clay became moldable.

To prepare the nanoclay-polymer mixture, a blending method was used with water. Stoichiometric amounts of PVP, PEG, urea, and nanoclay were weighed to maintain specific ratios (1:10 w/), and each was added separately to the water. The mixture was kept in a magnetic stirrer for 2 hours at room temperature. Solvent removal was carried out through centrifugation at 4000 rpm for 30 minutes. The sediments were kept in muslin cloth and hung up to drain moisture content.Different types of nanoclay polymers, such as PVP, PEG, and urea, were measured, and coir pith was weighed and mixed manually with each nanoclay polymer separately for 5 minutes at different ratios (100:0, 0:100, 75:25, 50:50, and 25:75).FTIR enables the in situ examination of interfaces to investigate the surface adsorption of functional groups on nanoclay polymers. The surface morphology and chemical composition of the sample were analyzed using a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM).





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NANOCLAY POLYMER TREATMENT ON Vigna radiata GERMINATION

The *Vigna radiata* seeds underwent a surface sterilization process in running water for 5 minutes, followed by the addition of 10% Tween 20 and a 5-minute rinse. The seeds were then washed with distilled water for 2-3 minutes. Finally, they were rinsed with 70% ethanol for 5 minutes and washed with distilled water again for 2-3 minutes. Next, the seeds were germinated at room temperature for 7 days. To begin, a tissue paper was placed in the bottom half of each petri dish. Using forceps, the sterile seeds were placed on the tissue paper, leaving space around them, in petric plates. One set of petri plate was used as a control sample and sprayed with distilled water. The other plates were sprayed with three different nanoclay polymer filtered waters: PVP nanoclay polymer, PEG nanoclay polymer, and urea nanoclay polymer water. After 7 days, the samples were collected, and bioassays were performed.

PLANT GROWTH IN NANOCLAY

To determine the elicitor capacity of the nanoclay, plant assays were conducted. Twelve pots, each containing sterile *Vigna radiata* seeds, were sown with different types of nanoclay polymer at specific ratios (Table 1). After 15 days, plant samples were collected and analyzed using biochemical assays.

BIOCHEMICAL ESTIMATION OF Vigna radiata

The anthrone method was used to estimate carbohydrates. 1g of plant sample was collected and rinsed in distilled water. It was then ground with distilled water (g/ml) using a mortar and pestle. The resulting mixture was transferred to a centrifuge tube and centrifuged at 5000 rpm for 20 minutes. A glucose standard was prepared from 0.2 to 1 ml containing concentrations of 40, 80, 120, 160, and 200. To this, 4 ml of anthrone reagent was added and kept in a boiling water bath for 15 minutes before allowing it to cool. The color change was observed and the absorbance was measured calorimetrically at 620 nm. The reducing sugar content was determined by the Benedict's method. 1g of plant sample was collected and rinsed in distilled water. It was then ground with distilled water (g/ml) using a mortar and pestle. The resulting mixture was transferred to a centrifuge tube and centrifuged at 5000 rpm for 20 minutes. A glucose standard was prepared from 0.2 to 1 ml containing concentrations of 40, 80, 120, 160, and 200. To this, 2 ml of Benedict's reagent was added and kept in a boiling water bath for 15 minutes before allowing it to cool. The color change was observed and the absorbance was measured calorimetrically at 640 nm 0.2 to 1 ml containing concentrations of 40, 80, 120, 160, and 200. To this, 2 ml of Benedict's reagent was added and kept in a boiling water bath for 15 minutes before allowing it to cool. The color change was observed and the absorbance was measured calorimetrically at 610 nm.

To estimate protein content, the Bradford's method was used. 1g of plant sample was collected and rinsed in distilled water. It was then ground with a protein extraction buffer (g/ml) using a mortar and pestle. The resulting mixture was transferred to a centrifuge tube and centrifuged at 5000 rpm for 20 minutes. A BSA standard was prepared from 10 to 50 (mu l) containing concentrations of 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100. To this, 5 ml of Bradford's reagent was added and kept in a boiling water bath for 15 minutes before allowing it to cool. The color change was observed and the absorbance was measured calorimetrically at 595 nm. The chlorophyll content of the leaf was estimated spectrophotometric. 1g of fresh leaves was weighed and ground with 20 ml of 80% acetone. The resulting mixture was transferred to a centrifuge tube and centrifuged at 5000 rpm for 20 minutes. The supernatant was collected, and the absorbance was recorded at 663 nm and 643 nm for chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, and total chlorophyll content.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

FTIR analysis of nanoclay PVP, PEG and UREA

The presence of the functional group is determined by the FTIR spectrum in the range of 400–4000 cm⁻¹(Perkin-Elmer 1725×). The spectrum of nanoclay with polymers PVP, PEG, and UREA shown in table 2 reveals the presence of various organic compounds. The spectrum indicates the presence of alkane, alkyl halides, alkene, aromatic compounds, and halo compounds. The presence of these compounds in the spectrum can be attributed to the functionalization of the nanoclay with the polymers. PVP, PEG, and UREA are all commonly used polymers in nanotechnology. PVP is a water-soluble polymer that is commonly used in drug delivery systems and nanocomposites. PEG is a biocompatible polymer that is often used to functionalize nanoparticles for biomedical applications. UREA is a nitrogen-containing compound that is used in the production of various polymers. Studies





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have shown that these polymers can interact with the surface of nanoclay and modify its properties, including its chemical reactivity and interfacial behaviour (Le et al, 2015). The interaction between the polymers and the nanoclay can result in the formation of organic compounds. The presence of alkane, alkyl halides, alkene, aromatic compounds, and halo compounds in the spectrum can be further supported by previous studies on the functionalization of nanoclay with organic compounds. Fakhrhoseini et al. (2014) showed that the functionalization of nanoclay with alkyl halides resulted in the formation of nanoclay with aromatic compounds. Similarly, a study by Shen et al. (2017) showed that the functionalization of nanoclay with aromatic rings.

SEM analysis of nanoclay polymers with PVP, PEG and UREA

The surface morphology of nanoclay polymers with PVP, PEG and urea were observed under Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) under four different magnification (Figure 1 to 3). This figure suggests that the nanoclay polymer of PVP, PEG AND urea were agglomeration phenomena, layered and flat structure. The agglomeration observed in the images suggests that the nanoclay particles are not well dispersed in the polymer matrix. This could be due to various factors, such as insufficient mixing or poor interfacial interactions between the nanoclay and the polymer matrix (Zhang et al., 2016). The layered structure suggests that the nanoclay particles are well-aligned and oriented in the polymer matrix. This can lead to improved mechanical, thermal, and barrier properties of the nanocomposite (Khan and Khandaker, 2018). The flat structure indicates that the nanoclay particles are densely packed in the polymer matrix, which can lead to improved mechanical properties (Rana and Singla, 2020). These observations are consistent with previous studies on the surface morphology of nanoclay-polymer nanocomposites. Zhang et al. (2016) observed agglomeration and layered structures in polyethylene oxide (PEO)/nanoclaynanocomposites. Similarly, a study by Sadasivuni et al. (2017) observed flat and layered structures in polypropylene (PP)/nanoclaynanocomposites.

EFFECT OF NANOCLAY POLYMER (PVP, PEG& UREA) TREATMENT ON Vigna radiata GERMINATION

The effect of nanoclay polymers on seed germination has been studied in petric plate method, and it was found that the use of nanoclay treated with urea resulted in higher proportions of germination compared to nanoclay treated with PEG and PVP (Figure 4). Specifically, the seed germination height was found to be 12.666±0.971cm when nanoclay was treated with urea, compared to 11.0±0.529cm and 9.70±1.777cm when nanoclay was treated with PEG and PVP, respectively (Table 3). Guo et al. (2018) reported that the addition of nanoclay to the soil can enhance the seed germination rate and plant growth. Similarly, a study by Mahmoodi et al. (2020) reported that the use of nanoclay in seed coating can improve the germination rate and seedling growth of wheat. The observed difference in the effect of nanoclay treated with different polymers on seed germination can be attributed to various factors. For example, the chemical composition and surface characteristics of the nanoclay can affect its interaction with the seed and the soil, and hence its effect on germination. Additionally, the use of different polymers in the nanoclay treatment can affect the dispersibility and stability of the nanoclay in the soil, which can in turn affect its availability for plant uptake.

EFFECT OF NANOCLAY POLYMERS ON PLANT GROWTH OF Vigna radiate

The effect of different concentrations of nanoclay treated with PEG, PVP, and urea on plant growth has been studied in pot, and it was found that the highest proportion of plant growth was observed in the 50:50 concentrations when nanoclay was treated with PEG (Figure 5). Specifically, the plant growth was found to be 26.2±1.76 in the 50:50 concentrations, compared to 25.8±3.47 and 18.20±0.95 in the case of PVP and urea treatments, respectively. On the other hand, the lowest plant growth was observed in the 100:0 concentration when nanoclay was treated with PEG and urea, with a height of 14.2±1.21 and 14.2±2.05, respectively (Table 4). Cao et al. (2019) reported that the addition of nanoclay to the soil can enhance the plant growth and yield of rice. Similarly, a study by El-Ramady et al. (2017) reported that the use of nanoclay in soil amendment can improve the nutrient availability and plant growth. The observed difference in the effect of different concentrations of nanoclay treated with different polymers on plant growth can be attributed to various factors. The physicochemical properties of the nanoclay and the polymer used





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for treatment can affect the interaction of nanoclay with the plant and the soil. Additionally, the concentration of nanoclay can affect its availability for plant uptake, which can in turn affect plant growth.

EFFECT OF NANOCLAY POLYMERS ON BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF Vigna radiata

The effect of different concentrations of nanoclay treated with PEG, PVP, and urea on carbohydrate content has been studied, and it was found that the highest level of carbohydrate content was obtained in the 50:50 concentrations when nanoclay was treated with urea (Table 5). Specifically, the carbohydrate content was found to be 0.68±0.035mg/g in the 50:50 concentration, compared to 0.50±0.030 mg/g and 0.43±0.020 mg/g in the case of PVP and PEG treatments, respectively. On the other hand, the lowest content of carbohydrate was present in the 25:75 concentration of urea, with a level of 0.39±0.026 mg/g. Cheng et al. (2017) reported that the use of nanoclay can enhance the carbohydrate accumulation in maize. Similarly, a study by Wang et al. (2018) reported that the application of nanoclay can increase the soluble sugar content in tomato fruit.

The highest level of reducing sugars content was obtained in the 50:50 concentration when nanoclay was treated with PEG (Table 5). Specifically, the reducing sugars content was found to be 0.45±0.010mg/g in the 50:50 concentration, compared to 0.44±0.020 mg/g and 0.44±0.032 mg/g in the case of PVP and urea treatments, respectively. On the other hand, the lower content of reducing sugars was present in the 75:25 concentration of PVP, with a level of 0.23±0.015 mg/g. Su et al. (2017) reported that the use of nanoclay can enhance the reducing sugars content in kiwifruit. Similarly, a study by Zhang et al. (2019) reported that the application of nanoclay can increase the reducing sugars content in strawberry fruit. Proteins are essential biomolecules that play a critical role in the growth and development of organisms. In this study, the protein content of nanoclay polymer treated with different concentrations of PVP, PEG, and UREA was investigated. The results revealed that the protein content (0.54±0.020 mg/g) was observed in the 50:50 concentration of UREA, which was significantly higher than that of PVP (0.46±0.026 mg/g) and PEG (0.35±0.020 mg/g). This result suggests that UREA might be more effective in promoting protein synthesis in plants compared to PVP and PEG (Table 5). On the other hand, the lowest protein content (0.24±0.015 mg/g) was observed in the 100:0 concentration of PEG. This result indicates that PEG might not be an ideal polymer for enhancing protein synthesis in plants (Kumar et al 2019). The results show statistically significant (Table 6).

In chlorophyll a, the higher content was seen in 25:75 concentration of PVP(0.15±0.005 mg/g) and UREA(0.15±0.005 mg/g) and also in 100:0 concentration of PEG(0.15±0.005 mg/g). The lower content was present in 100:0 concentration of PVP (0.11±0.005mg/g) and UREA(0.11±0.005 mg/g) (Table 7). Higher level of chlorophyll b content (0.24±0.010 mg/g) was obtained in 50:50 concentration of PVP when compared to urea (0.16±0.005 mg/g). The higher level of total chlorophyll content was present in 50:50 concentration of PVP when compared to PEG (0.34±0.010 mg/g) and UREA(0.36±0.015 mg/g). The lowers content was seen in 100:0 concentration of UREA (0.29±0.005 mg/g) and 25:75 concentration of PEG (0.35±0.005 mg/g). The results show statistically significant (Table 8).

CONCLUSION

The FTIR spectrum of nanoclay with polymers (PVP, PEG, and UREA) reveals the presence of various organic compounds, including alkane, alkyl halides, alkene, aromatic compounds, and halo compounds. The SEM images of nanoclay with polymers reveal agglomeration, layered, and flat structures. Nanoclay treated with urea resulted in higher proportions of germination compared to nanoclay treated with PEG and PVP. The effect of different concentrations of nanoclay treated with PEG, PVP, and urea on plant growth has been studied, and it was found that the highest proportion of plant growth was observed in the 50:50 concentrations when nanoclay was treated with PEG. The present study provides valuable insights into the effects of different nanoclay polymers on biochemical profile in plants. However, further studies are needed to investigate the underlying mechanisms of these effects and to optimize the use of nanoclay polymers in plants.





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Table 1: Treatment details of Nanoclay polymer and coir pith for plant growth

Treatment	Nanoclay polymer : Coir pith
T1	100:0
T2	75:25
Т3	50:50
Τ4	25:75

Table 2: FTIR analysis of nanoclay polymers with PVP, PEG and UREA

Compound	Bond	PVP	PEG	UREA
	C-H stretch	2987.09	-	2987.09
Cyclic Alkene	C=C stretch	1589.34	1589.34	1589.34
Alkyl halides	C-I stretch	1002.98	-	1002.98
Alkene	C=C bend	-	995.27	-
Aromatic compound	C-H bend	817.82	817.82	-
Alkynes	C-Br stretch	678.94	-	-
Alkynes	C-Br stretch	-	-	686.66
Halo compound	C-I stretch	-	-	540.07
Alkyl halides	C-I stretch	-	-	486.06
Halo compound	C-I stretch	555.50	-	-
Alkyl halides	C-I stretch	516.92	-	-
Alkyl halides	C-I stretch	478.35	478.35	-
Alkyl halides	C-I stretch	-	-	447.49
Alkyl halides	C-I stretch	424.34	424.34	424.34

Table 3: Effect of Nanoclay polymer treatment on *Vigna radiate* germination (After 7 Days after sowing). Results are expressed on Mean ± SD, n=3.

Nanoclay treated with PVP	Nanoclay treated with PEG	Nanoclay treated with urea	Nanoclay -control
9.70±1.777	11.0±0.529	12.666±0.971	9.80±3.1096

Table 4: Effect of Nanoclay polymer treatment on *Vigna radiate* germination (After 15 Days after sowing).Results are expressed on Mean ± SD, n=3.

Treatment	Nanoclay Treated With PVP	Nanoclay Treated With PEG	Nanoclay Treated With UREA
T1	15.2±2.47	14.2±1.21	14.2±2.05
T2	23.0±2.77	16.3±2.01	16.8±1.42
Т3	25.8±3.47	26.2±1.76	18.20±0.95
T4	18.6±1.71	20.86±1.28	25.96±1.37





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Table 5: Comparison of PVP, PEG & UREA on the biochemical parameter of *Vigna radiate*. Results are expressed on Mean ± SD, n=3.

Treatment			
Carbohydrate	Nanoclay with PVP	Nanoclay with PEG	Nanoclay with UREA
T1	0.54±0.010	0.63±0.020	0.54±0.020
T2	0.65±0.026	0.54±0.030	0.59±0.040
T3	0.50±0.030	0.43±0.020	0.68±0.035
T4	0.52±0.011	0.563±0.028	0.39±0.026
Reducing Sugar			
T1	0.32±0.011	0.42±0.020	0.32±0.025
T2	0.23±0.015	0.37±0.011	0.41±0.020
T3	0.44±0.020	0.45±0.010	0.44±0.032
T4	0.35±0.020	0.32±0.015	0.24±0.020
Protein			
T1	0.33±0.010	0.24±0.015	0.38±0.015
T2	0.36±0.015	0.32±0.020	0.41±0.020
T3	0.46±0.026	0.35±0.020	0.54±0.020
T4	0.40±0.015	0.37±0.066	0.48±0.010

Table 6: ANOVA analysis of nanoclay polymer of PVP, PEG and UREA in biochemical parameter. All the results are statistically significant (P value \leq 0.05) using Tukey test

Nanoclay polymer		Sum of square	Mean square	F	Sig.
		Carbohyd	rate		
PVP	Between groups	0.029	0.010	20.800	0.000
	Within groups	0.004	0.001		
	Total	0.032			
PEG	Between groups	0.060	0.020	30.803	0.000
	Within groups	0.005	0.001		
	Total	0.065			
UREA	Between groups	0.136	0.045	45.725	0.000
	Within groups	0.008	0.001		
	Total	0.144			
		Reducing s	ugar		
PVP	Between groups	0.063	0.021	70.444	0.000
	Within groups	0.002	0.001		
	Total	0.066			
PEG	Between groups	0.028	0.009	42.210	0.000
	Within groups	0.002	0.001		
	Total	0.030			
UREA	Between groups	0.072	0.024	38.649	0.000
	Within groups	0.005	0.001		
Protein					
PVP	Between groups	0.028	0.009	29.965	0.000
	Within groups	0.003	0.001		
	Total	0.031			
PEG	Between groups	0.031	0.010	7.476	0.000
	Within groups	0.011	0.001		





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	Total	0.042			
UREA	Between groups	0.042	0.014	47.952	0.000
	Within groups	0.002	0.001		
	Total	0.044			

*Sig: Significant, *P<0.05

Table 7: Comparison of PVP, PEG & UREA on the chlorophyll content of *Vignaradiate*. Results are expressed on Mean ± SD, n=3.

Treatment	PVP	PEG	UREA
		Chlorophyll A	
T1	0.11±0.005	0.15±0.005	0.11±0.005
T2	0.14±0.005	0.13±0.005	0.14±0.005
Т3	0.13±0.011	0.14±0.010	0.13±0.011
Τ4	0.15±0.005	0.13±0.005	0.15±0.005
		Chlorophyll B	
T1	0.18±0.005	0.22±0.011	0.18±0.010
T2	0.23±0.010	0.22±0.005	0.22±0.020
Т3	0.24±0.010	0.20±0.005	0.16±0.005
Τ4	0.18±0.005	0.22±0.005	0.20±0.005
		Total Chlorophyll	
T1	0.30±0.005	0.37±0.003	0.29±0.005
T2	0.37±0.010	0.36±0.005	0.36±0.015
Т3	0.40±0.010	0.34±0.010	0.36±0.015
T4	0.29±0.005	0.35±0.005	0.35±0.005

Table 8: ANOVA analysis of nanoclay polymer of PVP, PEG and UREA in total chlorophyll.All the results are statistically significant (P value \leq 0.05) using Tukey test

Nanoclay polymer		Sum of square	Mean square	F	Sig.
PVP	Between groups	0.022	0.0007	111.66	0.000
	Within groups	0.001	0.000		
	Total	0.023			
PEG	Between groups	0.002	0.001	14.667	0.001
	Within groups	0.000	0.001		
	Total	0.003			
UREA	Between groups	0.011	0.004	27.750	0.000
	Within groups	0.001	0.004		
	Total	0.012			

*Sig: Significant, *P<0.05







Figure 2: Scanning electron microscope image of nanoclay treated with PEG





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Figure 3: Scanning electron microscope image of nanoclay treated with UREA



Figure 4: Seed germination of Vigna radiate (After 7 Days after sowing)



Figure 5: Seed germination of Vigna radiate (After 15 Days after sowing)





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Brief Study on the New Generation Concrete Replacing Cement and Fine Aggregate with Sugarcane Bagasse Ash and Robo Sand Along with Acid Resistant Studies

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ABSTRACT

This study shows how to make high-strength concrete using sugarcane bagasse ash (SCBA) as a pozzolanic ingredient and robo sand as fine particles. Waste reduction has centred on the exploitation of industrial and agricultural waste produced by industrial operations. Sugarcane bagasse ash is used to partially replace ordinary Portland cement (OPC). The cost of construction materials has an impact on the economy of all constructions these days. It is a major issue impacting the world's environmental housing system. To regulate, conventional aggregates, such as gravel, and fine aggregate, such as sand in concrete, will be employed. In the current study, bagasse ash and robo sand were used as the cement and fine aggregates in an experimental examination on an M30 grade concrete mix. The proportions of luggage ash and robot sand that were employed were 0% BA+0%, 5% BA+10%, 10% BA+20%, 15% BA+30%, and 20% BA+40%RS. With varying amounts of baggage ash and robo sand, the workability linked to the slump and compaction factor, strength related to the compressive, split tensile, and flexural strength values, and durability related to the acid resistance values are all calculated.

Keywords: Ordinary Portland cement, bagasse ash, robo sand, workability, strength, durability.





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INTRODUCTION

Concrete is Concrete is made up of cement, fine and coarse particles, and water. High-performance concrete (HPC) meets a set of characteristics that are higher than those required by most applications, including but not limited to strength. Easy installation, compaction without segregation, early age strength, permeability, and other criteria are among them. The experts have spent a lot of time figuring out how to replace cement with baggage ash and robo sand without compromising strength. River sand (fine aggregate), one of the elements required in the manufacture of concrete, has grown increasingly costly and rare. As a result, alternative materials are in high demand. Food, clothes, and shelter are man's three fundamental requirements. Civil engineers are directly or indirectly involved with all of man's essential necessities. Man has come a long way in terms of creating shelter-building techniques. Originally, people lived in huts, which evolved into load-bearing houses throughout time. The growing cost of constructing construction materials is a major source of worry in today's built environment. The cost of construction materials is steadily rising. The annual output is estimated to reach more than a billion tonnes. Concrete production is expanding as a result of increased infrastructure development and building activities across the world. Concrete production necessitates aggregates, cement, water, and admixtures. The majority of the concrete is made up of typical aggregate sources.

The use of popular coarse mixture in large-scale concrete manufacturing in creation operations. The fast use of herbal aggregates increases worries concerning the upkeep of herbal aggregates reassets. Furthermore, operations associated with mixture mining and processing are the number one reassets of environmental concern. In mild of this, utilizing opportunity substances in area of herbal mixture withinside the production of concrete makes concrete a extra sustainable and ecologically pleasant constructing cloth. Most lecturers in recent times are concentrating at the utilisation of waste factors in concrete primarily based totally on their qualities. Ordinary Portland cement is a widely used building material all over the world. Today, academics from all around the world are working on ways to use commercial or agricultural trash as a source of raw materials for industry. This waste disposal is not only cost-effective, but it also has the potential to generate revenue and reduce pollution. A large amount of bagasse ash, a byproduct of the in-line sugar industry, and bagasse-biomass gas are currently being used in the electric power generation sector. Amorphous silica ash with pozzolanic properties is formed when this garbage is burned under controlled conditions. On ashes collected from the industries, a few experiments on pozzolanic interest and their effectiveness as binders, in part replacing cements, were carried out.

Fine aggregate is also used in the construction of concrete and mortar. As a result, excellent sand is required in building in order for structures to last long. The demand for natural river sand is outstripping supply, resulting in rapid depletion of natural sand resources. The widespread depletion of natural sand supplies also causes environmental issues such as river bank erosion and collapse, river bed lowering, and salty water incursion into the land. An experiment was conducted to determine the impact of varying dust content proportions on the characteristics of fresh and cured concrete. As a result, research is needed to find a suitable alternative that is environmentally acceptable, affordable, and performs better in terms of strength and durability

Materials used for the study

To begin with, we had to gather the materials required for this experimental study in order to make concrete; the specifics of our materials collection and specification are covered below.

Cement

Similar to argillaceous minerals coupled with shale or mud, Portland concrete is created from calcareous minerals combined with limestone or chalk. Wet and dry processes are used, depending on whether the rough trimmings are sticky or dry combined and crushed. Lime, silica, alumina, and iron oxide are the most regular key parts utilized in substantial production. At high temperatures, these oxides consolidate with each other inside the warmer, bringing about progressively convoluted mixes. Concrete hydration refers to the chemical processes that take place between





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concrete and water. Approaches can be used to copy concrete hydration. The first is a response framework, where concrete splits up to outline an incredibly drenched plan from which hydrated items support. Second, water corrupts concrete mixtures after a long enough time-line, starting the floor and moving steadily up to within. The response of cement with water is exothermic. The response produces a great deal of hotness. Hotness of hydration is the term for this kind of warmth discharge. In this experiment, ordinary Portland cement of grade 53 was used, adjusted to I.S. - 12269-1987. I procured ultra-tech cement of grade 53 from the neighborhood of Hyderabad for the current examination. The cement bag used as an example in this inquiry is shown in the figure below.

Robo sand

Robo Sand is also known as artificial sand, which is made by crushing natural granite. Crushed granite aggregate created by crushing natural granite stone is known as Robo Sand. Robo Sand is an excellent alternative for river sand. One of the most important elements in the production of concrete is river sand. River sand has become scarce and pricey. Accordingly, gazing at stream sand is another option. Robo sand, some of the time called as smasher dust, can be utilized as a substitute for stream sand.Robo sand, as opposed to non-refined squander from the coarse aggregate industry, is a top notch material. Water used to assemble and fix cement ought to be perfect and without any trace of risky substances like oil, antacid, corrosive, and different poisons; as a general rule, cement ought to be made utilizing water proper for drinking.Robo sand is acceptable as a construction material since it has qualities comparable to river sand. Fine aggregate was replaced by Robo Sand or M-Sand. Robo Sand is made from crushed stone that has been rinsed to remove fine rock dirt and crushed into smaller granular sizes of river sand granules to increase the quality, according to IS: 2386-1975.

Sugarcane baggage ash

Silica (66.45 percent), alumina and ferric oxide (29.13 percent), calcium oxide (1.83 percent), magnesium oxide (0.83 percent), and sulfur trioxide make up sugarcane bagasse debris (0.56 percent). 0.72 percent of the time, there occurs a loss of ignition. Bagasse ash from sugarcane is gathered from a neighbouring sugarcane factory in Thiruvalam, Vellore. The bagasse ash was collected in a moist state and then dried. Bagasse ash is sieved to a size of 75. 2.28 is the specific gravity.

Fine Aggregates

A local open sand zone II with specific gravity 2.65, water absorption 2% and fineness modulus 2.92, changing according to the I.S. 383-1970. It's the aggregate that passes 4.75 mm of IS sifter and contains, in principle, such an unprecedented proportion of the coarser that is allowed by detail.

Coarse Aggregates

Particles with an expected measurement bigger than 4.75mm yet under 37.5mm are delegated coarse. They can begin from an assortment of sources, like essential, optional, and reused materials. On the ocean front or in the water, you might track down essential or perfect sums. A coarse, land-based mix that comes from the ocean is alluded to as "rock." Rock and harmed stone are gotten together with coarse aggregates. Squashed stone tends to the rest of the coarse outright in concrete, while rock tends to the rest. The coarse aggregates are the aggregates that are placed on IS4.75 strainer number, the crushed stone mix of 20 mm in size is incorporated from the vicinity of the quarry. Aggregates of length more critical than 20mm size are secluded by using sieving. The example of coarse totals used for this study is shown in the lower figure.

Water

The maximum critical factor is water, which, while mixed with cement, makes a paste that holds the combination together. Through a procedure called hydration, water allows concrete to harden. Water performs a crucial element within side the creation of "ideal" concrete because the water-to-cement ratio is the maximum essential aspect.




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Mix Design And Trials Used For The Study

For this study, the mix is composed of M30 Grade Concrete having a mixture ratio of 1:1.86:2.89 at WLC=0.50 with regard to material properties. In order to obtain the optimum value of strength and durability, as shown in the following discussions, I have performed five experiments for this study of experimentation.

1.	0% Baggage ash + 0% Robo sand	: Mix 1
2.	5% Baggage ash + 10% Robo sand	: Mix 2
3.	10% Baggage ash + 20% Robo sand	: Mix 3
4.	15% Baggage ash + 30% Robo sand	: Mix 4
5.	20% Baggage ash + 40% Robo sand	: Mix 5
6.	25% Baggage ash + 50% Robo sand	: Mix 6

METHODOLOGY

We need to cast cubes, cylinders and prism specimens for compressive forces, split tensile forces, flexural strength and durability of different curing time periods in order to test the capacity and durability of concrete with baggage ash and robo sand on M30 grade concrete. Workability tests are also being performed on different trial mixtures, in addition to these strength tests. The following methodology is used for this project.

Batching

Batching is where a quantity of material required by the project is taken into account. Two methods for weighing the material shall be in general used, namely weight batching and volume batching. In the present study I was taken weight batching to measure the materials quantity.

Mixing of the Concrete

I mixed the materials according to the trail after measuring the quantity of material. To obtain a uniform mix within the material, we need to blend coarse aggregates, fine aggregates and other materials for some time before adding another mixture which will then be mixed again several times over this period of time. Then, to prepare a fresh concrete of M30 grade, add water according to the calculation in the mix plan.

Casting of Specimens

We need to cast samples such as cubes, cylinders and prisms for the purpose of checking their strength and durability when we mix Concrete materials. In order to ensure durability of the concrete in these five trial mixtures, we must cast 18 cubes for compressive strength, split tensile strength and flexural strength at 7 days 14 days 28 days 56 days 90 days 180 days curing time.

Curing of the Specimens

For tests on compressive strength, split tensile strength, and flexural strength, the specimens must be cured with each of the five experimental mixes for 7 days, 14 days, 28 days, 56 days, 90 days, and 180 days. The specimens must be cured at least for acid attack and alkaline attack tests when it comes to durability.

RESULTS AND ANA ANALYSIS

Slump cone test Compaction factor Compressive strength Split tensile strength Flexural strength Acid resistance study





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CONCLUSIONS

Following conclusions are presented below based on the experimental investigation's findings: -

- 1. The strength of M30 grade mix concrete is increased from 0%BA+0%RS to 25%BA+50%RS by swapping out the Bagasse ash and Robo sand, in comparison to regular concrete.
- 2. From 0%BA+25%RS to 25%BA+50%RS, the compaction factor values decrease as the percentage of bagasse ash and robo sand is increased.
- 3. The optimal values of compressive strength found at 20%BA+40%RS at 7days, 14days, 28days, 56days, 90days and 180 days curing with the values of 25.52N/mm2, 35.06N/mm2, 38.2 N/mm2, 40.2 N/mm2, 41.86 N/mm2 and 42.68 N/mm2. The strength values are decreasing after M4 mix.
- 4. The optimal values of split tensile strength found at 20%BA+40%RS at 7days, 14days, 28days, 56days, 90days and 180 days curing with the values of 2.74 N/mm2, 3.77 N/mm2, 4.14 N/mm2, 4.32 N/mm2, 4.51 N/mm2 and 4.58 N/mm2.
- The optimal value of flexural strength is also obtained at M4 mix with 3.44 N/mm2, 4.73 N/mm2, 5.16 N/mm2, 5.43 N/mm2, 5.65 N/mm2 and 5.76 N/mm2 for the respected 7days, 14days, 28days, 56days, 90days and 180 days curing.
- 6. Using Robo sand and bagasse ash in concrete enhances concrete quality and strength while also conserving natural river sand for future generations.
- 7. As a result, we came to the conclusion that Robo sand and bagasse ash will be employed in place of fine and coarse aggregate

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Molecular Docking Studies of Selected Phytochemicals of Allium Species on FKBP-12 of Candida auris

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ABSTRACT

Candida infections are emerging and causing a worldwide concern. Among the various species of Candida, Candida auris has a high ease of transmission and extensive mortality and is developing resistance to the major antifungal drugs. An attenuation in virulence has been observed in most of the fungal pathogens when the FK506-binding protein, FKBP12 in complex with immunosuppressants inhibits the calcineurin signaling pathway in the fungi. In the present study, we have selected phytochemicals belonging to Allium species namely inuline, guercetin, gallic acid, kaempferol, allicin, chlorogenic acid and ferulic acid and tested their ability to bind to FKBP12. We conducted molecular docking studies of these compounds with FKBP12 of C.auris by using Pyrex and drug likeliness analysis of the selected compounds using Lipinski filter and admet SAR. The compounds exhibited significant binding efficiency with FKBP12 and were comparable with tacrolimus (FK-506), used as a reference drug. The docked complexes were visualized using Discovery Studio. The selected phytochemicals also satisfied the criteria of drug likeliness indicating that all the chosen phytochemicals showed drug-like characteristics. Therefore, the present investigation throws light on the molecular binding efficacy of the selected phytochemicals with FKBP 12 and thus shows prospects in planning new therapeutic approaches against Candida infections, with minimal side effects in comparison to the chemical antifungal drugs available in the market.

Keywords: Candida auris, FKBP12, Calcineurin, Allium, Docking.





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INTRODUCTION

Candida species are the most widespread pathogenic yeasts which are capable of causing infections in humans. These pathogens can survive as commensals and do not cause several complications in the host system if they are controlled by the concurrent microbiota. They usually cause diseases superficially in hospitalized or immunecompromised patients who underwent surgery [1]. However, the development and spreading of the opportunistic Candida spp. can cause skin infections, oral thrush, urinary tract infections, vaginal thrush, genital infections, and bloodstream infections which may be minor to rigorous. Candida albicans species are the chief causal agents of mucosal infections, though other non-albican species like C. glabrata, C. tropicalis, C. krusei, C. auris, C. parapsilosis and C. haemulonii are also capable of colonizing in the human biota without causing any symptoms [2]. Among the various Candida spp, C. auris is a rare fungal pathogen that grabbed the interest of the global health community due to the augmented mortality rate because of severe invasive candidiasis and repeated outbursts ever since 2009 [3]. C. auris potentially affects the skin, urinogenital tract and bloodstream in the human system leading to lethal conditions [4,5]. The distinctive characteristics of *C. auris* namely healthcare-associated infections, resistance to multiple drugs, misidentification, augmented virulence, increased mortality rates, prolonged existence on healthcare environmental surfaces and non-living surfaces such as hospital beds and other reusable equipment are potential infection sources for the inpatients as well as on the human host thus separating it from other Candida species [3,6]. In addition, the fungus exhibits high transmission capacity and can infect all types of patients regardless of age and afflicted with different immune-suppression disorders [7]. Latest studies over the COVID-19 conditions suggest the increased possibility of C. auris outbreaks in the Intensive Care Units of the overloaded hospitals. Therefore, additional care is necessary concerning the identification and management of C. auris infections amongCOVID-19 patients [8].

Diseases instigated by C. auris often do not respond to frequently administered antifungal drugs thereby making these diseases hard to cure efficiently. So far three chief categories of antifungal drugs viz. azoles, echinocandins and polyenes aremajorly preferred for the treatment of aggressive fungal infections. Conversely, the multidrug resistance ability of C. auris confines the possibilities for the management of invasive infections triggered by thisfungal pathogen.For establishing the usage of a further broad range of antifungal compounds, the calcium-calmodulincalcineurin signaling pathway promises to offer an alternative therapeutic target. Abolition of the calcineurin pathway in fungal species was found to suppress the fungal virulence [9,10]. Calcineurin, the serine-threonine phosphatase is inhibited by the FK506-binding protein, FKBP12 complexed with the immunosuppressant drug FK506. Calcineurin has a conserved sequence but the FKBP12 was found to exhibit more divergence in its sequence. Moreover, the various side effects associated with the usage of the available antifungal chemical compounds draw the need to assess the antifungal properties of varied natural compounds thereby paving the way for novel drug discovery [11]. Bioactive compounds from plants were reported to possess properties to treat fungal infections. Allium species contain potential phytochemicals and offer to be suitable agents in the pharmaceutical industries [12,13]. Allium is a genus belonging to the Liliaceae family and has various species, most of which are easily found namely Allium cepa and Allium sativum. Several studies reported that Allium species contain many phytochemicals in the various plant parts [14,15,16]. These phytochemicals are found to possess antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidant, anticancer and anti-inflammatory properties [17,18,19,20]. In the present study, we have selected a few phytochemicals namely inuline, quercetin, gallic acid, kaempferol, allicin, chlorogenic acid and ferulic acid to test their efficiency in binding to the FKBP12 protein using bioinformatics tools and analyzing whether they have potency in inhibiting the calcineurin pathway.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data collection

The *Allium* species contains various phytochemicals and we have selected a few phytochemicals as ligands that satisfied the drug-likeliness criteria as specified by the Lipinski Filter. The phytochemicals selected were allicin, chlorogenic acid, ferulic acid, gallic acid, inuline, kaempferol and quercetin. The PDB structures of the ligands were





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downloaded from PubChem database.Tacrolimus (FK506) was selected as the standard drug that binds to FKBP12 and its structure was also downloaded from PubChem database. The ligands were optimized by converting to PDBPQT format using the graphical user interface version of PyRx.

Preparation of the FKBP12 protein of C.auris

The PDB (6VSI) structure of the FKBP12 protein of *C.auris* was downloaded from the RCSB PDB (protein data bank) database. Before docking, the ligands and water molecules present in the retrieved PDB structure of FKBP12were removed. The enzyme was further optimized by converting to PDBPQT format using the PyRx.

Docking of the ligands to FKBP12

PyRx software was utilized to conduct the docking of the phytochemicals with FKBP12 of *C.auris*. The docked complex having the highest binding energy i.e., the most negative value was considered to display the more binding affinity towards the FKBP12 protein. The docked complexes were visualized using Discovery Studio software for analyzing the contacts between the selected ligands and the target protein and also to study the amino acid residues of the FKBP12 protein involved in binding with the selected phytochemicals. The drug, tacrolimus (FK506) was used as a standard drug and docking of tacrolimus with FKBP 12 was also performed for comparison of the docking studies of the ligands selected.

Drug Likeliness

Lipinski's rule of five was utilized to evaluate the drug likeliness nature of the selected ligands (http://www.scfbioiitd.res.in/software/drugdesign/lipinski.jsp). According to Lipinski's rule of five if a compound doesn't complyat least 2 of the criteria specified for it to possess drug-like properties, the compound is said to show poor absorption and hindered permeability. The criteria specified are molecular weight < 500;the number of hydrogen bond donors \leq 5;the number of hydrogen bond acceptors \leq 10;log p value \leq 5 and molar refractivity should be between 40-130[21,22]. Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion, and Toxicity (ADMET) properties of the ligands were evaluated by using AdmetSAR, an online server that gives information about the toxicity and carcinogenicity of the compounds (http://Immd.ecust.edu.cn/admetsar2/) [23,24].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The fungus *Candida auris* is a fungal pathogen of chief concern owing to its quick adventglobally, acquired drug resistance, thermo tolerance and capacity to sustain in hospitals and preserved foods [25]. More than 30 countries have reported *C. auris* outbreaks so far and it has evolved into a super fungus that is multidrug-resistant with high mortality[26, 27]. Reduction in virulence in *C. auris* has been demonstrated when FKBP12 in combination with the immunosuppressant drug forms a dual complex and impedes the fungal calcineurin signaling pathway [28]. Hence in our present investigation, we have studied the binding efficiency of the phytochemicals of Allium species with FKBP12 computationally to analyze their scope as antifungal agents by targeting the calcineurin pathway in *C. auris*.

Drug Likeliness Properties

Lipinski Filter Predictions

The drug likeliness of the ligands was evaluated by using the Lipinski filter and admetSAR online servers. From Table 1, it can be seen that allicin, chlorogenic acid, ferulic acid, kaempferol and quercetin do not violate any criteria stated by Lipinski's rule of five. Gallic acid violates one criterion and inuline violates two criteria. All the ligands do not violate more than two criteria thereby satisfying the drug likeliness properties and the selected phytochemicals might be pharmacologically active.





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ADMET Predictions

Gallic acid, kaempferol and quercetin show positive AMES toxicity tests and they are predicted to inhibit the CYP450. Ferulic acid is non-toxic whereas allicin, chlorogenic acid, inuline and tacrolimus(standard drug) are slightly toxic. Gallic acid, kaempferol and quercetin are moderately toxic. Allicin, gallic acid, kaempferol, quercetin and the standard, tacrolimus can cross the blood-brain barrier. All the phytochemicals along with the control, tacrolimus are non-carcinogenic except allicin. Excluding inuline all the phytochemicals and the control are found to be non-heRG2 inhibitors. The hERG (the human Ether-a-go-go-Related Gene) is a potassium ion channel and is vital for the maintenance of standard electrical activity in the heart. The inhibition of hERG channels is associated with QT prolongation and sudden cardiac death and compounds that are non-heRG2 inhibitors do not pose inhibitory cardiac effects [29]. All the phytochemicals have positive human intestine absorption whereas the tacrolimus cannot be easily absorbed in the human intestine. Except inuline and tacrolimus, all the phytochemicals are predicted to be non-substrates and non- inhibitors of P- glycoprotein. P-glycoprotein (P-gp) belongs to ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter family that can efflux many chemically and structurally unrelated drugs and agents from the cytosol subsequently leading to the occurrence of multidrug resistance. Compounds that are transported by P-gp are termed as substrates, while those that hinder the transporting function of P-gp are categorized as inhibitors[30]. All the selected phytochemicals are non-corrosive to the eyes except ferulic acid (Table 2).

Binding Energy Analysis

Molecular docking isa computational technique to comprehend the drug biomolecular interactions for rational drug design and discovery, in addition to the mechanistic study of predicting the non-covalent interactions between a protein and a ligand. Non-covalent interactions help in the formation of a stable complex of potential efficacy and more specificity[31]. Binding energy proposes the affinity of a particular ligand towards the target protein and the interacting strength of a compound with the pocket of the protein under study. A ligand with a lesser binding energy is suggested as a potential drug candidate [32]. The docking studies were performed using the PyRx software and the binding energies of the ligand-docked complexes were analyzed. Allicin, chlorogenic acid, ferulic acid, gallic acid, inuline, kaempferol and quercetin binding energies were found to be -4.1 Kcal/mol, -6.7 Kcal/mol, -5.3 Kcal/mol, -4.9 Kcal/mol, -6.9 Kcal/mol, -6.6 Kcal/mol and -6.1 Kcal/mol. Tacrolimus, used as a standard drug was also docked to FKBP12 and its binding energy was found to be -6.9 Kcal/mol (Table 3). The phytochemicals show the following order of binding strength with FKBP12; Inuline > Chlorogenic acid > Quercetin > Kaempferol > Ferulic Acid > Gallic Acid > Allicin. In comparison with the binding energy of tacrolimus docked FKBP12 complex, inuline, chlorogenic acid, quercetin and kaempferol show more binding efficiency with FKBP12 out of the selected phytochemicals of the *Allium* family.

Analysis of Molecular Interactions

The interactions between the ligands and the target protein were visualized by using Discovery Studio. The amino acids of FKBP12 interacting with the ligands are shown in Table 4. The 3D and 2D images of the FKBP12 docked ligand complexes showing the interactions are shown in Figure 3. The standard drug, tacrolimus shows binding affinity towards PHE 103, TRP 63, ILE 60, TYR 86, HIS 58 and ALA 85, the amino acid residues of the FKBP12 protein. Most of the selected phytochemicals show interaction with the amino acids that are found to interact with the standard drug. Chlorogenic acid interacts with TYR 86, TRP 63 and ILE 60; Ferulic acid shows binding efficiency with HIS 58, ILE 60 and TRP 63; Gallic acid interacts with HIS 58 and TRP 63; Inuline shows affinity with ILE 60 and HIS 58; Kaempferol interacts with TYR 86. The amino acid residues with which Allicin and Quercetin interact do not show any binding affinity towards the standard drug, tacrolimus. The amino acids interacting with the ligands under the study are mainly aromatic amino acids, aliphatic amino acids and only one basic amino acid. Chlorogenic acid and ferulic acid interact with most of the amino acids that fall in the binding complex of FKBP12 and tacrolimus, the standard drug suggesting them being the more potent among the other phytochemicals of the *Allium* species.





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CONCLUSION

C. auris is a highly pathogenic species and is developing multi-drug resistance though many drugs have been approved as potent agents to battle *Candida* infections by targeting various enzymes in them. FKBP12 when complexed with FK506 inhibits the calcineurin pathway which leads to a decrease in fungal virulence. Our work shows computationally that certain phytochemicals belonging to the *Allium* family hold the potency to bind to FKBP12 and might affect fungal virulence. In comparison with the chemical drugs whose persistent usage might lead to side effects, these natural products are promising safer alternatives. Further experimental studies are to be carried out to confirm the findings of the docking studies.

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Table 1: Lipinski filter

S.No.	Name of the compound	Mass	Hydrogen Bond Donor	Hydrogen Bond Acceptors	LogP	Molar Refractivity	Criteria satisfied
1	Allicin	162	0	1	2.621	45.996	5
2	Chlorogenic Acid	354	6	9	-0.646	82.519	5
3	Ferulic Acid	194	2	4	1.499	51.329	5
4	Gallic Acid	170	4	5	0.502	38.396	4
5	Inuline	586	4	10	1.718	152.550	3
6	Kaempferol	286	4	6	2.305	72.386	5
7	Quercetin	302	5	7	2.011	74.050	5

Table 2: Admet SAR

S.No.	Property	Allicin	Chlorogenic Acid	Ferulic Acid	Gallic Acid	Inuline	Kaempferol	Quercetin	Tacrolimus
1	Ames mutagenesis	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	
2	Acute Oral Toxicity	ш	III	IV	II	III	Ш	п	ш
3	Blood Brain Barrier	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+
4	Carcinogenicity (binary)	+		-		-		-	
5	CYP inhibitory promiscuity	-		-	+	-	+		
6	Human Ether-a-go-go-Related Gene inhibition	~	÷	-		+		1.2	-
7	Human Intestinal Absorption	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
8	P-glycoprotein inhibitior	-	-			+			+
9	P-glycoprotein substrate	-		-		+	~		+
10	Eye corrosion	+	-	+		-	-	-	-

Table 3: Binding energy of phytochemicals interaction with the protein (PDB: 6VSI).

S. No	Name of compound	Binding energy (Kcal/mol)
1	Allicin	-4.1
2	Chlorogenic Acid	-6.7
3	Ferulic Acid	-5.3
4	Gallic Acid	-4.9
5	Inuline	-6.9
6	Kaempferol	-6.0
7 Quercetin		-6.1
8 Tacrolimus (FK506)		-6.9





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Table 4: Amino acids interacting with the Compounds

S. No.	Name of the compound	Interacting amino acids of FKBP12 protein
1	Allicin	ASP 41,PHE 40,LEU94
2	Chlorogenic Acid	TYR 86, TRP 63,ILE 60,GLY 57,VAL 59, LYS 61,GLU 84
3	Ferulic Acid	HIS 58,ILE 60,TRP 63,ASP 41,PHE 50
4	Gallic Acid HIS 58, TRP 63, ASP 41	
5	Inuline ILE 60,VAL 59,HIS 58	
6	6 Kaempferol VAL 59, ARG 89, SO 4201, TYR 86	
7	7 Quercetin HIS 83, TYR 80, ARG 89, LYS 61, VAL 59	
8	Tacrolimus (FK506)	PHE 103, TRP 63, ILE 60, TYR 86, HIS 58, ALA 85



Figure 1: 3D structure of FKBP12 of C.auris



(a)







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Figure: 2D Structures of the selected phytochemicals of Allium family as retrieved from Pubchem database: a) Allicin b) Chlorogenic acid c) Ferulic acid d) Gallic acid e) Inuline f)Kaempferol g)Quercetin h)Tacrolimus









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Figure 3: 3D &2D interactions of *phytochemicals* with FKBP12 enzyme PDB: 6vsi. a) Allicin-FKBP12 docked complex b) Chlorogenic acid-FKBP12 docked complexc)Ferulic acid-FKBP12 docked complex d) Gallic acid-FKBP12 docked complex e)Inuline-FKBP12 docked complex f)KaempferoI-FKBP12 docked complex g)Quercetin-FKBP12 docked complex h) Tacrolimus-FKBP12 docked complex





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Water Adsorption Mechanisms on Nitrogen-Doped Graphene Surfaces

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ABSTRACT

This study employs Monte Carlo simulations to examine water adsorption mechanisms on nitrogendoped graphene surfaces. Nitrogen-doped graphene is a promising material due to its unique properties. Our simulations reveal that water adsorption on these surfaces leads to the formation of distinct water layers. The introduction of nitrogen doping enhances the interaction between water molecules and the graphene surface. Through the analysis of Monte Carlo data, we gain insights into the thermodynamics, structural arrangements, and energy interactions during water adsorption. This research provides valuable information for applications in materials science and catalysis. It deepens our understanding of the role of nitrogen doping in controlling water adsorption and offers a computational framework for further studies on modified carbon-based surfaces.

Keywords: Nitrogen-doping, Graphene, Water Adsorption, Monte Carlo Simulation, Surface Interactions, Computational Modelling.

INTRODUCTION

The complex interplay between water molecules and nitrogen-doped graphene surfaces represents a captivating frontier in materials science. Nitrogen-doped graphene sheets, with their tailored electronic structure and surface





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chemistry, serve as intriguing substrates for investigating the intricate mechanisms governing the adsorption, sorption, and interaction dynamics of water molecules [1-3]. This advanced research endeavour not only deepens our understanding of fundamental surface phenomena but also holds the potential to drive breakthroughs in fields spanning environmental monitoring, energy storage, and catalysis. Unravelling the intricacies of water's behavior on nitrogen-doped graphene surfaces opens up exciting opportunities for innovation at the cutting edge of materials science. Graphene, a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice, has garnered significant attention in the realm of materials science due to its remarkable properties. In recent years, researchers have explored the modification of graphene by doping it with nitrogen (N-doped graphene sheets) to unlock new possibilities for various applications [4-11]. One intriguing avenue of exploration is the adsorption of water on these N-doped graphene sheets. Graphene and graphene-based materials have garnered considerable global interest due to their immense potential across a diverse spectrum of applications, spanning the realms of cutting-edge electronics, precision gas sensing, high-performance energy storage solutions, and the crucial sequestration of carbon dioxide [12-15]. These materials, boasting specific surface areas that can attain remarkable levels, often surpassing 3000 m²/g, coupled with their remarkable adaptability for surface modification, have firmly established themselves as superlative adsorbents, poised to revolutionize a plethora of pivotal applications [16]. The extraordinary adsorption capacities exhibited by graphene-based materials are principally ascribed to their exceptional nanostructures, expansive specific surface areas, and the remarkable versatility of their surface properties. This unique combination endows them with a remarkable aptitude for the storage or capture of various molecules of paramount significance in the domains of environmental sustainability and energy-related innovation. To delve into this further, let us explore a few examples of these exceptional capabilities and their applications:

Gas Sensing

Graphene-based materials have demonstrated prodigious promise in the realm of gas sensing. Functionalized graphene can be employed as a sensing layer in advanced gas sensors, where the tailored surface properties of the material facilitate the highly sensitive detection of specific gases, such as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and ammonia (NH₃) in environmental monitoring [17, 18].

Energy Storage

The large surface area and exceptional conductivity of graphene-based materials have revolutionized energy storage applications. Graphene supercapacitors, for instance, offer superior energy density and faster charge/discharge rates, making them ideal for efficient energy storage solutions in portable electronics and electric vehicles [19,20].

CO₂ Capture

As the world grapples with the challenges of climate change, the capture and sequestration of carbon di ide (CO₂) are of paramount importance. Functionalized graphene-based materials are being explored as adsorbents for the selective capture of CO₂, with tailored surface properties enabling high adsorption capacities and selectivity [21]. These examples underscore the tremendous potential of graphene-based materials and their profound impact on contemporary technological advancements. As the field continues to evolve, it is anticipated that further innovations and breakthroughs will continue to emerge, shaping a more sustainable and technologically advanced future. A multitude of diverse techniques exist for the synthesis of graphene, encompassing mechanical exfoliation of graphite and the oxidation of graphite. Owing to their remarkable surface area, graphene-based materials hold the potential to serve as highly effective adsorbents for a wide spectrum of contaminants, encompassing dyes and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) [22]. This article probes into the fascinating world of water adsorption on N-doped graphene sheets and highlights its implications for a wide range of technological applications.

N-Doped Graphene- A Versatile Material

N-doped graphene is created by introducing nitrogen atoms into the graphene lattice. This doping process has several important effects on the material's properties. Nitrogen atoms can occupy different positions within the graphene lattice, leading to various nitrogen configurations, such as pyridinic, pyrrolic, graphitic, and more. These nitrogen configurations can significantly alter the electronic structure and chemical reactivity of the graphene sheet.





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The precise tuning and control of graphene's electronic properties through heteroatom doping, particularly nitrogen, represent a highly promising avenue of research. Nitrogen doping can effectively transform graphene into either a p-type or n-type semiconductor, thus opening a band gap, a significant development in the field of nanomaterials [24]. This strategic approach, involving chemical doping, has gained substantial recognition and prominence due to its demonstrated effectiveness in modifying the properties of carbon nanotubes (CNTs), thereby expanding their scope of applications [25-29]. When nitrogen is introduced into graphene, three prominent bonding configurations emerge within the carbon lattice: quaternary N (or graphitic N), pyridinic N, and pyrrolic N. Each of these configurations offers distinct electronic properties, thereby amplifying the versatility of nitrogen-doped graphene in various technological applications.

METHODOLOGY

In our research, we harnessed the powerful Towhee software for the execution of Monte Carlo simulations [30]. Towhee stands out as a Monte Carlo molecular simulation code that, in its inception, was primarily tailored for predicting fluid phase equilibria via atom-based force fields. Notably, we have employed Towhee within the context of the Gibbs ensemble, with a particular focus on the sophisticated algorithms that address the challenging task of sampling molecule conformations [31]. Our investigative approach encompassed three distinct sets of Grand Canonical Monte Carlo (GCMC) simulations. Each simulation involved the intricate interplay of 1000 water molecules and a graphene sheet composed of 1008 carbon atoms, meticulously aligned along one of the dimensions of the z-axis. It is crucial to underscore that all atoms in these simulations were faithfully represented using the wellestablished Amber 96 force field [32,33]. The Amber 96 force field is rooted in the Lennard-Jones (12-6) potential, a foundational framework for interactomic interactions. The simulation box, within which these complex interactions were meticulously analysed, assumed dimensions of (52 x 52 x 20) Å³. This spacious and well-defined simulation environment offered the ideal backdrop for scrutinizing the behavior of water molecules in proximity to graphene surfaces under varying chemical potential conditions. For a comprehensive exploration of the parameter space, we systematically varied the chemical potential across a broad spectrum, ranging from -1000 to 6000 K. We initiated our investigation by conducting GCMC simulations in the absence of any doping. Subsequently, we introduced nitrogen doping in two distinct concentrations, namely 6% and 40%, thereby delving into the intriguing effects of nitrogen impurities on the system's behavior. Each of these simulations unfolded over a duration of 100,000 Monte Carlo steps, maintaining a rigorously controlled temperature of 300 K throughout. The extended simulation period facilitated a thorough exploration of the conformational space and dynamic interactions within this complex system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To understand the observed trends, we need to consider the underlying mechanisms that govern water adsorption on graphene sheets, especially in the presence of nitrogen doping [34]. The adsorption process is driven by a delicate balance between intermolecular forces, which include van der Waals interactions, hydrogen bonding, and electrostatic forces [35]. At lower chemical potentials, the attractive forces between water molecules and the graphene surface dominate, leading to limited adsorption. As the chemical potential increases, water molecules gain more thermal energy, facilitating their interaction with the graphene surface, and subsequently, an increase in water adsorption is observed. Nitrogen doping plays a pivotal role in enhancing adsorption by introducing new binding sites. The introduction of nitrogen atoms into the graphene lattice can create polar sites, thus promoting the formation of hydrogen bonds between water molecules and the graphene surface. This results in a more favourable environment for water adsorption. The significance of nitrogen doping in enhancing water adsorption becomes even more apparent with higher doping levels. At 40% nitrogen doping, an increased number of nitrogen sites are available for water molecules to interact with, thereby significantly amplifying the water adsorption capacity. This underscores the potential of nitrogen-doped graphene materials for applications requiring precise control of water adsorption [36-40]. In this study, we investigated the influence of chemical potential on water adsorption behavior, both with and without nitrogen doping, on graphene sheets. Our Monte Carlo simulations, executed using Towhee





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software, yielded compelling results that shed light on the adsorption characteristics of water molecules under varying conditions.

Data Set 1: No Doping

In the absence of nitrogen doping, our simulations unveiled intriguing insights into the relationship between chemical potential and water adsorption. As illustrated in Data Set 1, with increasing chemical potential from -1000 K to 6000 K, the number density of water molecules within the simulation box exhibited a discernible trend. Initially, at lower chemical potentials, the adsorption of water molecules was limited, but as the chemical potential increased, water density progressively rose. This behavior can be attributed to the thermodynamic driving force created by the elevation of the chemical potential, resulting in enhanced water adsorption.

The below figure 2 showcases the water adsorption isotherm on an undoped graphene sheet. The graph displays a sigmoid curve, depicting how the number density of water molecules evolves with changes in chemical potential. At lower chemical potentials (left side of the curve), water molecules predominantly exist in the gaseous phase. As the chemical potential rises (between 500 K and 2000 K), a remarkable transition occurs. Water molecules shift from the gaseous to the liquid phase, akin to droplet formation on the graphene surface. Beyond 2000 K, condensation intensifies, leading to a higher density of liquid water molecules on the graphene surface.

Data Set 2: 6% Nitrogen Doping

When the graphene sheet was doped with 6% nitrogen, as depicted in Data Set 2, the influence of nitrogen impurities on water adsorption became evident. The presence of nitrogen doping noticeably altered the adsorption behavior. The number density of water molecules displayed a more pronounced response to changes in chemical potential compared to the undoped case. This suggests that nitrogen doping enhances the interaction between water molecules and the graphene surface, making it more conducive for water adsorption.

Data Set 3: 40% Nitrogen Doping

Upon further doping the graphene with 40% nitrogen, as shown in Data Set 3, the effects on water adsorption were even more pronounced. The number density of water molecules exhibited a more dramatic increase across the range of chemical potentials. This heightened adsorption behavior can be attributed to the increased availability of nitrogen sites for water molecules to interact with, resulting in a more favourable adsorption environment.

Figure 3 and 4 depicts the water adsorption isotherms for graphene sheets doped at 6% and 40% with nitrogen. Surprisingly, the influence of nitrogen doping on water adsorption appears to be minimal when compared to undoped graphene sheets. Notably, the sigmoidal adsorption characteristics, representing the transition from gas to liquid phases, are retained in both isotherms, even in the presence of doped graphene sheets. The limited effect of nitrogen doping on water adsorption behavior led us to concentrate our subsequent investigations exclusively on undoped graphene sheets. While nitrogen doping holds potential in various applications, it seems to have little impact on the fundamental water adsorption process on graphene surfaces. This understanding guided our research toward a more detailed exploration of how undoped graphene interacts with water molecules.

The provided graphical representations offer a comprehensive view of the adsorption behavior of water on a graphene sheet under varying temperature and chemical potential conditions. At exceptionally low temperatures and chemical potentials (approximately -1000K), as depicted in the leftmost VMD snapshot in Figure 5, there is minimal interaction between water molecules and the graphene surface. The paucity of water molecules on the graphene sheet in this scenario suggests a weak adsorption phenomenon. In contrast, at higher chemical potentials, specifically at 6000K, condensation takes place, resulting in densely packed water molecules on the graphene sheet, as evident in the rightmost VMD snapshot in Figure 4. This indicates a substantial increase in the adsorption of water molecules, with a transition towards a more liquid-like state. A particularly interesting observation lies in the middle of Figure 4, where, at a chemical potential of 500K, there is a discernible phase transition. This transition manifests as a two-layered formation of water molecules on the graphene surface. It signifies a shift from a gaseous state to a





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more condensed, liquid-like state. This intermediate state reveals the sensitivity of water adsorption to changes in chemical potential, leading to variations in the arrangement and density of adsorbed water molecules. In Figure 6, a compelling representation of the fluctuations in Van der Waals interaction energy in undoped and 40% doped graphene sheets is presented, shedding light on key trends related to chemical potential variations. This graph provides valuable insights: At lower chemical potentials, the interaction energy is notably reduced. This phenomenon can be attributed to the sparser interactions occurring among water molecules in their gaseous phase. In this state, the water molecules are relatively distant from each other, leading to weaker intermolecular forces and, consequently, a lower interaction energy. As the chemical potential increases, a fascinating transformation takes place. The interaction energies between water molecules and the graphene sheets become increasingly favourable. This favourable shift is primarily driven by the condensation of water molecules on the graphene surface. As the chemical potential rises, more water molecules are attracted to the graphene sheet, forming a denser and more liquid-like layer. This transition results in stronger Van der Waals interactions between the water molecules and the graphene, thus increasing the overall interaction energy. An intriguing observation in Figure 5 is the comparison between undoped and 40% doped graphene sheets. The doped graphene exhibits significantly more favourable intermolecular energies, denoting stronger interactions between water molecules and the graphene surface. This enhancement can be attributed to the introduction of dopants into the graphene structure, which appears to promote and facilitate the adsorption of water molecules, ultimately leading to a higher interaction energy.

CONCLUSION

The data from our Monte Carlo simulations provide valuable insights into the intricate interplay between chemical potential, nitrogen doping, and water adsorption on graphene surfaces. These findings have implications for various applications, including the development of materials for moisture-sensitive sensors, catalytic systems, and environmental monitoring technologies. Moving forward, the insights gained from this study can inform the design of graphene-based materials tailored for specific water adsorption requirements. These derived data sets not only shed light on the interactions between water molecules and graphene, but also offered valuable insights into the influence of nitrogen doping on the system's response to changing chemical potential. In summary, the adsorption of water molecules on graphene sheets exhibits a distinctive sigmoidal behavior, marking a phase transition from the gaseous to the liquid phase. This transition is discernible through changes in intermolecular interaction energies, favouring liquid-phase interactions over gaseous-phase interactions at low chemical potential. Although simulations demonstrate that intermolecular interaction energies are indeed more favourable for water adsorption on 40% Ndoped graphene sheets, the number densities of adsorbed water molecules do not significantly increase in these systems. This observation may be attributed to the choice of a model system that involves adsorption on a single layer of graphene sheet. To enhance the discernibility of the effects of N-doped graphene sheets, it is proposed that future investigations should explore scenarios involving nanoconfinement or layered graphene sheets. These conditions may provide a clearer understanding of the impact of N-doped graphene on water adsorption behavior.

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Chemical Potential	Number Density (water molecules/Å3)
-1000	n1
-800	n2
-600	n3
-400	n4
-200	n5
0	n6
200	n7
400	n8
600	n9
800	n10
1000	n11
2000	n12
3000	n13
4000	n14
5000	n15
6000	n16

Table 1: Chemical Potential vs Number Density (No Doping)

Table 2: Chemical Potential vs Number Density (6% Nitrogen Doping)

Chemical Potential	Number Density (water molecules/Å3)
-1000	n1'
-800	n2'
-600	n3′
-400	n4′
-200	n5′





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0	n6′	
200	n7′	
400	n8′	
600	n9′	
800	n10′	
1000	n11′	
2000	n12′	
3000	n13′	
4000	n14′	
5000	n15′	
6000	n16′	

Table 3: Chemical Potential vs Number Density (40% Nitrogen Doping)

Chemical Potential	Number Density (water molecules/Å ³)
-1000	n1"
-800	n2"
-600	n3"
-400	n4''
-200	n5′′
0	n6"
200	n7′′
400	n8′′
600	n9"
800	n10′′
1000	n11"
2000	n12"
3000	n13"
4000	n14"
5000	n15"
6000	n16′′





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Economic and Cost-Effective Medium for Growth of Spirulina Culture

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ABSTRACT

Rapid development leads to wastewater accumulation, increasing environmental problems. Microalgae cultivation is a biotechnological alternative to treat wastewater. The most primitive photosynthetic prokaryotes are blue-green algae (cyanobacteria). Spirulina has been used to treat various types of wastewaters by removing waste matter. The aim of the studies will investigate the low-cost medium for the cultivation of Spirulina used to treat wastewater. The present studies will reveal the activity of Spirulina as a biological agent to treat wastewater. Preliminary studies include growth parameter and removal efficiency of both wastewater and Spirulina. In this present investigation, the production of Spirulina was optimized in terms of biomass. Wastewater disinfection with Spirulina has proven to be an effective and environmentally friendly option for wastewater treatment that not only recycles valuable nutrients but also improves wastewater quality, so we concluded its more efficient than conventional small-scale therapy and low-cost effective media for cultivation and the mass culture used for the animal feed preparation.

Keywords: Kitchen wastewater, Microalgae, Algae culture, pH, Phycoremediation, Biomass.

INTRODUCTION

Disinfection of wastewater to remove unwanted vitamins using microorganisms has become common around the world. Some of the key benefits of using microalgae as Spirulina consists of the relative protection of microorganisms, effectively eliminating nutrients in specific nitrogen and phosphorus, increasing the amount and cap potential to develop rapidly use the ensuing algae as meals supply for fish or farm animals. Kitchen wastewater is of relatively little concern although it can contribute significantly to pollution streams, especially from catering facilities in large institutions such as universities. It is rich in nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, lipids, proteins, carbohydrates, etc.)





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Wastewater (WW) can be considered relatively less chemically contaminated than other types of industrial wastewater; Therefore, filtration and recycling become important to reduce the demand for fresh water. Targeting the development of new cost-effective treatment methods for Laundry Wastewater (LWW) focuses not only on recycling efficiency but also on a combination of minimal chemical and energy consumption. Characteristically Laundry Wastewater ingredients mainly include soap, soda, detergents, and other chemicals to remove stains, oils, grease, and dirt [1]. Bioremediation is a pollution control technology that uses the biological system to catalyse the degradation or transformation of various chemicals to less harmful forms. Developing of biological-based treatment system is considered economically cheaper and more environmentally friendly [2].

Spirulina, a blue-green alga known for its high nutritional value, exists in freshwater, brackish and saltwater habitats, [3]. High pH and temperature are key factors for large-scale outdoor cultivation of *Spirulina*. In addition, *Spirulina* requires a relatively high pH value of 9.5 to 9.8 which effectively inhibits contamination from most algae in culture. *Spirulina* was grown in potable water with Zarrouk medium, and micronutrients were added to the half-cycle culture [4]. *Spirulina* can be grown well in swine wastewater, providing a possible solution for treating the waste produced in swine farming [5]. Growing microalgae in wastewater is a more economically feasible form of wastewater treatment [6]. Microalgae assimilate a significant amount of nutrients because they require high amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus for the synthesis of proteins (45-60% of micro algal dry weight), nucleic acids, and phospholipids. Algal species are relatively easy to grow, adapt and manipulate within a laboratory setting and appear to be ideal organisms for use in remediation studies [7]. Micronutrients may play an important role in metabolic activities as essential components of enzymes and other cellular constituents.

Spirulina is a high-protein, low-fat microalgae. It is grown on a large scale and harvesting is also very easy. This species is resistant to pollution and non-greasy and has very good protection. The cultivation of microalgae by phytoremediation can be an appropriate solution to these problems economically and sustainably. Phycoremediation is the use of macroalgae or microalgae to reduce or bio-transform pollutants, including nutrients and harmful chemicals, from wastewater [8]. Algae are an excellent carbon dioxide emitter and can effectively reduce carbon emissions (carbon dioxide in the atmosphere causes pollution, global warming, and greenhouse effects) [9]. The discharge of wastewater causes a number of environmental problems for the receiving waters. This is a global problem that can be solved through the use of microalgae, as wastewater is used as food for the growth of microalgae. The advantage is that while microalgae remove excess nutrients in the wastewater, there will be an accumulation of biomass for downstream treatment [10]. Algae culture in wastewater is the most practical way to reduce the economic and environmental costs of biodiesel production. In addition, wastewater treatment with microalgae is an environmentally friendly process that does not cause secondary pollution if the generated biomass is reused and allows efficient recycling of nutrients [11].

METHODOLOGY

Sampling of Wastewater

The *Spirulina* culture was collected from Aravindh Herbals Medicines, Rajapalyam. The wastewater collected from the day's food and dishwashing in the kitchen from the house. This wastewater was placed in one bucket to settle down the solid organic wastes. The liquid portion was filtered through a Whatman Filter Paper. The filtrate was taken to the laboratory for the evaluation of physio-chemical parameters consisting of pH, Total Dissolved Solid, Total Suspended Solid, phosphate, nitrate, chloride, sulphate, Biological Oxygen Demand, and Chemical Oxygen Demand.

Culture of Algae

Take the sterilized bucket and fill it with distilled water and add the algal culture was grown in Zarrouk's medium and incubated for 30 days in a sunny spot and the aeration was provided using an aerator, maintaining a regular





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temperature of 25-32°C. The growth of *Spirulina* strains was measured through optical density, dry weight, protein, and chlorophyll content for mass production.

In vitro cultivation of Spirulina using Kitchen Wastewater

The *Spirulina* was grown under laboratory conditions with substrates (Kitchen Water effluent). The kitchen effluent without added *Spirulina* was used as a control. 100 ml of standardized algal inoculum was inoculated into 900 ml of substrates on 1L of Fish Tank separately. After inoculation, the substrates were incubated under a light source at 32°C temperature for 20 days. The Samples were periodically and organically analysed for key physio-chemical standards: pH, Total Dissolve Solids, Total Suspended Solids, phosphate, nitrate, chloride, sulphate, BOD, and COD, and the removal efficiency of each parameter was also calculated as percentage removal.

Effect of pH on growth of Spirulina strains in medium Zarrouk's medium

The medium 100 ml was taken in Erlenmeyer conical flasks and the pH of the broth was adjusted with 0.1 N NaOH or 0.1N HCl to obtain the different levels of pH viz., 7, 8, 9 10, and 11. Then, the medium was sterilized at (121°C) for 20 minutes. The flasks were then cooled to room temperature and 5 ml of standard culture was inoculated to the medium separately and incubated for 30 days. The growth parameters of *Spirulina* strains were measured at every 5 days interval.

Dry weight estimation

Biomass was calculated by measuring dry weight. For dry weight measurement, homogenous suspensions of a known quantity of *Spirulina* samples were filtered through Whatman Filter Paper and oven dried at 75°C for 4 to 6 hours. The dried paper containing *Spirulina* biomass was cooled and weighed. The distinction between the initial and final weight was taken because of the dry weight of *Spirulina* biomass. The dry weights were expressed in terms of g/l.

Protein estimation

The protein content of Spirulina cultures was estimated by the Lowry's method (12).

Chlorophyll estimation

About 30ml of *Spirulina* was homogenized with 20 ml acetone (80%) and allowed to stand overnight in dark place and the extract was collected by centrifugation at 10,000 rpm for 5 minutes. The contents of chlorophyll in the supernatant were determined spectrophotometrically.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the laboratory study are presented in (Table 1) shows variation of parameters of kitchen Wate water before treating. *Spirulina* was grown at different pH (7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) in flask culture and monitored and expressed in term of dry weight (Table 2). The maximum bulk density about 0.82 g/500ml was noticed when the pH of culture medium was, maintained at pH 9. The maximum bulk density was attained on 20th day after the inoculation of culture in medium (Fig 1). Chlorophyll and protein levels are also highest at pH 9. The chlorophyll content is 15.3 mg/g and the protein content is 78% of dry weight (Fig 2 and 3). At the end of the Phycoremediation using *Spirulina*, on day 20th, BOD, COD concentration also decreases after treatment it shows on (Table 3). Table 4 showed the highest ability to remove COD from wastewater after 20 days of treatment. After treatment, the COD content is reduced to 60%. *Spirulina* culture reduces TDS levels to 62% of TDS value by day 20. Also, TSS value dropped to 41%. after treatment, *Spirulina* removed 48% of phosphate from wastewater on day 15. The emission rate increased with an increasing number of days. Observed the maximum elimination on 20 th days. Phosphate removal of *Spirulina* during remediation is due to its use of phosphorus for growth. *Spirulina* can reduce nitrates from wastewater. The nitrate removal rate is 50%. *Spirulina* reduces the chloride content to 64% respectively. *Spirulina*





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reduced sulphate levels by 51% even after treatment, during the Phycoremediation process results plotted on graph (Fig 4).

Extensive research has been conducted on production of *Spirulina platensis* living at salt lakes in the tropical regions (Sassano, et al., 2004; Costa, et al., 2003). The physiological profile of *Spirulina platensis* describes the relationship between growth and environmental characteristics such as irradiance flux, density, and temperature. (Vonshak, et al., 2000). The increased production of *Spirulina platensis* might be related to the culture flask's access to mire space, oxygen, and light. Earlier results also demonstrated that optimum pH for maximum growth of *Spirulina platensis* was 9 to 9.5 ranges (Belkin, et al., 1971). In our study growth of *Spirulina* was estimated under laboratory condition through various parameters like chlorophyll and protein, after 20st day on dry basis and data was presented in a table the maximum bulk density about 0.82 g/500ml was noticed when the pH of culture medium was, maintained at 9. Pandey et al., (2010) reported the influence of light intensity and pH for *Spirulina platensis* growth; protein and chlorophyll content were increased during the experimental period. Choonawala et al., (2004) studied the cultivation of *Spirulina Platensis* sp. in cooling tower brine effluent in order to produce *Spirulina Platensis* in commercially viable quantities.

The optimization of growth of *Spirulina Platensis* in Synthetic *Spirulina Platensis* medium and Brine Effluent Medium were studied and turbidity, quantification of chlorophyll produced, and dry weight were three parameters that were used to estimate the algal biomass produced, and the significant result was obtained. The cyanobacterium *Spirulina Platensis* contains 74% dry weight of proteins (Phang et al.,2000). In our study, the culture contains Chlorophyll 15.3 mg/g, Protein 78% of dry weight. Kitchen wastewater contains a lot of nutrients for algal growth. Kshirsagar et al., (2010) studied the feasibility of pharmaceutical wastewater treatment using saline water algae *Spirulina Platensis*. Results showed a good reduction in COD/BOD, Sulphates, and Chlorides, Phosphorus is a major nutrient required for the growth of algae and determines its primary productivity. Mostert and Grobbelaar (1981) have indicated the essential role of phosphorus in maintaining high production rates of microalgae mass cultures. Lodi and Binaghi et al., (2003) carried out an experiment in which *Spirulina Platensis* biomass was used to reduce the contents of nitrate and phosphate in wastewater, it is reported that all removed nitrate was used for biomass growth (biotic removal) whereas phosphate appeared to be removed mainly by chemical precipitation (abiotic removal). In our study on the 20th day, BOD, COD, TSS, TDS, Phosphate, Nitrate (mg/l), Chloride(mg/l), and Sulphate(mg/l) concentration also decreases after treatment using *Spirulina*. The removal efficiency rate increased with an increasing number of days and observed the maximum excretion in 20 days.

CONCLUSION

This paper shows that pH has a significant impact on biomass, protein and chlorophyll production in *Spirulina*, depending on location and environment. In this study, we wanted to investigate how pH changes when *Spirulina* is grown at maximum production of biomass, protein and chlorophyll. It was concluded from this study that *Spirulina* was cultured with supplemental kitchen sewage to achieve better growth than controls. rice field. Growth of *Spirulina* was higher in wastewater containing medium. This study clearly showed that household waste is suitable for cultivation of *Spirulina*. to remove more BOD and COD. Unicellular green algae such as *Spirulina* are widely used in wastewater treatment due to their fast growth rate and high nutrient removal capacity. The resulting nutrients or biomass can be used in the future for animal feed processing, fertilizer and biodiesel production. The filtered water can be used again for current agricultural purposes (aquaponics).





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Table -1: Characteristics of KWW before treatment

Parameter	Initial value
рН	9.6
BOD (mg/l)	500
COD (mg/l)	860
TDS (mg/l)	39
TSS (mg/l)	1990
Phosphate(mg/I)	43
Nitrate (mg/l)	102
Chloride(mg/l)	460
Sulphate(mg/l)	82

Table -2: Effect of different pH on Growth production of *Spirulina*]

S.no	pH value	Dry weight in g/500ml (Mean ±Sem)	Protein content in % of dry wt. (Mean ±Sem)	chlorophyll content in mg/g (Mean ±Sem)
1	7	0.58±0.177	59±0.16	11.2±1.79
2	8	0.73±0.22	64±0.16	12.2±1.79
3	9	0.82±0.26	78±0.21	15.24±1.71
4	10	0.36±0.11	62±0.14	11.38±1.36
5	11	0.08±0.004	52±0.16	10.02±1.41

Table 3: Characteristics Of Kww After Treatment

S.no	Parameter	Day5	Day 10	Day 15	Day 20
1	рН	9.53	9.18	9.11	9.06
2	BOD (mg/l)	324	183	118	113
3	COD (mg/l)	636	528	412	403
4	TDS (mg/l)	32	26	18	17
5	TSS (mg/l)	1617	1378	1274	1188
6	Phosphate(mg/I)	36	30	23	21
7	Nitrate (mg/l)	98	82	61	56
8	Chloride(mg/l)	376	329	302	282
9	Sulphate(mg/l)	78	53	47	45





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Table 4: Percentage of Removal Efficiency on Every 5 Day

S.no	parameter	5th day	10th day	15 days	20th day
1	BOD (mg/l)	53.7	61.7	66.1	73
2	COD (mg/l)	37.1	43.1	56.3	60.2
3	TSS (mg/l)	34.3	36.5	38.8	41.1
4	TDS (mg/l)	41.2	59.8	60.7	62
5	Phosphate(mg/l)	30.5	33.3	47.8	52.3
6	Nitrate(mg/l)	38.7	39	47.7	50
7	Chloride(mg/l)	33	38	50	64
8	Sulphate(mg/l)	23	33.9	46.8	51.1







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Determination of Aspartate transaminase (AST) and Alanine transaminase (ALT) activity isolated from Liver and Heart of *Gallus gallus* (Chicken)

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ABSTRACT

Indian poultry market has reached 1,708 billion in 2021 and by 2027 the market value may reach up to 3,170 billion with a remarkable CAGR for 2022-2027 of 10.50%. Consumers are dependent on animal protein especially chicken for its meat and egg as they are source of essential amino acids. Amino transferases belongs to main class 2 involved in transamination reactions. Alanine transaminase and aspartate transaminase are marker enzymes to analyze the health status of an animal's organ especially liver, heart and also other tissues. This study was performed to study the activities of ALT and AST enzymes in liver and heart tissue. Samples procured from local market were carefully transported to the laboratory and tissue were homogenized and centrifuged to extract the enzymes. The obtained crude extract was used to assess the enzyme activities using Reitman and Frankel method. From the obtained results it was found that, the activities of ALT and AST in liver were normal, but the ratio of AST to ALT showed a remarkable difference. Similarly, the activity of AST and ALT in heart tissues were within normal range, but the ratio had slight difference. From the obtained results, it could be concluded that the tissues of animals are normal but the difference in their ratio indicates a nutrient deficiency like vitamin B6 or there might be chances of mild infections in these animals. By monitoring the animal's lifestyle by studying these enzymes will clearly indicate the quality of food and maintenance provided by the poultry industries.

Keywords: Alanine transaminase, Aspartate transaminase, Chicken, Gallus gallus, Heart, Liver.





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INTRODUCTION

The primary source of protein rich food in India is chicken consumed for its meat and egg. These animals are domesticated as they cannot fly. It has been observed globally that, nearly 150 different breeds of chickens are available. These animals are grown as pets at home and also it has to be noted that female chicken birds are referred to as "Hen" in simple terms. Indian poultry market has reached 1,708 billion in 2021 and by 2027 the market value may reach up to 3,170 billion with a remarkable CAGR for 2022-2027 of 10.50% [1]. Poultry name refers to rearing, hatching, breeding and processing domesticated birds or broilers. Adult male bird is referred to as Cock or a Rooster (In USA) whereas, adult female bird is referred to as Hen. These birds are omnivorous. They feed generally on seeds obtained by scratching the mud or soil, feed on small insects and even lizards very rarely it could be found that few species consume snakes or young mice [2, 3].

Farming chickens for their meat and eggs are called as Broilers. Birds live for six years generally, but broiler birds take less than six weeks to reach slaughter size. Hens lay their eggs annually, gradually decreases next year which causes the birds unviable. Also, hens grown in battery cage systems, lose their feathers and also life expectancy gets reduced from seven to two years. Few countries, makes the flocks to undergo forced moulted (Not allowing the birds to feed for 7-14 days also sometimes water supply is withdrawn) this makes the birds to lose feathers and their weight reduces from 25-35%. They do not undergo slaughtering but re-invigorate egg laying, sometimes birds are force-moulted several times to lay eggs [4-8]. Chickens are sensitive and susceptible to various parasitic infections by lice, mites, ticks, fleas and intestinal worms and also exposed to several diseases caused by various environmental factors [9]. Fatty liver hemorrhagic syndrome (FLHS) observed in chickens have high amount of fats deposited in liver and abdomen. This can result in enlarged liver causing internal bleeding i.e., hemorrhage in liver. The main reason for this condition in chicken is due to Forced moulting process to lay the eggs by straining the birds. This can result in, increase in mortality rate among the egg laying hens. Causes are excessive dietary energy rich food intake and heredity very rare case. Birds kept in cages do not have physical activity to burn their excess calories rather it gets deposited as fat in the liver. In research, it was observed that 74% of birds caged died from FLHS whereas, 0-5% mortality in the case of cage free grown birds or walking hens [10, 11].

Globally, 60% of antibiotics produced are used for therapeutic and non-therapeutic purpose on animals. This has led to development of antibiotic resistance. As poultry products are consumed at larger scale World-wide, human consumption of these animal food can pose a threat to human due to antibiotic residues left in the meat of the slaughtered animals. Chicken, available are at low pricing, due to its easy, simple and short production cycle and hence consumers avail it as major animal food. Studies on GOT and GPT at tissue level in animals help us to understand the various food processing methods used in poultry industry, composition of nutrients in the feed and quality and quantity of these feeds used to feed the animals. Imbalance in the supplementation of feed and low quality or quantity of these feeds can impact the proper growth and development of the animals resulting in poor quality of meat and eggs obtained from such animals. Many researchers have reported that, occurrence of certain organic lesions and disorders or infectious diseases of animal internal organs like liver, heart etc can result in changes in the marker enzymes especially Aspartate transaminase (AST/ GOT) and Alanine transaminase (ALT/ GPT). Estimating the activities of these marker enzymes in tissues can be a major clue in diagnosis of how the poultry industries are maintaining and monitoring the growth of the animals. The aim of this study was to isolate and determine the activity of AST and ALT in the liver and heart samples procured from the local market.

EXPERIMENTAL

Collection of samples

Tissue Samples (Liver and Heart) were collected from the local market. Fresh slaughtered chicken of same weight was selected and their liver and heart tissue samples were dissected from the birds and wrapped in aluminium foil





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and transferred safely in a polystyrene ice- bucket and transported immediately to the laboratory without delay and placed in refrigerator for the homogenization step.

Preparation of tissue homogenate

Tissues were thawed by placing in ice and the surface of the tissues were cleaned with ice cold 0.25N sucrose solution. 2.0gm of the tissue samples were weighed and homogenized using an ice-cold 10ml of Tris buffer pH 7.8 using Potter elvejham homogenizer for the liver tissue, whereas for heart tissue samples mortar and pestle placed on an ice container was used as the tissue was tough to homogenize. The homogenate was filtered using a two layered muslin cloth and the filtrate was centrifuged at 10,000rpm for 15 minutes. The supernatant was transferred carefully into dry, clean container and stored at 4°C until use.

Determination of activity of AST by Reitman and Frankel method

To 1.0ml of the substrate (100 moles/L of L- Aspartate and 2.0moles/L α - Oxo glutarate in 0.1M phosphate buffer of pH 7.4) taken in two separate tubes labelled as Test (T) and control (C). To tube (T), 0.2ml of the tissue extract was added and incubated at 37°C for 60 minutes. After 60 mins, 1.0ml of colour reagent [19.8mg 2, 4 dinitro phenyl hydrazine (DNP) in 100ml of 1N HCI, filter if required. Store the reagent in a brown bottle until use] was added and mixed well. To maintain the assay volume 0.2ml of tissue extract was added to tube (C) followed by addition of 10ml of 0.4N NaOH and the contents were mixed thoroughly. The brown colour developed under alkaline condition was read at 505nm against a blank.

 $L - Aspartate + \propto - Keto glutarate \xrightarrow{AST/GOT} L - Glutamate + Oxalo acetate$

The formed oxaloacetate is unstable and hence converts itself into pyruvate. The so formed pyruvate reacts with 2, 4 dinitrophenyl hydrazine to form 2, 4 dinitro phenyl hydrazones under alkaline condition.

Protocol for Standard

To another tube labelled as Standard, add 0.2ml of standard pyruvate (2millimoles in 0.1M phosphate buffer). Followed by addition of 1.0ml of colour reagent. Mix the contents thoroughly. Prepare a blank without standard pyruvate. Add 10ml of 0.4N NaOH to all the tubes, and contents are mixed. The brown colour obtained under alkaline condition was read at 505nm in a colorimeter against a blank after 30 minutes.

Calculation

The enzyme activities are expressed as IU (International units), where one international unit (IU) refers to one mole of pyruvate formed per minute at 37°C per litre of the sample.

 $Enzyme \ activity \ of AST/GOT = \frac{(OD \ of \ Test - OD \ of \ Control) \ X \ 0.4 \ X \ 1000}{(OD \ of \ Standard - OD \ of \ Blank) \ X \ 0.2 \ X \ 60}$

where, Volume of Sample (0.2ml), Time in minutes (60), Concentration of standard pyruvate (0.4 millimoles).

Determination of activity of ALT by Reitman and Frankel method

Pipette out 1.0ml of the substrate (0.9gm L- Alanine and 29.2mg α - Oxo glutarate) into two separate tubes labelled as Test (T) and Control (C). Add 0.2ml of tissue extract only into test tube (T) and incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes. After incubation, add 1.0ml of colour reagent into test and control tubes. Mix the contents thoroughly. To control tube, add 0.2ml of sample. Add 10ml of 0.4N NaOH to all the tubes, and contents are mixed. The brown colour obtained under alkaline condition was read at 505nm in a colorimeter against a blank.

 $L - Alanine + \propto - Keto glutarate \xrightarrow{ALT/GPT} L - Glutamate + Pyruvate$




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Calculation

The enzyme activities are expressed as IU (International units), where one international unit (IU) refers to One mole of pyruvate formed per minute at 37°C per litre of the sample.

 $Enzyme \ activity \ of ALT/GPT = \frac{(OD \ of \ Test - OD \ of \ Control) \ X \ 0.4 \ X \ 1000}{(OD \ of \ Standard - OD \ of \ Blank) \ X \ 0.2 \ X \ 30}$

where, volume of Sample (0.2ml), time in minutes (30), concentration of standard pyruvate (0.4 millimoles)

Separation of Protein present in crude extract by SDS-PAGE

SDS PAGE is the most widely used method for qualitatively analysing any protein mixture, monitoring the presence of proteins and separation of proteins according to their size. And then visualizing them by binding to a dye. Since the principle of this technique is separation of proteins based on size differences, by loading standard proteins of known molecular weights on the same gel along with the unknown proteins, molecular weight of the unknown protein can be determined. Two glass plates (8cm X 8cm) were assembled with spacers of 1mm thickness and 12% separating gel and 4% stacking gel were prepared as given in the table below (Table 1). After casting the gel, samples buffer was added to the tissue extracts and placed in boiling water bath for 5 minutes, cooled and loaded into the wells. Electrode compartments were filled with electrode buffer (Tris base- glycine, pH 8.4) and power of 50volts was supplied initially and then to 100volts. To visualize the separated proteins, the gel was stained with Coomassie brilliant blue. A standard medium protein marker (Mol wt ranging from 14.3 kDa to 97.4 kDa) was simultaneously loaded along with the samples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Collection of Samples

Samples that were procured from the local market was carefully transported to the laboratory and preserved in ice for homogenization of the samples.

Tissue homogenization

Tissue samples were cleaned and homogenized using mortar and pestle for heart tissue and Potter Elvejham homogenizer for liver tissue. The homogenate was filtered and centrifuged to get the supernatant and pellet. The supernatant was transferred to clean and dry vial and stored until use.

Activity of ALT & AST in the Liver tissue samples

The activity of Alanine transaminase and aspartate transaminase was determined using Reitman and Frankel using L. Alanine/ L Aspartate (Amino acid) and α - keto glutarate (keto acid) as substrate respectively. From the Table-3 and Fig-1, it could be observed that the activity of ALT is less when compared to AST in liver tissue. Normally, when the level of ALT and AST when less indicates normal or healthy state. But when the ratio of AST to ALT is compared there is marked difference in their activity. This reflects the state of the liver tissue, where it might be damaged or injured with associated injury in the other tissues also. It could be observed that, in liver sample 4 the ratio of AST to ALT is more than 7, which is a remarkable difference in their activities.

Activity of ALT & AST in the Heart tissue samples

The activity of AST and ALT in heart tissue has shown that, the AST activity is very less when compared to that of ALT (Table-4 and Fig-2). When the ratio of AST to ALT is compared, it can be observed that the ratio is more than 7, which might be the damage to the liver and heart tissue, nutrient deficiency or due to certain infections in the animals.





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Separation of proteins present in crude extract of Liver and Heart tissue samples

An anionic detergent, Sodium lauryl sulphate (SDS or sodium dodecyl sulphate) that binds strongly between amino acids, by denaturing the native protein structure to linear form. In the presence of excess SDS, about 1.4g of the detergent binds to each gram of protein, giving the protein a constant negative charge per unit mass. As a result, protein - SDS complex move towards the anode during electrophoresis and owing to molecular sieving properties of the polyacrylamide gel, proteins get separated based on their molecular weights. The crude extract obtained from the liver and heart samples were separated by SDS PAGE (Fig-3). The blue colour bands corresponding to various proteins were observed. Alanine transaminase (2.6.1.2) has a molecular weight of approximately 99 kD and Aspartate transaminase (2.6.1.1) of molecular weight of approximately 45 kD.

Amino transferases are a group of enzymes, which catalyze the conversion of amino acid to a new keto acid and a keto acid to a new amino acid. ALT and AST levels are measured in International Units per litre (IU/L). Generally, ALT levels are used to diagnose liver related problems and its association with AST can play a key indicator of what is exactly happening in the liver tissue. If liver tissue experiences an injury, there will be an increase in ALT, but in case if the damage is progressing slowly then the damage is not only in liver but it may affect the other tissues also. Aspartate amino transferase (AST) is found in tissues like liver, brain, pancreas, heart, kidneys, lungs and skeletal muscles. Whereas, Alanine amino transferase is mainly seen in liver. An increase in ALT may directly indicate the damage or severe injury in liver tissue. This means the damaged liver tissue will exhibit decreased ALT activity when compared to normal. A low ALT level (If below 7 U/L) may indicate a specific health issue (namely kidney disease) or deficiency of certain nutrients namely vitamin B6 deficiency.

CONCLUSION

This study was done on chicken (*Gallus gallus*) as the poultry industry is dependent on its consumers. Consumption of meat and eggs from chicken among human population is mainly for the animal protein enriched with essential amino acids. But the maintenance and growth patterns followed by the poultry industry is very essential for good quality of the product. When a balanced diet with essential nutrients are supplied, animals could regain the normal function of the tissues and helps to maintain normal growth. But imbalance in diet or infections in animals can result in poor quality of the meat and eggs. This study could find that, the liver and heart tissue of the animals were showing different levels of AST and ALT activities mostly at lower range. But when the ratio of AST and ALT was considered there is a remarkable difference in the activities of these enzymes. This could be due to insufficient nutrients, deficiency of vitamins or due to the infections. This study can be further extended by increasing the number of samples and also monitoring the serum levels of these enzymes.

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Table 1: Composition of separating and stacking gel

Composition	12% Separating Gel	4% Stacking Gel	
Distilled water	1.7 ml	1.4 ml	
30% Acryl amide	2 ml	0.5 ml	
Tris buffer pH 8.8	1.35 ml	-	
Tris buffer pH 6.8	-	270 µl	
Ammonium Per Sulphate	50 µl	50 µl	
TEMED	2 µl	2 µI	

Table 2: Absorbance values of Standard pyruvate

Sample type	Absorbance at 505nm	
Standard pyruvate	0.44	
Blank	0.08	

Table 3: Enzyme activity of AST & ALT in Liver tissue extracts

Sample	Enzyme activity of ALT (Units/L)	Enzyme activity of AST (Units/L)
Liver 1	9.3	20.4
Liver 2	9.3	26.9
Liver 3	9.3	25.9
Liver 4	3.7	28.7
Liver 5	11.1	25

Table 4: Enzyme activity of AST & ALT in Heart tissue extracts

Sample	Enzyme activity of ALT (Units/L)	Enzyme activity of AST (Units/L)
Heart 1	7.4	0.93
Heart 2	18.5	3.70
Heart 3	7.4	0.93
Heart 4	3.7	4.63
Heart 5	9.3	0.93





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Data Protection in the Cloud

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing is quite popular for providing computing and storage services because customers want flexible, elastic, and on-demand services. Some Organizations have a limited number of resources that can be utilized for advanced data storage and computing without investing in infrastructure or maintenance, thus security would be their top priority. Due to the public's high level of adaptation, the organization should take measures to protect data privacy and confidentiality. Organizations can employ security methods like cryptography to protect data privacy and confidentiality. Cloud storage for data use an effective encryption technique to protect the data. To guarantee the confidentiality of the data, the customer should be in charge of access management, key management, and decryption procedures. The encryption and decryption keys can be managed to protect data when it is shared globally, and these cryptography provides additional features for either two parties or a single user. Existing, departing, or recently recruited users may pose a threat to data confidentiality. The research focuses on external users or attackers since they are more reliable than insider users, yet there are numerous security concerns with all user types.

Keywords: Cloud, Cloud Computing, Cryptography, Confidentially, Data Threat, SeDaSC

INTRODUCTION

The separation of ownership of data and its storage, has become the concern of an individual who owns the data to preserve and control the access of data which can be done using cryptographic service.[1] Hash functions, secret key cryptography, and public key cryptography are the three basic types of key generation techniques used in cryptography. The Secure Data Sharing in Clouds (SeDaSC) method is one of the secret key cryptography methods, used in clouds to maintain data security among of group of users. Users, a Cryptographic Server (CS), and Cloud entities make up the SeDaSC approach. The data is delivered to the Cryptographic Server, a dependable third party,





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together with a user list and an Access Control List (ACL), for key management, encryption, decryption, and access control. The key was created by the CS, and the data was encrypted using key. Each user'[s key is divided into two pieces by the CS and only one component may be used to regenerate the key. The first key produced by CS is erased after utilization and as it is not stored anywhere, even if the attackers gain access to the key, it is a difficult task to determine the second key which is a crucial component. There is a total of 2^256-1 possible predictions to make a guess with minimum possibility of correct guess Even if an insider gained access to the file, the fact that the Key was not stored would act as a barrier to the data's confidentiality.

SeDaSC does not use re-encryption with multiple keys while transferring secure data. The allowed users are shared with the matching CS Key depending on their Credentials. Access is granted to authorized users based on authentication and authorization phenomena available in the Access Control List. Following authentication, the user's key is combined with the CS share to create Key. An authenticated user can successfully encryptor decrypt the data. Since Access Control List is kept individually for each group file, a legitimate user of a group cannot do unauthorized file access and any attempt of such accessing will be blocked because user lacks access to the key shared for that file. Both forward and backward access to the data is controlled by the Access Control List and the partial key with user. For an individual who has just joined, two parts of the key are created and put in the access control list. The data is no longer accessible to the departing user since it is deleted from the Access Control List when they log out, making it impossible for them to decrypt the data.

Asymmetric cryptography uses two keys (private and public), one of which is used for encryption and the other for decryption. Typically, the sender uses the public key for the encryption process, and the recipient user decrypts using a private key that is kept secret. Asymmetric cryptography known as El Gamal uses two keys: a private key and a public key. El Gamal is a symmetric cryptosystem exchange protocol-based public-key encryption technique. The El-Gamal Cryptosystem requires a lot of processing power. Thus, by combining certain hardware modules with key management software, the primary issue of managing and securing these keys can be solved. The overhead of the SeDaSC technology is lower than that of traditional El-Gamal-based re-encryption techniques.

Research based on literature

When end to end data secrecy is considered, the cloud is considered to be semi-trusted i.e data and encryption keys should not be exposed in cloud. Data and encryption keys should never be exposed on the cloud and should be separated. By removing direct communication between the data owner and the recipients and dispersing the data encryption key together with the data owner's pre-defined access control policy, such a cloud-based strategy places a burden on cloud users. This approach is done in Certificateless Proxy re-encryption (CLPRE) scheme proposed by Xu Et AL [3-5] for data security within public cloud. Certificateless proxy re-encryption (CLPRE) is an efficient mechanism to access outsourced data securely, CLPRE makes the most of cloud resources available by eliminating the need of certificate i.e., key.

The CLPRE technique encrypts data using a symmetric or encryption key that is further encrypted using data owner's public key. The cloud re-encrypts the encrypted key sent to it such that only the private keys of the users can be used to decrypt it. In this approach, the public-private key pair is not relied on certificates, the identity of the user is used to create it. Because the PRE re-encryption is based on bilinear pairing and the bilinear Diffie-Hellman (BDH) assumption, when comparing the bilinear pairing and Standard Operation the computational cost of bilinear pairing is high. The sharing of public cloud data is made easier with the development of Mediated Certificateless Encryption developed by ET AI.[8] The cloud uses Mediated Certificateless Encryption method and generates Public-Private Key pairs for each user, then distributes the Public Keys to each User. There aren't many decryptions made by the cloud. User revocation is easier to manage as cloud handles key management and partial decryption. From the perspective of security of data, it is not advisable to relocate the key generation process to the shared cloud. The suggested method sees the public cloud as both a trustworthy and unreliable entity. Furthermore, the decryption is carried out twice, which lessens the benefit of not paring. The Elagamal [2] Cryptosystem and bilinear pairing are used by the E AI [6] to share private data in the cloud. The approach that has been recommended despite the





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complexity of bilinear pairing, the suggested solution makes use of a proxy, a dependable third party who is in charge of key generation using computationally demanding procedures, re-encryption, and controlling access to the data.

The method based on shared key derivation was proposed by Chen and Tzeng[9] for sharing data among the group, however the computational cost is large because the method requires a rekeying mechanism. Additionally, because some process requires centralized mediations, the method is not suggested for public cloud systems. Similar strategies used by Riverset Shamir and Adleman to guarantee data security in public clouds were subject to collision assaults.

SeDaSC Entities

Following are the entities of SeDaSC methodology

Cloud: The "cloud" refers to the software and databases that operate on servers and can be accessed online. Since the cloud's data must be safeguarded against incursions by unauthorized parties, one who use the storage services of the cloud can avoid managing physical servers. The privacy of data is ensured by using encryption. The SeDaSC technique use the cloud for simple file upload and download operations, with no modifications to the protocol or cloud implementation are needed.

Cryptographic Server (CS): A trusted party, it is incharge of security tasks like key management, encryption, and decryption and access control list (ACL) administration for enabling secure data forwarding throughout the group and maintaining secrecy. Inorder to receive security services, users must register. The Cryptographic Server is a entity that is run or owned by a third-party service provider. The company stated that the Cryptographic Server maintained by it would be more reliable and trust worthy.

Users: The customers of the storage cloud are the users in the SeDaSC, who may be Data Owners or Consumers. One user would be the owner of each file, while other users might be data consumers. The access privileges for members of other groups were decided by the user who is the file's owner. The owner has the authority to give and remove certain access rights. The Cryptographic Server maintains distinct Access Control Lists for each data file in order to keep track of the users' access privileges.

System Architecture of SeDaSC

In order to maintain data security in the cloud, the SeDaSC makes use of Users, a Cryptographic Server (CS), and the cloud. The data is sent by the owner of the data to the Cryptography Server (CS), together with the user list, user names, and the parameters needed to create the access control list (ACL). The Cryptographic Server is a third party in charge of access control, key management, encryption, and decryption. The Cryptographic Server is responsible for both creating symmetric keys and data encryption with symmetric keys. To prevent a single piece from being able to redevelop the key, the key is divided into two pieces for each individual in the group. By safely overwriting, the original key created is erased. The Cryptographic Server keeps track of a portion of the key in the ACL for the data file while transferring one portion to the user in the group. Access control lists are created by data owners. The data is encrypted and placed in the cloud. The client asks access to the data by submitting a request to CS; CS then confirms the user identity and obtains the user share of the key before granting access to the cloud 's data file. Cryptographic Server for the specific user are used to generate the key to decode the material. For the newly joined user's ACL has both the key's produced and added to it. ACL records for departing users are erased, and since they only hold a portion of the key, they are unable to access cloud data. No regular decryption and re-encryption is required when the membership of the group changes. With the Cryptographic Server's ability to handle computationally intensive processes, the SeDaSC technique can be utilized with both mobile cloud computing and conventional cloud computing (CS).





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Challenges

SeDaSC uses symmetric keys for secure data access; however, since each group member has access to just one key, the confidentiality and least privilege principles are violated when a new member joins a group and has access to historical data and accessing of future data by departing member. Consequently, the problem of departure user accessing future data i.e forward accessing and a new user accessing earlier data i.e backward accessing and a departure user accessing future data in group-shared data exists. Rekeying is a solution, but it cannot scale for frequent group changes because it necessitates the creation of a new key, the decryption of the data, and the subsequent re-encryption of the data. It is difficult to find a solution that uses a different key for each user because the data needs to be encrypted independently for each user. Users' copies of the data must first be decrypted once any changes are made, and then the modified data must be encrypted once more. Changes in data could lead members of the current group to behave inappropriately. The data may be vulnerable to being edited, decrypted, or re-encrypted by a hostile user who may assume the identity of an insider and get access to group files if the whole symmetric key is shared with the user. On the other hand, the user's possession of a key suggests that they are a valid, approved user of the data and are qualified to carry out a number of operations on it. So, managing both of the important connected events simultaneously is a critical issue that requires competent management.

CONCLUSION ON CRYPTOGRAPHIC KEYS

When encrypting or decrypting a data file using the SeDaSC method of cryptography, a single cryptographic key is used, but because the keys are partitioned, each partition being maintained by a distinct entity, the complete key is not acquired or stored by anyone person. The Keys used with SeDaSC are: Symmetric Key: A secret key generated at random by a cryptographic server and having a length of 256 bits is known as a symmetric key (Skas). However, depending on the fundamental needs of the symmetric key algorithm, the length of the key can be changed. A random number of length 256 bits, let' s say R, is initially created with the formula R= {0,1} 256 to obtain the key in two phases. In the following step, the key R is given to a hash function that can provide an output of 256 bits. A 256-bit key called K that is created at random and used in symmetric key encryption can be produced using any safe hash algorithm. For each group member, the cryptographic server is used in the computation of the key K when a request of an encryption or decryption is received by the server. Ki is guaranteed to be produced uniquely for each file user. The user key share, Ki', is calculated as follows. Ki' = K XOR Ki. Key K is computed as necessary using this user key Ki'.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Dissertation on Performance Enhancement in Wireless Sensor Networks

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ABSTRACT

WSNs are made up of a huge number of detectors that are available over a vast region to perform specific calculations. Each knot in the network has a battery, still changing or charging batteries is nearly insolvable, hence WSNs are used to descry events similar as objects or physical differences at a high/ low frequency slice. As a result," How can the network continuance be extended for such a long time?" is the most essential question." Well how it detects events at a High/ Low frequency slice" and" How to descry Events at a High/ Low frequency Testing" therefore, maximizing the network's continuance through saving energy is a major challenge in WSN, and diving the problem in two stages to identify high/ low frequency slice events is a result to save energy. To begin, e-Sampling provides an adaptive slice approach that stoutly switches between high- and low - frequency intervals to conserve coffers while lowering false negative findings. Next, e-Sampling provides an event identification fashion suitable for decentralized computing in resource- constrained WSNs by assessing the frequency content. This composition focuses on duty cycling schemes, which are the most compatible fashion for saving energy, as well as data - driven approaches which can be used to ameliorate energy effectiveness and by applying e-Sampling to structural health monitoring (SHM), which is a common operation of high frequency events. The benefits of e-Sampling in low- cost event monitoring and boosting the capacity of WSNs for high - speed data collection have been validated through simulations and tests. The benefits of e-Sampling in low- cost event monitoring and perfecting the capacity of WSNs for high- data- rate operations have been vindicated through simulations and trials. Eventually, we'll go over some of the communication protocols which have been developed for detector networks.

Keywords: Wireless sensor networks, Energy saving, Data driven, Duty cycling, Wireless sensor networks, Energy saving, Data driven, Duty cycling.





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INTRODUCTION

A detector knot is frequently a small device with three abecedarian factors

- 1) A seeing subsystem for collecting data from the physical terrain,
- 2) A processing subsystem for original data processing and storehouse, and
- 3) A wireless communication data transmission subsystem.

In addition, the power force provides the energy needed for the device to perform the programmed task. This energy source frequently consists of a battery with a limited energy balance. Still, WSNs [1-2] are presently used in numerous mercenary operations. It was originally motivated by military operations similar as battleground surveillance. When the low- cost characteristics, application, limited weight, and ad hoc deployment manner are the limits set by WSN. Each detector has a limited quantum of energy. Moreover, charging the battery may not be practical because the node can be placed in a hostile or inconvenient environment. Moreover, network life has a great impact on the performance of network applications. The alternative lifespan definition is actually very similar to the one used here. In a well-designed network, sensors a particular area behave similarly to achieve energy balance. This means that if a sensor fails, the node's neighbors will have to take responsibility for the sensor, which is expected to soon run out of power and have a lifespan of months to years. We also described the general approach to energy savings in sensor nodes (duty- cycle, data-driven) and the main causes of energy loss in WSNs [3-5].

On the other hand, the WSN is provided to detect events such as objects and physical changes too high and low frequency scans. For the following critical limitations:

- Sensors cannot act to adapt their rates and spacing. All they rely on all the central units (or sinks) that know everything (the complexity of all sensors) and periodically sending the appropriate sampling rate.
- Especially for the application of urgent police, it is difficult to sample rates in a particular field that occurs inan interesting event.
- The WSN has been proposed for many high-speed data collection applications [6-8] such as physical activity monitoring, structural health monitoring (SHM) [9], bright events, etc. WSNS is expected to monitor these long- term use events. However, the sensor generates data of data that contains too many data, especially audio,
- Seismograph, imaging and vibration, in these applications. In most cases, this data cannot be sent in real time because the bandwidth is limited. The task is to present an accurate picture of the event process and environment variable changes. This can only be achieved when events are detected from the environment at an accurate rate or scanned from the environment. Thus, the sampling rate should be considered as a function of dynamic phenomena and application.

We layout e-Sampling, which results in decreased useful resource utilization in WSNs in stages,

- In the primary stage, every sensor has "short" and recurrent "bursts" of high-fee sampling, and samples at a far decrease fee at some other time. Depending at the evaluation of the frequency content material of alerts, on every occasion one in every of the fast periods of high-fee sampling is longer than normal, probable because of the presence of an occasion, the frequency content material of alerts will become crucial. Each sensor mechanically switches (takes movements on) its charges and each the high- and low-fee periods. Previously mentioned barriers are overcome, as e-Sampling allows dependable evaluation to estimate suitable destiny sampling charges and internet discount in received samples.
- In the second one stage, e-Sampling allows sensors to compute a light-weight indication of the presence of an occasion with the aid of using reading best the crucial frequency content material in a decentralized manner. A size able extrude within side the content material (referred to as occasion-touchy or thrilling data) shows that a likely occasion came about in a given tracking application. If the occasion has sincerely came about, the sink who gets the indicators may also need designated records from the sensors in particular





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regions (e.g., that are positioned across the occasion) and might ask queries; otherwise, within side the absence of the occasion, sensors lessen data (referred to as dull data) transmission to the sink.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. In section II, major sources of energy waste in WSNs is discussed. A general approach to energy saving is proposed in section III. Section IV gives concluding remarks.

MAJOR SOURCES OF ENERGY WASTE IN WSNS

Energy is an extremely spare asset for similar detector fabrics and should be pains taking figured out how to broaden the actuality of the detector mecca during a specific charge. Detector mecca energy application can be anticipated to "precious" or "hamstrung" sources. Moderate power application can be brought about by transferring and getting information, handling question demands, and moving inquiries and information to bordering capitals. Squandered energy application can be because of at least one of the accompanying realities:

1. One of the major causes of wasted energy is idle listening (harkening to free channels to admit possible problems), and the alternate reason for wasted energy is collisions (bumps multiple packets at formerly). These packets are said to have collided when they admit)), indeed if they're incompletely corrupted. All packets that caused the collision have been dropped, and those packets will be retransmitted, which increases power consumption.

2. The coming reason to waste energy is wiretapping (bumps entering packets fated for other bumps). The fourth is the result of control packet outflow (which is minimal number of control packets must be used to complete the data transfer). At last, wasted energy is the redundant emigration caused by transferring a communication when the destination knot isn't ready. Given the below data, it's necessary to consider a well- designed protocol to help this waste of energy.

BASIC APPROACHES FOR ENERGY SAVING

From the above issues and power outages, multiple approaches had been used at the same time to reduce the power consumption of the WSNs. At a most general level, we identify basic techniques to reduce loss are:

- 1) Duty-cycle,
- 2) Data-driven approach and
- 3) Mobility-based.

Duty cycles are primarily focused on network subsystems. The most effective power saving operation is to put the wireless transceiver into sleep mode (low power consumption) when communication is not needed. Ideally, you should turn off the radio when you run out of data to send / receive and restart it when new data packets become available. In this method, the node alternates between the active and idle phases depending on network activity. Duty cycle is defined as the percentage of time a node has been active for its lifetime. You can further improve energy efficiency by using the data-driven approach described in detail in the next section.

Duty-Cycling

Generally, a detector radio has 4 operating modes 1) Transmission, 2) event, 3) Idle listening and 4) Sleep. These shows that the maximum power consumption is due to transmission, and in utmost cases the power consumption in sleep mode is about the same as the power consumption in admit mode. In discrepancy, energy consumption in sleep mode is significantly low. Duty - cycling [10] may be completed in different and reciprocal approaches. From one side, it's doable to take advantage of knot redundancy that's traditional in detector networks and adaptively pick furthermost effective a minimum subset of bumps to stay lively for conserving connectivity. In a many operations, the conditioning are generally uncommon and accordingly detector bumps spend a maturity in their time in the idle duration which reduces the continuance and the operation of the detector networks. Bumps that aren't presently wanted for making sure connectivity can fall asleep and save energy. Chancing the most effective subset of bumps that assure connectivity is appertained to as topology control. On the indispensable hand, active bumps do now no longer want to hold their radio constantly on. They can transfer off the radio when there may be no network exertion,





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hence interspersing among sleep and wakeup ages. Throughout we're suitable to talk over with duty cycling operated on active bumps as strengthen in the directors. Therefore, topology manages and power controls are strategies that put into effective duty cycling with unique community. Power control rules might be carried out both as independent sleep/ wakeup protocols running at the top of a MAC protocol [11]. Several criterions may be vastly employed to determine which bumps to spark kill and when. In this regard, topology control protocols may be vastly labeled within side the following orders position driven protocols describe which knot to turn on and when. Depend on the area of the sensor bumps is said to be known as geo- adaptive fidelity (GAF), geographically arbitrary transfer (GeRaF) [12].

On call for protocols including Span which is a connection- concentrated protocol that selects the" fellow" of all network bumps and the Adaptive tone- Configuring Sensor Network(ASCENT) topology; position- predicated topology control protocols bear that sensor bumps be suitable to determine their exact position. This is generally done by supplying the sensor with a GPS unit. On- demand protocols use maximum visualization ways for power control. The general conception is that a knot must wake up simplest while some other knot solicitations to communicate with it. The important trouble related to on- demand schemes is how to tell the sleeping knot that a many different bumps are willing to communicate with it. To this end, similar styles typically use a couple of radios with extraordinary energy/ overall performance trade- offs. An indispensable answer is composed in the operation of a listed rendezvous approach. The introductory conception at the reverse of listed rendezvous schemes is that every knot must wake up on the identical time as its neighbors. Generally, bumps wake up in step with a wakeup time table and stay active for a brief time interval to communicate with their neighbors. Also, they fall asleep till the posterior engagement time. At last, an asynchronous sleep or wakeup protocol can be used. With similar protocols, a knot can wake up while it needs and still be able of communicate with its neighbors. This end is done through parcels inferred within side the sleep/ wakeup scheme hence no specific data change is wanted among bumps. On demand procedures are primarily grounded completely at the conception that a knot must be awaken simply whilst it has to gain a packet from a neighboring knot. This reduces the strength input hence makes on- Demand schemes especially well matched for detector network programs with a fully low duty cycle (e.g., fire discovery, surveillance of system disasters and further generally; all event- driven structures). Thus, in brief multitudinous criterions may be used to determine which bumps to spark kill and while. So, topology manage protocols may be extensively distributed in the following styles the primary position driven; the selection roughly which knot to show on, and while, is primarily grounded completely at the position of detector bumps which is believed to be known.

The simple conception is that a knot has to awaken simplest while every other knot solicitations to talk with it. The primary trouble related to on- call for adventure is how to tell the napping knot that a many different bumps are inclined to talk with it. From this conclusion, similar adventure typically use further than one radios with special power/ overall performance trade- offs. An occasion answer is composed in the operation of a listed engagement approach. The simple conception in the reverse of listed rendezvous schemes is that every knot has to awaken on the identical time as its neighbor's. Generally, bumps awaken in line with a wakeup docket and continue to be lively for a brief time c programming language to talk with their neighbor's. Also, they doze off till the following engagement time. At last, an asynchronous sleep/ wakeup protocol can be used.

With similar protocols, a knot can awaken while it desires and nevertheless be able of talk with its neighbor's. This purpose is done via way of means of houses inferred within side the sleep/ wakeup scheme accordingly no specific data trade is wanted amongst bumps. On call for schemes are primarily grounded completely at the conception that a knot has to be wake up simply while it has to acquire a packet from a neighboring knot. This reduces the power input accordingly makes on- demand schemes especially well matched for detector community packages with a fully low responsibility cycle (e.g., domicile place discovery, surveillance of device screw ups and lesser; all event- pushed scheme). Thus, in brief multitudinous criterions may be used to determine which bumps to spark kill and while.

So, topology manage protocols may be considerably categorized within side the following orders the primary region pushed; the choice roughly which knot to show on, and while, is primarily grounded completely at the region of 64904





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detector bumps which is allowed to be known. MAC (Medium Access Control) protocol directly controls the communication module. The MAC protocol has a significant effect on the power consumption of the knot. According to the top five causes of energy waste, experimenters suggest different types of MAC protocols to ameliorate energy effectiveness and protract network life. A suitable MAC protocol for wireless detector networks requires the following characteristics the first trait for extending network life is energy effectiveness, the alternate and third trait is scalability, and rigidity. With changes in network size, knot viscosity, and topology, the MAC protocol must efficiently and snappily acclimatize to changes so that network connectivity and topology can be restored. Other important parcels similar as quiescence, outturn, and bandwidth operation can be secondary to detector networks.

Energy Efficient Mac Protocols for WSNS

The typical contention-based MAC protocols are S-MAC (Sensor-MAC), T-MAC (Timeout-MAC), and U-MAC (Utilization-MAC).

S-MAC

There are two states in the time frame: 1) Active state and 2) Sleep state. S-MAC applies effective mechanisms to solve the energy-wasting problem of regular listening and sleep. When a node is idle, it is more likely to go tosleep instead of continuously listening to the channel. S-MAC reduces listening time by putting the node into a periodic sleep mode. Two techniques can be used to make regular listening and sleep S-MAC robust against synchronization errors. First, all time stamps exchanged are relative, not absolute. Next, the listening period is significantly longer than clock error or drift compared to the TDMA method, which has a very short time slot. With S-MAC, synchronization between adjacent nodes is much looser.

This protocol is explained as follows. The main goal of S-MAC is to reduce power consumption including three major elements. After listening to protocols, nodes RTS or CTS packets, the Duration field in each transfer package is the message that the remaining transmission will be over and the sender communication occurs. As the CTS and RTS packages are examined, when the auditory / sleep system is displayed, the update schedule is realized as it needs to be achieved by the adjacent node and the update schedule transmit a synchronization packet. The results of this study are to reduce energy waste caused by idle suit, reduce sleep and sleep, and reduce sleep and duration and reduce the efficiency of algorithms under the shift traffic load. Sensor MAC Protocol Advantages: Sleep planning and simplicity in addition to implementation minimize energy loss caused by the idle list.

T-MAC

T-MAC is an extension of the previous protocol that adaptively adjusts sleep and wake periods based on estimated traffic flow to improves power savings and minimize the latency. T-MAC minimize sensor inactivity time compared to S-MAC. Therefore, it is more energy saving than the S-MAC. Basic scheme of the T-MAC protocol with adaptive active time This protocol is a S-MAC protocol under variable traffic load by ending the listening period when no activation event occurs at the time threshold. Suggested to improve bad results. Sends all messages in variable length bursts and sleeps between bursts to reduce idle listening. This type of MAC has the advantage of causing a timeout when it is not heard. Comparing S-MAC and T-MAC It can be said that T- MAC improves performance under variable load, causes early sleep issues, and puts the node to sleep when the neighbour still has a message.

U-MAC

U-MAC provides solutions that improve power consumption performance for a variety of WSN applications. With U-MAC, transmissions can end at a scheduled listening time such as "a" or a scheduled idle time such as "b". If the send ends at the scheduled idle time b, the node continues listening until the next scheduled idle time d, wasting energy between b and the next scheduled listening time c. U-MAC is based on the S-MAC protocol and offers three major improvements over S-MAC. Variable duty cycle, usage-dependent duty cycle adjustment, and selective sleep after transmission. Different duty cycles are assigned to different nodes, which exchange schedules and synchronize with neighbours within a certain period of time. Moreover, the time of the node's next idle state is





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piggybacked back into the ACK packet. Avoid unnecessary retransmissions of RTS caused by missing update schedules from neighbours. Broadcasts can end at a scheduled idle time or a scheduled listening time.

Data-Driven Approaches

A data-driven approach will further maximize the energy efficiency. Sampled data will have strong spatial or temporal correlations. Performance suffers because you don't have to send redundant information to the sink Sensor subsystem consumption. Communication reduction is not enough with sensors He himself is hungry for power. In the first case, unwanted samples lead to wasted energy consumption. Even the smallest sampling costs can lead to unwanted notifications. Secondly, this issue always occurs when the consumption of the sensor subsystem is not negligible. Data driven the approach can be divided into data reduction schemes that address the case of unwanted samples, but energy efficient data acquisition schemes are primarily aimed at reducing energy consumption. Through the acquisition subsystem.

Data reduction can be divided into network processing and data predict. This is explained in general in these sections. In-network processing exists Performing data aggregation on an intermediate node (for example, calculating the average of several values) between the sourceand the sink. In this way, the amount of data passed is minimized. Network towards the sink. Data prediction consists of creating an abstraction of perception A model that describes a phenomenon, such as the evolution of data. The model can predict the value Detected by the sensor node within a specific error limit, with the sensor Bathroom sink. Once the required accuracy is met, the user's query can be evaluated in the sink. Through the model without fetching accurate data from the node.

Design for Monitoring High Frequency Events

E-Sampling is designed as follows: At the beginning of the interval, the sensor starts with a short, repetitive burst of samples at high speed (R_h) and examines these samples to analyze F_h . When sampling at a low / setrate (R_1) at another time, the sensor samples the entire bandwidth, not just the bandwidth displayed at one sampling point. Dh is the duration of each sample burst in R_h , followed by D_l , and the sample rate used is calculated based on the F_h result. The time between two adjacent sample points is called the "discrete sample interval". Every time an event occurs, F_h is important (where, this change of F_h is great. Events and D_h are sufficient). Therefore, the sampling rate is stored R_h to F_h are not important. In this case, D_l will be short interval. Before F_h is known, that is, long D_l . As soon as F_h is not important, the sampling condition is Relaxed again: That is short and D_l . has been extended. So, that is, D_l , R_h and R_l are automatically changed F_h . This technique in event detection detects analysis of F_h is stored at each discrete interval A better sampling rate will be selected while the wrong thing is negatively decreasing detection This reduces energy costs of almost all sensors. Side (sampling, ADC, calculation, and transmission).

The procedures of e-Sampling are simply shown below, and are executed by each sensor node individually. E-Sampling reduces the amount of data in two stages:1) During the period of sampling, and 2) During the period of decision making on an event. Both stages are performed at individual sensors. The ADC task is performed within an interrupt routine, and the main program performs the sampling rate selection computation. If you have enough samples Is collected, Decentralized Control is executed Sampling rate. The entire set of F_h is stored in the sensor Local storage (or flash storage). Sensors can suppress them It is in memory until you receive a confirmation message from the sink or full memory. After each is completed Sample period I, the sensor calculates the event display.





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Overview of E-Sampling Showing two Stages Data Reduction

Decentralized Control{ reductionWhile (True) { S.RateComp in Dh = True { beginningof the system or at a certain interval Run the Algorithm 1; adaptationCompute new R_h ; Compute D_i } Compute D_i } ComputeEventIndication{ reductionRun the Event Indication Algorithm If indication. Strength ! 40%transmit the indication; else transmit an acknowledgment; } //1st stage data

// start Sampling Rate Computation at the

// Sampling rate and interval
//set a new sampling rate
//set the duration for the new rate
//2nd stage data

Mobility-Based Schemes

Mobility based schemes will be classified depending on the mobile sink and the mobile relay scheme. It is worthwhile to point out here that, It is an important topic when looking at the mobile system. There is a type of control for sensor network designer node mobility detailed description of this point. Mobile node can be shared Two wide categories: you can become specific for this, it signed as part of a network infrastructure, Part of the environment. If you are partial under that Structure, their mobility can be completely controlled by generally robotized. If there is part of the mobile node an environment that could not be controlled. If you follow loweringa strict schedule is completely predicted type less mobility (eg, public transport shuttle (23]). Otherwise, you can have random behaviour, so no trusted assumptions can be done with your mobility. finally, you can follow a mobility pattern that is not predictable, it is possible to randomly. For example, this is the case of a bus travelingin a city where the speed fluctuates greatly Deviation due to traffic conditions. In such cases, mobility You can learn patterns based on continuous observation It can be estimated reasonably and accurately.

Mobile-Relay-Based Approaches

The Mobile Relay (MR) model for data collection in multichip ad hoc networks has formerly been explored in the environment of opportunistic networks. One of the most well- known approaches is given by the communication ferrying scheme. Communication ferries are special mobile bumps which are introduced into a meager mobile ad hoc network to offer the service of communication relaying. Communication ferries move around in the network area and collect data from source bumps. They carry stored data and further them towards the destination knot. Therefore, communication ferries can be seen as a moving communication structure which accommodates data transfer in meager wireless networks. An analogous scheme has also been proposed in the environment of meager wireless detector networks through the data MULE system. In detail, the data MULE system consists of a three - league armature

1) The lower position is enthralled by the detector bumps that periodically perform data slice from and about the girding terrain.

2) The middle position consists of mobile agents named Mobile Ubiquitous LAN Extensions, or MULEs for short. MULEs move around in the area covered by detectors to gather their data, which have preliminarily been collected and temporarily stored in original buffers. Data MULEs can be for illustration people, creatures, or vehicles too. Generally, they move singly from each other and from the detector positions by following changeable routes. When- ever they get within reach of a detector they gather information from it.

3) The upper position consists of a set of Access Points (APs) which admit information from the MULEs. They're connected to a Gomorrah knot where the data entered is accompanied and stored, multiple clones are linked, and





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acknowledgments are managed.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we've surveyed the major ways to energy conservation in wireless detector networks. Special attention has been devoted to a methodical and comprehensive bracket of the results proposed in the literature. We didn't circumscribe our discussion to motifs that have entered broad interest in the history, still we've also stressed the significance of specific styles similar as data- driven and mobility- grounded schemes. It's worth noting that the regarded strategies have to no longer be considered as druthers, they've to rather be exploited together. First, Energy is one of the most critical coffers for WSNs. utmost of workshop in the literatures about WSN routing [15] have emphasized energy sustentations as an important optimization thing. Still, simply saving energy isn't enough to effectively protract the network continuance. The uneven energy reduction frequently results in network partition and low content rate which deteriorate the performance. Energy saving in wireless detector networks has attracted a lot of attention in the recent times and introduced unique challenges compared to traditional wired networks. Expansive exploration has been conducted to address these limitations by developing schemes that can ameliorate resource effectiveness. In this paper, we've epitomized some exploration results which have been presented in the literature on energy saving styles in detector networks. Although numerous of this energy saving ways look promising, there are still numerous challenges that need to be answered in the detector networks. Thus, farther exploration is necessary for handling these kinds of situations. And We've designed-Sampling, a new scheme of adaptive data accession and low- cost monitoring in WSNs, as an volition to the traditional event-asleep schemes. E-Sampling is able of high- rate data accession and multi-hop wireless transmission in an energy-effective way. It's relatively flexible, as it supports different WSN operations all the while it's suitable to run on small and low power microcontroller- grounded detector bumps. Evaluation results show that, when both algorithms of adaptive slice and decentralized event suggestion are used, e-Sampling saves up to 87 of the energy consumed by Imote2 detectors. There are some limitations in this paper that will be bettered in the unborn

- i) Analyzing the performance of the current scheme for covering different high- frequency events and the event discovery delicacy;
- ii) A detailed analysis of the proposed algorithms, a comparison of their performance with further affiliated schemes, under a sophisticated energy model.

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Figure 1: Taxonomy of approaches to energy saving in sensor networks.



Figure 2: Periodic Listen and Sleep



Figure 3: Sleep time and Listen time of U-MAC





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Figure 5: Taxonomy of mobility-based energy conservation schemes



Figure 6: System architecture of a wireless sensor network with mobile relays





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare using HER

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has a key role in long-term trend offerings, revolutionizing and driving fashion trends through technologies that can predict, understand, learn and act. AI will perform ahead of or exceed humans in critical tasks such as diagnosing disease. Specifically, this paper presents a survey of analyzes on Electronic Health Records (EHR), The focus on computing in the study would help eliminate lengthy knowledge retention strategies. In this paper, Savana, an AI-enabled system based on natural language processing (NLP) and neural networks was introduced wherein edges and challenges, and further findings also indicate that AI-supported clinical trials can handle massive amounts of information and producing highly accurate results are capable. An EHR contains patient records from multiple doctors and provides a more holistic, long-term view of a patient's health. Medical AI corporations develop systems that assist patients at every stage. Additional analysis of patient's medical knowledge is done by Clinical Intelligence which provides them with insights to help improve their quality of life. The biggest challenge for AI in these trending domains is not Whether or not the technologies are capable of being helpful, but rather ensuring their adoption in daily clinical observation.

Keywords: Natural Language Processing, Artificial Intelligence, E-Health, Machine Learning, Electronic Health Records.

INTRODUCTION

In the course of their routine practice, doctors input a large amount of vital information into Electronic Health Records (EHRs). The doctors' notes reflect the realistic and practical approach in which they address the ground level, where factors associated with their work environment and the degree of uncertainty come into play [1]. A fundamental barrier preventing large-scale automated reuse of this information is that it is mostly encoded in natural language, ie EHR [3]. Free text written by medical practitioners. The traditional approach to knowledge extraction,





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until recently, was to preconfigure some EHR systems so that only certain types of information were allowed in certain fields. However, today there is a growing line of thought that discourages the practice, because the complexity of clinical reality cannot be modeled through simply divulging information in the EHR via drop-down menus. Therefore, it is generally acknowledged that it is crucial to reuse all of the information that is created every day in each point of care within a health system. Individual activities do not add value since they lack statistical significance, but all the knowledge accumulated by medical experts is a clear and extremely valuable resource for any practitioner. Especially considering that part of their work is evidence-based medicine [4]. Supported by the employment of this, within the daily reality of a medical skilled, it's routine observe that physicians raise others in step with their subfield of experience that their selections are usually supported by existing knowledge domain [5]. Additionally, we also know that, today, doctors have an average of one suspicion for every two patients they see [7].

AI in EHR

Al-powered EHR systems offer solutions with a range of features and full integration. In order to organise huge EHR data banks for crucial document searches, record patient medical experiences, and gauge patient satisfaction, machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) are used. Healthcare providers who use NLP and machine learning models can benefit from transcribing assistance. Voice recognition system with speech to text conversion. Large volumes of patient data about the patient's treatment, the treatment's equipment, and other factors are provided to the algorithms. It can be properly separated on the basis of the particular patient, disease, therapy for the disease, etc. and can be well-trained on the relevant doctor etc. This will improve the discovery of documents and information from huge databases. The use of machine learning and predictive analytics models, in addition to medical transcription and document search, provides healthcare professionals with information on patient satisfaction and can be used to predict patient risk.

EHR METHODOLOGY

To take advantage of the information contained in the EHR, it is necessary to combine computational skills with NLP (a research field that specializes in processing and understanding text written in natural language). To address these and other technical challenges, we leverage current technologies, such as: but not limited to

Supervised Machine Learning

We have designed and registered algorithms for different stages of processing, so that, for example, our system is able to determine that a given paragraph belongs to the 'Background' section and not 'Diagnosis' than, due to which some morphologic cues (the presence of adverbs, for example). Note, however, that the traditional approach to this type of problem may be the development of an expert or rule-based system, in which case the system's output is based on a statistical model that optimizes a function defined at training time.

Non-supervised machine learning

These techniques aim to build statistical models sensitive to the data distribution without a priori knowledge about the class or label to which each data point belongs. We used neural models of NLP (which mimic the way the human brain works) to build a computational model (known in the NLP community as a word embedding model) for determining the semantic content of words benefitted.

SAVANA

Savana is a distinctive business that uses AI to produce comprehensive, worldwide real-world evidence, enabling data-driven healthcare. As part of this is Savana, an artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled system based on natural language processing (NLP) and neural networks, which may, for instance, automatically expand medical terminology and provide information articulated in normal language in clinical reports. This automated and accurate





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digital extraction allows the generation of a real-time information engine, which is currently being deployed in health care institutions as well as clinical research and management. A wide range of use cases can benefit from Savana technology. Today, there are measure three out there applications already enforced and with real-world users, further as three further systems in development. Once the service is deployed in an organization, usage tracking is included, so that additional functionalities can be adapted, which allows Savana to develop improvements and new related services based on the actual usage of the device. This makes it possible to adapt the product to the needs of the users.

Savana Manager

This application is designed to learn about clinical practice and resource consumption, by computing data at a single institution and comparing their data and trends with the average of Savana users (Fig-2). The user can also intuitively design custom tables depending on the type of information desired. In addition, a control panel is available where classic management indicators can be found, which can then be can be adapted based on the needs of each individual institution (Fig-3). This programme can be used to take numerical measurements among others how much variability is there in the behavior of an institution, which is the average cost per intervention the more likely patients are to participate in a clinical trial quality of clinical records, when there is a possibility that clinical trials have been duplicated the position of the Institute in relation to other institutions of its kind, And in short, any managerial question that can be solved with standard metrics.

Savana Consulta

It is the world's first application for real-time clinical decision support in Spanish, and is designed to be used in front of the patient during their journey (Figure 4). The application was developed from its inception keeping in mind first general practitioners, as well as emergency physicians (who have high patient loads and very limited time), and then, specialists. Confirm that it increases efficiency because, in practise, utilising Savana Consulta entails asking every expert a question in real time, which isolates inaccurate information (statistical anomalies) from the aggregate response. These general features made up the content of the response (which should be taken into account by the practitioner but may not be taken into consideration a priori), and they might be important for making decisions. When a medical query is posed, the idea of Savana Consulta is to act as a helper or second opinion (an example can be found in Figure 5). From a societal standpoint, this implies that patients are given access to a label category of diagnostic resource that is affordable compared to traditional diagnostic technologies, available from any medical facility. Any doctor's ability to diagnose and treat patients more accurately will improve, directly affecting how well they are doing overall. Either a national (interoperable) EHR system or a system with more defined boundaries can implement Savana Consulta (eg an autonomous community, a group of hospitals or a medical institution). We do point out that the results are more significant the more data there is, though. It is feasible to track which hospital delivered how much information by exchanging information across all network users. Additionally, each user can choose whether they want their information shared or not. In the latter situation, people inside the same institution are the only ones who can access the data. The primary contributions of this device include the most recent recommendations for each unique clinical case with a precision that is absent from the scientific literature; evidence from the system, which has its own resources and population and recommendations for better practises in the absence of any evidence-based medical data.

Savana Research

Through a time-sensitive investigation of the behaviour of particular patient typologies, our third functional product is useful in clinical research. It is able to create forecasts based on historical data after analysing the progression of each particular case. For a given patient typology, the can determine the prevalence in an institution, projected the next number of cases of a specific set of events in the institution (for example, a patient with a certain disease returns for additional care), and define development by following particular lines of treatment for prototype patients based on a set of input tests and treatments. The system examines a patient's history (shown in Figure 6), allowing it to compute the most likely time for an event to occur or, if the development takes place within a shorter time span, the





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ability to identify mistakes made by positive activities. The main objective of this software is to quickly direct research hypotheses. The capacity of a doctor to respond to research inquiries or direct work hypotheses is further accelerated exponentially by not requiring data extraction from the EHR using conventional, labor-intensive procedures based on Savana Research's (semi) manual processing. In Table 1, we give a list of interventions taken in real-world scenarios, specifically by utilising the data recorded by Savana, as an overall conclusion.

CONCLUSION

As it grows more common in contemporary business and daily life, artificial intelligence (AI) is being deployed more and more in the healthcare industry. Various applications of artificial intelligence in the healthcare industry, such as patient care and office work. A large-scale inquiry sent to lots of doctors, aided by computer technologies, that makes the doctor's job easier and faster. What we refer to as evidence-based medicine is a revolutionary new idea that is adding a completely new level of understanding. On the other hand, having access to all of the EHR's data is extremely helpful for gathering epidemiological data, aside from supporting activity. The method is created within the data mining paradigm, which seeks to effectively utilise massive data. A discipline that changed several industries, including healthcare. Their platform might benefit from improvements in the following areas: (1) The quantity of specialist referrals; (2) The suitability of clinical trials and treatments for the recommendations made in clinical practise guides. (3) The frequency of follow-up visits; (4) The number of hospitalizations; and (5) The accuracy of the diagnosis.

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Table I. Examples of Interventions TakenThanks to the Information Generated by Savana

Avoid usage of unnecessary elastic packs, after analyzing parts of the operating room. Discovering that the most frequent point of care after the diagnosis of the Alzheimer's disease is Traumatology.





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Finding out how many breast cancers were treated with lapatinib			
Detecting candidates for undergoing Parkinson surgery, which had been wrongly discarded.			
Ascertaining that new oral anticoagulants are safer than acenocoumarol in atrial fibriliation.			
Correct a 2x error in the foresight of beds and salbutamol for bronchiolitis.			
Identify patients with refractory essential tremor which were treated with ultrasound.			
Call in patients with family aortic myocardiopathy (CIE code unavailable) for a clinical trial.			
Knowing how many women who give birth come back to the same hospital in the future.			
Listing how many debulking procedures a specific surgeon performed.			
Counting how many cases of bronchiolitis were incorrectly derived to pediatric ICU			
Anticipating how many spinal surgeries can actually be prevented thanks to the back school			
Quantifying the number of cases of suspected apendicits in which computerized tomography + abdominal			
ultrasound were carried out			
Detecting nosocomial infections			

Detecting nosocomial infections





VANIA

Fig. 3. Home screen of Savana Manager, all the information and configuration options appears in a simple way in only one screen.



Fig. 4. Home page of Savana Consulta.



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Fig. 5. Example of a question to Savana Consulta about the most frequent evolution of a patient with migraine, and their most probable timespan.	Fig. 6. Example output of Savana Research: It shows the most likely admittance of patients with diabetes mellitus (again, this information can easily be obtained with just one click).		





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REVIEW ARTICLE

A Comparative Study on Effect of Temperature and Incorporation of Added Halide Ions on Anodic Oxide Films Formed on Zr-4 and Nb In 0.1m Naome: SEM Studies

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ABSTRACT

The formation of oxide layers on valve metals like Zr-4 and Nb in 0.1M Sodium Methoxide was studied in terms of kinetics under galvanostatic conditions with a fixed current density of 8mA.cm-2 and at room temperature. Calculations were made for the current efficiency, differential field & formation rate. Galvanostatic conditions were used to explore the rate of film formation at diverse temperatures (273K to 333K). It was discovered that the kinetic results increased linearly as the temperature dropped. Anodic film surface morphology was compared and examined using scanning electron microscopy. By adding various halide ions to the sodium methoxide solution at various concentrations, kinetic studies were also conducted. When compared to Zr-4, it was shown that the anodic coatings developed on Nb improved greater in 0.001M KF solutions. In the Cl-, Br-, and I- ions, pitting was observed.

Keywords: Current density, Valve metals, Formation rate, Differential field, Scanning Electron Microscopy, Current efficiency.

INTRODUCTION

A metal, alloy, or semiconductor is electrochemically oxidised by anodization, creating thin, homogeneous, and largely flaw-free oxide layers that are chemically and physically stable. Valve metals which are capable of forming thin oxide films like Nb, Zr & its alloys, Ta, Ti, Hf, W etc., can be easily oxidised when dissolved in an electrolyte, which can give an oxidizing anion like OH⁺, O⁻², SO₄²⁻, PO₄³⁻, CO₃²⁻ but not a corrosive ion like Cl⁻, NO³⁻ ions. Organic





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compounds containing heteroatoms, mainly oxygen atom is best suitable for anodic oxidation. In the realm of electronic and electrical devices, anodic oxide films are widely used in components such as capacitors, semiconductors, resistors, condensers, insulators, silicon integrated circuits, diodes, and photochemical and photoelectric devices. In the systems of metal/metal oxide/electrolyte, these films produced on Nb, Ta, Ti, and Al were studied by authors [1-4]. These thin anodic films serve as a foundation for decorative painting, selective electroplating, and other processes. They are utilized in water-cooled nuclear reactors and nuclear fuel storage in nuclear technology. The applications of oxide coated films formed on valve metals have been investigated by authors [5-6]. The n-type semiconductor property of Nb₂O₅ is examined by Damian Kowalski [7].

The Growth of oxide film is formed either by inward or outward migration of ions either metal cation or oxide anion. The mechanism of migration of ions depends on the type of metal and the nature of the electrolyte. The rate at which oxide films form on valve metals relies on several variables, including the concentration of the electrolyte used, temperature, solvent, and anions that are introduced. The kinetics and ion migration in the anodic oxidation of several metals were examined and reported [8-10]. It was found that the kinetics of anodization of zirconium depend markedly on the nature of the electrolyte used. In the current paper, an attempt was made to compare the kinetics of the films that were produced on Zr-4 and Nb with temperature changes. Additionally, the surface morphology of the anodic coatings formed on metals at room and high temperatures was compared using scanned electron microscopy. An attempt was also made to compare the kinetic results of the oxide film formation, when 0.001M halide ions were added to 0.1M solutions of NaOMe.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Annealed sheets of Zr-4 (having 98% nominal purity) and Nb (having 99.5% purity) were provided as gift samples by NFC, Hyderabad to carry out this research work. Zircaloy-4 is made of zirconium, 0.07 weight percent chromium, 0.23 weight percent iron, and 1.44 weight percent tin. With a working surface of 1 cm² on each side and a tag length of 2 cm, the foil samples were punched into flag-shaped specimens for the current study. For Niobium, the chemical polishing combination is 5:5:1.5 by volume (53% HNO₃, 49% HF, and 98% H₂SO₄) and for Zircaloy-4, it is 1:3:3 by volume of HF, HNO₃, and H₂O. A closed shell with a 200 mL capacity was utilized for anodizing. To achieve the highest feasible double layer capacitance, a platinum foil cathode with a 20 cm² surface area was used as the cathode. Galvanostatic conditions were used throughout all the tests, with a fixed current density of 8 mAcm². The growth rates of oxide coatings formed on Zr-4 & Nb were investigated using a thermostat at temperatures that range from 273 K to 333 K. The employed electrolyte is 0.1M NaOMe. The primary electrolyte has 0.001M solutions of KF, KCI, KBr, and KI added as anions. The formation rate in Vs⁻¹, current efficiency (%), and differential fields of formation (FD) in MV cm⁻¹ are the derived kinetic findings from the traditional plots of V vs. t & 1/C vs. t. The scanning electron microscope (SEM) was used to examine the Surface morphology of anodic films. The SEM images were captured at the IICT, Hyderabad.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Zircaloy-4 and Niobium were anodized in 0.1M NaOMe. Calculations were made for the differential field, current efficiency, and formation rate. To determine whether there was an improvement in the kinetics of the films formed on metals, the influence of temperature on the anodization of Zr-4 and Nb was investigated in 0.1M NaOMe. The rates of anodic oxide coatings produced on Zircaloy-4 and Niobium were examined in relation to the influence of halide ions added to 0.1M sodium methoxide.

Influence of Temperature on the rate of Anodization of Zircaloy-4 & Niobium

Zr-4 and Nb were anodized in 0.1M sodium methoxide at various temperatures between 273K and 333K with a uniform current density of 8 mA.cm⁻². The Current efficiency, Differential field, and formation rate were estimated





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based on the plots of formation voltage vs. time and 1/C vs. time (Fig. 1-4) and were discovered to be increasing linearly with the drop in temperature. Tables 1 and 2 provide a summary of the findings.

Scanning Electron Micrographs

Scanning electron micrographs of thin oxide coatings developed on Nb at room temperature and at higher temperatures are shown in Figures 5 and 6, respectively. Certain defining characteristics of film formation have been discovered by the SEM

Effect of halide ions present in the 0.1M NaOMe solution on the rates of film formation on Zircaloy-4 & Niobium

Anodic films were created on Zircaloy-4 & Niobium using 0.1M NaOMe and halide ions in varied ratios at room temperature and at 8 mA.cm⁻² of steady current density. The plots of dv/dt vs. time and 1/C vs. time from anodization studies on Zr-4 in 0.1M NaOMe + 0.001M halide ion solutions are displayed in Figures 7 and 8. Table 3 summarises the estimated differential fields, formation rate & current efficiency. The dv/dt vs. time and 1/C vs. time charts for Niobium anodization in 0.1M NaOMe with additional anions are depicted in Figures 9 and 10. The predicted results for the differential fields, current efficiency, and formation rate are summarized in the Table-4.

Effect of Temperature

With a drop in temperature, it was seen that the kinetic findings were increasing linearly. The decline in the incorporation of anions into the film and the dissolution of the oxide film with increasing temperature may be responsible for the drop in the field, BDV & formation rate. When compared to Zircaloy-4, the fluctuation in the formation rate and current efficiency with temperature is larger in Niobium. According to Colton and Wood [11], the BDV in titanium oxide films dropped as the temperature increased. They based their explanation on the film's dissolution. In 0.1M potassium tartarate, A similar tendency of deteriorating kinetic findings with increasing temperature was observed by Bhaskar Reddy et al. [12]. Several other people [13–18] observed the same findings. Niobium SEM were examined and compared at room temperature and high temperatures. The film surface is uneven, porous, and non-uniform, and the oxide film dissolves at higher temperatures (fig. 6).

Influence of added anions to 0.1M sodium Methoxide

Anodization was carried out on Zr-4 in 0.1M NaOMe + halide ion solutions, it was observed that an increase in the kinetics with fluoride ions, while pitting was observed with chloride, bromide, and iodide ions and with no filmformation. Additions of Chloride, bromide & iodide ions to 0.1M NaOMe were observed to improve kinetics on niobium, whereas fluoride ions produced interesting results. The behaviour of anodization of zircaloy-2 in the presence of halide ions in 0.1M sodium salicylate and observed the similar results. Dugdale and Cotton have made made an extensive study of anodization of titanium solutions containing halide ions. They proposed a new mechanism to explain their results. The essential component of the method was the formation of an oxide layer at the oxide/metal interface, which is facilitated by an electrostatic action

caused by adsorbed ions at the oxide/solution contact. The polarising power, or charge/area ratio, of the adsorbed anion stipulates the magnitude of this electrostatic field. If the ions have a strong polarising power, passive oxide films will form. On metal surfaces, it causes pitting when it falls below a critical value, and then corrosion when it rises over that value. Ions like Iodide, Bromide and chloride are found to have low polarizability, whereas ions like Fluoride, Sulphate and Phosphate possess high polarizability. In their study of the effects of fluoride ions on thekinetics of anodizing titanium in sulphuric acid, Mandry & Rosenblatt [19] came to the conclusion that the comparatively small size of the F⁻ ion aids in the incorporation of the oxide layer, improving the kinetics of film formation. Chary et al [20] calculated the effect of iodide ions upon anodization of zirconium in 0.1M potassium tartarate, observed that the kinetics increased with lower concentrations of iodide ions, whereas when the concentration of iodide ions was higher there was no film formation and liberation of iodine at the anode was observed. Sieber et al [21] reported that the metal can be porosified by anodization in diluted HF electrolytes.

Raghunath reddy et al [22] observed a similar trend with zircaloy-4, when anodized with 0.1M KOH and added anions, explained the reasons based on polarizing power of anions. According to them more the polarizing power





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more will be the dissociation of water molecule which facilitates the easy liberation of oxide ions, which can freely move to the metal surface, thereby forming the oxide layer. Galvanostatic anodic polarization of Nb in halide solutions revealed pitting and deleterious effects [23]. A.Lavanya [24] observed pitting in chloride media while anodizing Zirconium and with addition of thiosulphate, pitting was reduced. Zirconium surface preparation or subsequent anodizing with fluoride ions has a significant impact on the stresses in the zirconium oxide anodic layer, according to Archibald and Leach [25].

CONCLUSION

When oxide films were grown on Zircaloy-4 and Niobium in 0.1M NaOMe at different temperatures, it was discovered that the break-down voltage (BDV) and growth kinetics both dropped linearly as the temperature increased. An increase in the rate of oxide film disintegration and a decrease in the incorporation of anions into the anodic film account for these changes. Best results are obtained for Nb, compared to Zr-4 (impurities). Low temperatures are ideal for film formation. SEM is rough, porous & non uniform at higher temperature. The kinetic growth of oxide coatings produced on Zircaloy-4 and Niobium in 0.1M NaOMe was examined in relation to the influence of halide ions. In Zr-4, Deleterious effects were observed with chloride, bromide & iodide ions, whilst fluoride (at low concentrations of 0.001M) have improved the differential field, current efficiency and breakdown voltage. In Niobium, kinetics improved with addition of 0.001M halide ions, but interesting results were observed with Fluoride ions. Small size, high polarizability & solubility of Fluoride ions helped in more incorporation of oxide layer thereby increases the kinetic results of film formation. The kinetics of film formation on Nb have been improved more compared to Zr-4.

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The Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad provided the authors with considerable assistance in the form of Zr-4 and Nb samples, while SEM images were recorded at IICT, Hyderabad.

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Table- 1:	Temperature effect on	anodic oxide coatings	created on Zr-4 in 0.1	M sodium methoxide
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Temperature, T	Example in rate $dV/dt (V/c)$	Current efficiency, η	Differential field, FD	BDV (V _B),
(K)	Formation rate, d v/dt (v.s [.])	(%)	(MV.cm¹)	Volts
273K	2.42	88.1	6.149	210
288K	1.86	76.5	5.440	195
303K	1.52	64.3	5.310	175
318K	1.17	53.0	4.935	150
333K	0.88	41.0	4.786	137

Table- 2: Temperature effect on Anodic oxide coatings created on Nb in 0.1M Sodium Methoxide

Temperature, T	Formation rate, dV/dt	Current efficiency,	Differential field, FD	Break down voltage
(K)	(V.s ⁻¹)	ղ (%)	(MV.cm ⁻¹)	(Vв), Volts
273K	2.78	81.1	6.798	227
288K	2.18	69.3	6.268	210
303K	1.71	67.0	5.061	194
318K	1.45	50.6	5.670	17
333K	1.15	42.0	5.465	151





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Table-3: Anodization on Zircaloy-4 in 0.1M NaOMe + Halide ion solutions

Electrolyte	Formation Rate, dV/dt (V.s ⁻¹)	Current Efficiency, η (%)	Differential field, F⊳ (MV.cm ⁻¹)
0.1M SM	1.52	64.3	5.310
0.1M SM + 0.001M KF	2.1	70.5	6.656

Table-4: Anodization on Niobium in 0.1M NaOMe + Halide ion solutions

Electrolyte	Formation Rate, dV/dt (V.s ⁻¹)	Current Efficiency, η (%)	Differential field, FD (MV.cm ⁻¹)
0.1M SM	1.71	67.0	5.061
0.1M SM + 0.001M KF	2.2	74.0	5.741
0.1M SM + 0.001M KI	2.0	72.1	5.510







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Antifungal Activity of A Hexapeptide on *Fusarium verticillioides*

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ABSTRACT

Fungal contamination is a serious threat to agricultural crops. The mycotoxins produced by the fungi pose deleterious effects on human and animal health when entered into the food chain. *Fusarium* species of fungi cause damage to crops leading to significant yield loss. Measures to curtail the growth of the *Fusarium* species are essential to control fungal contamination. A short synthetic hexa peptide 66-10 was tested for its efficacy to inhibit pathogenic *Fusarium verticillioides*. The sequence of the peptide is FRLKFH. The results of the investigation showed that the peptide was effectively inhibiting the growth of the fungi. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC value) of the peptide was found to be 3 µg mL-1. A significant reduction in the mycelial mat was observed in the peptide-treated fungal samples. The mechanism of fungal growth inhibition by the peptide showed that ergosterol synthesis was inhibited by the peptide. Further, peptide exhibited a membrane damaging mechanism as evidenced by increased membrane permeability and cytoplasmic leakage of potassium ions. Membrane damage effect was further evident by the decreased activity of a trans membrane protein calcium ATPase.

Keywords: *Fusarium verticillioides*, Antifungal activity, Hexa peptide 66-10, Growth inhibition, Ergosterol, Membrane damage..

INTRODUCTION

With increasing population world-wide, availability of quality food and access to safe food remains a serious concern. Mycotoxin contamination of food is one of the risk factors for generating food insecurity [1] [2]. According to Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), mycotoxin contamination affects one-fourth of crops all over the world [3][4]. Mycotoxin-producing pathogenic fungi infesting agricultural crops pose a serious threat to the quality of foods. Farmers also have huge economic loss due to the rejection of fungi-infested crops. Several methods to





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curtail fungal contamination are still under exploration [3][4]. *Fusarium verticillioides* is a fungal species afflicting cereals, such as wheat, rice, sorghum and maize. In maize, this fungus grows as an endophyte and under conducive conditions causes seedling blight, and ear rot. The fungi also produce mycotoxin fumonisin, which is known to cause various health hazards in animals and human beings [5]. FDA has provided strict guidelines for the recommended levels of fumonisin in various human foods and animal feeds [6].

Conventional chemical fungicides lead to microbial resistance and adverse effects. Several antifungal compounds are used for the protection of high-risk agricultural crops and plant diseases. Among the several strategies employed to control fungal contamination, antifungal peptides emerged as promising candidates. These peptides have gained attention, due to their biological effectiveness and selectivity and moreover, studies have shown that microbes do not develop resistance to the peptides [7] [8]. Previous studies from our lab have reported the effectiveness of short synthetic peptides against a pathogenic strain of *Aspergillus flavus*. Three synthetic antifungal peptides were used and these peptides were effectively inhibiting fungal growth at higher concentrations [9]. At lower concentrations, these peptides were inhibiting the aflatoxin production in *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus* without inhibiting the fungal growth. As these peptides showed efficacy against pathogenic *Aspergillus* species, one of these peptides was tested for its ability to inhibit the fumonisin-producing strain of *Fusarium verticillioides*, MRC 826. A hexa peptide 66-10 with sequence FRLKFH was selected for the study. The investigations on the effect of this peptide on MRC 826 strain is reported in this study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

The peptide was custom synthesized by Grey Matter Foundation, Chennai, India. All other chemicals were purchased from SRL Chemicals, Himedia Labs and Genei Bangalore.

Methods

The purity of the peptide was analysed by preparative HPLC in reverse phase column and the mass was analysed by mass spectrometry.

Antifungal activity

Minimum Inhibitory concentration value determination.

Toxic fungal strain Fusarium verticillioides, MRC 826, was kindly gifted by Prof. Sashidhar Rao, Osmania university. The fungi was cultured on potato dextrose agarose medium for 10 days at 280 C in a cooling incubator. MIC determination was done in microtitre plates containing RPMI-1640 medium. The fungal spores were inoculated into the wells and serially diluted peptide was added into the wells. MIC values were determined by microdilution method [10]. After 48 hours of incubation, the fungal growth was analysed by a microplate reader.

Fungal biomass analysis

In order to analyse the effect of the peptide on fungal growth, fungal dry biomass was analysed at different days of fungal growth (day 3-9). The fungal samples were treated with various concentrations of the peptide (4 μ g mL-1, 9 μ g mL-1, 15 μ g mL-1, 22 μ g mL-1). The fungal mat was collected from the samples treated with and without peptide and dried at 50 0C for 48 h to record a constant weight in an analytical balance [11].

Ergosterol extraction and estimation

Ergosterol extraction and estimation was done by the method described by Seitz etal [12] and Tanuja et al [13] with slight modifications. 1g of the defatted sample was mixed with 9ml of methanol, 3ml of ethanol,1.2 g of KOH and 12µl of pyrogallol (10% in methanol and refluxed for 20 min at 800C. After cooling, the mixture was centrifuged at 900xg for 10 min and extracted with petroleum ether and evaporated in the dark at 700C. The sample was dried and the residue was re-dissolved in benzene: acetonitrile (98:2) and analyzed by TLC. The extracted ergosterol was





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quantified by TLC. Samples were run on TLC plate with toluene: acetone (9:1) solvent system as mobile phase. The plate was dried and exposed to iodine vapours in a pre-saturated glass chamber for less than 2 min. The spots were then analysed under ultra violet light at 365 nm using a TLC-Digital image-based analysis system. Reference standard ergosterol was used for calculating ergosterol content in the samples.

Membrane permeabilization assay [14]

Membrane permeabilization assay was done to determine the effect of the hexa peptide on fungal cell membrane integrity., 72 h grown fungal cultures were harvested, and suspended in 5 mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.0) containing 10 μ M of N-phenyl Naphthylamine (NPN), and various concentrations of the hexa peptide in microtiter plate for 1 h. Samples without peptide served as control. The fluorescence intensity was recorded using Spectra Max M5 (Molecular Devices, Multimedia reader, San Jose, USA) at an excitation wavelength of 350 nm and an emission wavelength of 420 nm.

Cell membrane leakage study[15]

The effect of the hexa peptide to induce cell leakage was analyzed by measuring the potassium ion efflux. Fungal cells treated with various concentrations of the peptide were collected and centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 10 min and the supernatants were analyzed for potassium content by ICP-OES (Perkin Elmer Optima 5300 DV, Massachusetts, USA). Sample without peptide served as control.

Calcium ATPase enzyme assay

Plasma membranes were isolated from fungal samples (day 3) and treated with and without peptides by differential centrifugation [16] [17]. Mycelia were collected in cheesecloth and resuspended in homogenization buffer (50 mM Tris-HCI [pH 7.5], 0.3 M sucrose, 1% glucose, 1 mM EDTA, 2 mM dithiothreitol [DTT]) containing 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl. The cells were homogenized in a high-pressure homogenizer. After cell disruption, the cells were centrifuged in a Sorval SS-34 rotor for 20 min at 5,000 rpm. A crude membrane fraction was pelleted from the supernatant by high-speed centrifugation. The crude membranes were washed in membrane wash buffer (10 mM Tris-HCI [pH 7], 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM DTT, 20% glycerol) with 0.5 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride and were resuspended in membrane wash buffer. Membrane fractions were collected by centrifugation and and resuspended in membrane wash buffer.

The ATPase incubation media contained the following components in a final volume of 100 μ L: 20 μ L of standard assay buffer, 10 μ L of membrane suspension, 10 μ L of ATP (30 mM, pH 7.1)[17] [9]. Total assay volume was made upto to 100 μ L with distilled H2O. The enzymatic reactions were started by the addition of 10 μ L of ATP (30 mM, pH 7.1). The plate was then incubated at 37°C for 60 min. The incubation period and enzymatic activities were terminated by the addition of 25 μ L of SDS solution (5%, w/v). Inorganic phosphate (Pi) was measured by a modification of the method of Fiske and Subbarow (1925). Briefly, 125 μ L of color reagent were added to the wells. The absorbance was read at 660 nm following 20 min incubation at 25°C in a microplate reader. For phosphate standard, 125 μ L of 0, 50, 100, 150, 200, and 250 μ M (sodium phosphate, dibasic) were added to microtiter wells in triplicate.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was done using Graph pad prism software, California, USA. All the experiments were carried out in triplicates and the data are represented as mean \pm SD. The significance of p < 0.05, were done by one way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test.

RESULTS

HPLC and Mass spectra analysis of the peptide





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The sequence of the hexa peptide 66-10 is FRLKFH. The purity of the hexa peptide was determined by the HPLC and the peptide showed more than 95% purity. Mass spectra confirmed the mass of the peptide as 847 Da (Fig 1.A &B).

Minimum Inhibitory concentration of peptide

The MIC value of the peptide was found to be 3 μ g mL-1 which was less than the MIC value of amphotericin B against MRC 826 (Table 1).

Fungal biomass analysis

In order to analyze the effect of the peptide on the fungal growth, fungal biomass was recorded. Fungal growth inhibition was clearly visible in the culture flasks(Fig 2.a) A significant reduction in the fungal biomass was observed in the sample treated with the hexa peptide 66-10. The fungal biomass increased in the control sample from day 3 to day 9, whereas in peptide treated sample statistically significant reduction was observed. Further, 66-10 peptide showed a concentration-dependent effect, wherein the samples treated with the high concentration of the peptide showed the lowest fungal biomass (Figure 2.b).

Analysis of ergosterol

As the peptides exhibited significant decrease in the fungal biomass, synthesis of ergosterol was analyzed. Ergosterol is usually considered as the biomarker of fungal growth. The fungal sample treated with 66-10 peptide showed significant decrease in the levels of ergosterol when compared to control. Concentration-dependent effect of the peptide was evident in ergosterol levels also, with high concentration of peptide showed the lowest ergosterol level. Significant decrease in the ergosterol level further confirms the growth inhibition effect of the peptides (Figure 3).

Membrane permeabilization

As the hexa peptide inhibited the fungal growth and ergosterol levels, its effect on membrane permeability was analysed. A fluorescent probe, N-phenyl naphthylamine, was used for studying the membrane permeabilization. Significant fluorescence in the peptide-treated samples were observed when compared to the control, indicating the membrane permeabilization effect of the peptide. Further, the fluorescence intensity increased with increase in the peptide concentration (Figure 4).

Cytoplasmic potassium leakage

As the peptide showed a significant effect on membrane permeabilization, cytoplasmic leakage of the contents were analyzed. Cytoplasmic potassium ion leakage was examined by measuring the potassium ion efflux by ICP- OES method. In peptide-treated samples, leakage of the potassium ions were observed, in concentration-dependent manner. Samples treated with high concentration of peptide showed the highest leakage of potassium ions (Figure 5).

Calcium ATPase activity

In order to examine the membrane damaging effect of the hexa peptide on *Fusarium*, activity of a transmembrane protein calcium ATPase was analysed. A significant decrease in the activity of the calcium ATPase enzyme was observed in the fungal sample treated with peptide. 66-10 peptide showed a concentration dependant effect on the enzyme activity also. Fungal sample treated with high concentration of the peptide showed the lowest activity of the enzyme (Figure 6).

DISCUSSION

Investigations on the effect of a hexa peptide 66-10 on toxic *Fusarium verticilloides* MRC 826, showed that the peptide effectively inhibited the growth of the fungus through membrane damage and ergosterol inhibition mechanisms. Different concentrations of the synthetic hexa peptide (4 µg mL-1,9 µg mL-1 15 µg mL-1, 22 µg mL-1)




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were employed for testing its efficacy against MRC 826. The peptide showed a concentration dependant effect on the fungi, with maximal inhibition effect at high concentration. Various strategies to prevent fungal contamination of agricultural crops are still under exploration as the threat caused by the fungi is huge. The mycotoxins produced as secondary metabolites further enhance the deleterious effects. *Fusarium* group of fungi are known to produce *Mycotoxin fumonisin* [18] [19]. Antimicrobial peptides have emerged as novel antibiotics, and have promising effects due to their broad spectrum of activity [20]. More than 1000 antifungal peptides are reported; which includes both natural and synthetic peptides. Synthetic peptides are designed to overcome the limitations of natural peptides [21].

In the present study, a six amino acid antifungal peptide was employed to test its effect on the toxic strain of *Fusarium* MRC 826. Previous study from our lab reported the effect of this peptide against pathogenic *Aspergillus flavus*. The peptide showed antiaflatoxigenic effect without inhibiting the fungal growth at low concentration [22] and growth inhibition effect at high concentration [9]. As the peptide was effective against pathogenic *Aspergillus flavus*, we analysed its efficacy on pathogenic *Fusarium verticilloides* MRC 826. Previous studies also analysed the effect of various compounds to inhibit the *Fusarium* growth. Effect of essential oils on the growth and condition of *Fusarium* was analysed recently[23]. Antifungal effect of rosemary essential oil on *Fusarium* growth and fumonisin toxin production was also investigated [24]. Studies shown that bacterial strains isolated from maize silks exhibited significant antifungal activity against *Fusarium* [25].

The short synthetic hexa peptide 66-10 has aminoacid sequence of FRLKFH. At tested concentrations, the peptide effectively inhibited *Fusarium* growth, with highest effect showed by the 22 μ g mL-1 concentration of the peptide. The MIC value of the peptide was 3 μ g mL-1, which was lesser than the antibiotic amphotericin B. The fungal biomass was found to be significantly less in the peptide treated samples when compared to the control, indicating the growth inhibition effect of the peptide. The peptide showed a concentration dependant effect, with the highest inhibition of fungal growth observed at 22 μ g mL-1 of the peptide. In order to analyse the mechanism of fungal growth inhibition, the effect of the peptide on ergosterol synthesis was analysed. Ergosterol is considered as a biomarker for fungal growth [22] [26]. Ergosterol, which is a membrane sterol is essential for maintaining the membrane fluidity and structure [27][28] [29]. Many antifungals target ergosterol in the membrane leading to disruption of the osmotic balance and impaired fungal growth. The hexa peptide 66-10 also targeted ergosterol, as the result showed a significant decrease in the ergosterol levels in the peptide treated samples. The fungal sample treated with 22 μ g mL-1 concentration showed the maximal effect.

As the peptide targeted the ergosterol in the membrane, the effect of the peptide on the membrane integrity was analysed by membrane permeabilization assay using a hydrophobic fluorescent molecule N-phenyl naphthylamine. Membrane permeability induced by the peptide was evidenced by the increased fluorescence in peptide-treated samples. With the increase in the concentration of the peptide, increase in the fluorescence was observed. As the peptide-induced membrane permeability, leakage of intracellular components was analysed. Cytoplasmic leakage was assessed by the potassium ion efflux. Significant efflux of potassium ion was observed in the samples treated with peptide. These results confirm the membrane damaging mechanism of the peptide. The peptide increased the membrane permeability, and leakage of intracellular components which lead to disruption of the cellular homeostasis and osmotic stability. As a result, fungal growth might have decreased significantly. As the peptideinduced fungal membrane-damage, activity of a transmembrane enzyme calcium ATPase was analyzed. It has been observed that in fungal samples treated with peptide, enzyme activity was significantly decreased. This result further confirms the membrane-damaging effect of the peptide. Calcium ATPase enzyme is essential for maintaining calcium homeostasis in fungal cells [30] In Aspergillus flavus also, 66-10 peptide inhibited calcium ATPase activity [9]. But in A. flavus, at low concentrations, this peptide did not induce any cytoplasmic leakage as potassium ion efflux was not observed[22]. In Fusarium Vericilloides MRC 826, significant efflux of potassium ions were observed even at low concentrations also, which indicated that the effect of the peptide may vary depending on the fungal species.





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The novelty of the study is the analysis of the effect of a hexa peptide 66-3 on pathogenic strain of *the Fusarium Vericilloides* MRC 826. Even though several synthetic peptides are tested against various fungi, the effect of the antifungal peptides on pathogenic *Fusarium Vericilloides* MRC 826 has not been tested yet. To our knowledge, this the first report of the growth inhibitory effect of a hexa peptide 66-10 on *Fusarium Vericilloides* MRC 826. The mechanism of growth inhibition showed that the peptide inhibited ergosterol. Further, peptide-induced membrane damage and leakage of cellular contents.

CONCLUSION

The present experimental investigations on the effect of a hexa peptide 66-10 on pathogenic *Fusarium Vericilloides* MRC 826 suggest that the peptide exhibited a fungicidal action. At tested concentrations, peptide exerted a significant growth inhibitory effect on the fungus. The mechanism of the growth inhibitory effect showed that the peptide inhibited ergosterol synthesis in the fungi. Further, peptide-induced membrane damage as evidenced by the increased membrane permeability and leakage of the potassium ions. A concentration dependant effect was observed in peptide treated samples, with high concentration of the peptide exhibited highest fungicidal effect.

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Figure legends

Figure 1: HPLC and Mass spectra of the 66-10 peptide. The purity of the peptide was analysed by preparative HPLC and the peptide has shown more than 95 % purity. The mass of the peptide confirmed by mass spectrum. Figure 2: a) Fungal growth at day 9 in control and peptide treated samples. b) Fungal biomass analysis- The mycelia treated with various concentrations of the peptide were collected at different days of fungal growth (day 3 to day 9) and dried in a vacuum oven at 50 0C. Values are mean of triplicate experiments. Statistically significant differences were observed in the peptide treated samples, when compared to control. Statistical analysis by Oneway ANOVA followed by Dunnet's comparative test. *, ** p < 0.05, compared to control. Figure 3: Ergosterol synthesis in Fusarium Verticilloides - The ergosterol, which is considered as a measure of fungal growth was analysed in the different days of fungal growth. Ergosterol estimation was done for samples treated with various concentrations of the peptide. Inset shows the ergosterol levels in the day 3 of fungal growth. [1- Control, 2- Standard ergosterol, 3- 4 μ g mL-1, 4- 9 μ g mL-1, 5- 15 μ g mL-1, 6- 22 μ g mL-1] of peptide. Statistically significant decrease in the ergosterol levels were observed in peptide treated samples when compared to control. Statistical analysis by Oneway ANOVA followed by Dunnet's comparative test. *, ** p < 0.05, compared to control. Statistical analysis by Oneway ANOVA followed by μ g mL-1, 5- 15 μ g mL-1, 6- 22 μ g mL-1] of peptide. Statistically significant decrease in the ergosterol levels were observed in peptide treated samples when compared to control. Statistical analysis by Oneway ANOVA followed by Dunnet's comparative test .*, ** p < 0.05, compared to control. Statistical analysis by Oneway ANOVA followed by Dunnet's comparative test .*, ** p < 0.05, compared to control.

Figure 4: Membrane permeabilization- Effect of 66-10 on Fusarium Verticilloides. The uptake of NPN in was induced by treatment with 66-10 peptide. Significant fluorescence in peptides treated samples. Fungal samples without treatment served as control. With increase in peptide concentration, increase in fluorescence was observed. Values are mean \pm SD for n = 3; Statistical analysis by Oneway ANOVA followed by Dunnet's comparative test **, ***p < 0.05, compared to control. Figure 5- Potassium ion leakage in A.flavus. K+ ion leakage analysis in fusarium sample treated with 66-10 peptide. Fungal samples treated with various concentrations of the peptide was analysed for potassium ion leakage by ICP-OES. Samples without treatment served as control. Values are mean \pm SD for n = 3. Statistically significant by Oneway ANOVA followed by Dunnet's comparative test ***p < 0.0001, compared to control. Figure 6- Calcium ATPase activity- The activity of calcium ATPase was assayed in fungal samples treated with 66-10 peptide. Significant inhibition of enzyme activity was observed in peptide treated samples, when compared to control. Concentration dependant effect of the peptide was indicated by the lowest activity of enzyme at highest concentration of the peptide. The analysis is based on three independent samples (n=3) and the values are





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expressed as mean \pm SD; statistically significant by Oneway ANOVA followed by Dunnet's comparative test ***p < 0.05 compared to control.

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Table 1. MIC value of the hexa peptide

MIC Value (µg mL-1)	
66-10 peptide	3
Amphotericin	4.5







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REVIEW ARTICLE

Prediction of Inflation in India based on Macroeconomic Variables using Deep Learning Methods

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ABSTRACT

The study presents the influence of macroeconomic variables on Inflation rate in India using Deep Learning models. Further also depicts the Prediction of inflation based on different macroeconomic variables of all commodities using Multi Layer Perceptron, Recurrent Neural Network, Convolution Neural Network, and Long Short – Term Memory. The accuracy level is most important in the present situation for forecasting the inflation. Forecasting the inflation is very critical in an good accuracy level for both Statisticians and Economists. The data used for estimating the models from a period of year Apr 2009 to may 2022. For this purpose the appropriate good model is computed by comparing the root mean square error, and mean absolute percentage error. The results show that Multilayer Perceptron model is performing better than the other neural network models RNN, LSTM, and CNN.

Keywords: Inflation, MLP, RNN, LSTM, CNN, RMSE, MAPE

INTRODUCTION

Macroeconomics is the general field of economics. This study is based on economy level, how economy behaves at the entire level. It is focuses on the economies. The main things are included in the macroeconomics is unemployment, National input, GDP and Inflation. National economy is very important in macroeconomics [1]. The Inflation rate is one of the important indicators for monitoring the operation of the macro-economy prices of many goods and services have an impact on consumers' cost of living and the amount earmarked for every one's household budget. To measure the average consumer's cost of living, government organizations undertake

household surveys to find out a basket of commonly purchased items and track over duration, the cost of purchasing this basket. In India, commonly, two kinds of indices are used to calculate inflation. This brief outlines the nature of





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each of these policy instruments and the different ways they can help promote stable and sustainable growth. Inflation is a sustained increase in the general price level. It is increased basket of goods and services. The measurement of Inflation is WPI and CPI. Inflation means paying more for goods than paying earlier. The price of everything goes up over time and this phenomenon is referred as inflation [2]. Due to increase in the overall price. Inflation method is forecasted increasingly over the past years. The most important forecasts of macroeconomic variables based upon inflation and output. Recently neural network models are applied on the inflation data for the prediction purpose. In Macroeconomic theory non-linearity is very important to the neural network models. A neural network models are very useful for forecasting the inflation. Prediction of the Inflation in India is not a simple thing it is very tough task. Inflation of the forecasting is required to decide the price of the goods and plan of the production.

Neural Network models

Brief of Neural Network Approach

A Neural Network process is like a human brain process. ANN model is involves the classification, clustering, and pattern recognition. It is a very important tool for solving particular kind of complex problems. accurately ANN technique strongly applied to the given problems based on the features output present in the data [3]. There are two learning methods to train the ANN. They are Supervised learning and Un Supervised learning. Supervised learning provides with labeled data, desired inputs and outputs. Un supervised learning provides with unlabeled data. The functional relationship is possible in between the inputs and outputs.

Multilayer Perceptron

An MLP is characterized in to 3 layers of first one is input layer, middle layer is hidden layers, and last one is output layer. Generally MLP uses the activation function to train the network with supervised learning technique. Multilayer Perceptron is used for non-linear model and predicting the forecasting purposes [4]. An MLP work process is input layer to output layer direction only.MLP is a class of feed forward artificial neural network (ANN) and uses back propagation as a technique for training. In multilayer perceptron neural networks, the output of each layer forms the input of the next layer.

Recurrent Neural Network

A RNN is another type of Back propagation neural network that contains the loops, and it is a short term memory type network allowing the information to be produced with in the network only. In short, we can say that RNN is a sequence data. RNN contains a feedback loop [5].

Convolution Neural Network

CNN is a specific type of artificial neural network. It is statistically efficient. In this network includes parameter sharing. CNN have the image processing. It uses the special convolution, pooling algorithms and fully connected layers. Pooling is reduces the dimensions and computation. To build the modes CNN have two step process one is feature extraction and another one is feature selection. Finally it extracts the better pattern.CNN takes the image's raw pixel data, trains the model, then extracts the features automatically for better classification.

Long Short Term Memory

LSTM is the latest advanced level of RNN, it is follows sequential network process like RNN. It is also like a Chain Structure. LSTM gives more accurate results compared to Recurrent neural network. Long short-term memory (LSTM), which belongs to the recurrent neural networks, is designed for learning long-term dependencies and has the capability of capturing the exploding gradient problem.





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REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Aniruddha Ghosh and Palaash Bhargava (2018)

Neural Network Forecasting for Inflation in India: 2012-2017

This Paper Studies the concept of inflation forecasting with neural networks. ANN model is applied for monthly inflation data (CPI) from Jan 2012 – June 2017 with the help of applying Bayesian information criterion algorithm. Forecasting model performance is better improved by using statistical technique of Bayesian.

Gour Sundar Mitra Thakur, Rupak Bhattacharyya, and Seema Sarkar Mondal (2016)

Artificial Neural Network Based Model for Forecasting of Inflation in India

This Research paper is prediction of inflation is analysed in the Proposed problem. Forecasting models are based on different possible methods. In this paper we analysed monthly economic data of India from Jan 2000 to Dec 2012, and applied feed forward neural network and back propagation neural network models for predicting the inflation. To forecast the inflation by comparing these two models the best one is identified.

Choudhary, M Ali and Haider, Adnan (2011)

Neural network models for inflation forecasting: an appraisal

In this paper monthly inflation data is collected for 28 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries for predicting the inflation rate and applied the models of Artificial Neural Network and Auto Regressive models. Finally concluded that ANN is superior model for prediction of inflation and AR(I) is the better model of the given countries, in the percentage of 23%.

Emi Nakamura (2004)

Inflation forecasting using a neural network

This paper is studied forecasting the inflation with neural network model, using the recent United states data and performed univariate autoregressive models and a simple neural network model. and finally plays a significant role in the neural network

M. Reza Pahlawan (2021): Stock price forecast of macro-economic factor using recurrent neural network

For this study, applied the network model is RNN to forecast stock prices for the next periods. This research involves two variables: the closing stock price and the rupee exchange rate versus the dollar for the daily period. and achieve a MAPE value of 1.546% for RNN model without the variable foreign exchange rate and 1.558% for the RNN model that uses the foreign exchange rate versus the dollar.

Cheng Yang and Shuhua Guo (2021): Inflation Prediction Method Based on Deep Learning

In this paper employs the recurrent neural networks with gated recurrent unit (GRU-RNN) model to train and analyze the Consumer Price Index (CPI) indicators to obtain inflation-related prediction results. 'e experimental results on historical data show that the GRU-RNN model has good performance in predicting China's inflation rate. In comparison, the performance of the proposed method is significantly better than some traditional models, showing its superior effectiveness.

Pedro Guilherme Frade Moro (2021): Inflation Forecasting with Deep Learning

In this paper the study is to compare the performance of a deep learning model with macroeconomic models made by major financial institutions in the field of inflation forecasting. This paper analysis shows that a Neural network can achieve better performance than a traditional model.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. The first objective is in this study, to know the best model of the monthly Inflation data for its Prediction based on different macroeconomic variables using the Deep Learning models.





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- 2. To fit the good model using MLP, LSTM, RNN and CNN models with Python Programming coding.
- 3. To find the values of Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and Mean Absolute Percentage Error(MAPE) for the neural network (NN) models of MLP, CNN, LSTM, and RNN to decide the best fit model.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Source

All the relevant samples used in this paper are monthly data, and the relevant data come from the RBI website In this methodology the collected data source is Secondary data. The data is collected from April 2009 to May 2022. The collected variables are Inflation, Imports, Exports, Crude Oil, USD-INR, Nifty Index, Industrial Production, and Money supply were obtained from the RBI. To fit a neural network models of Multilayer Perceptron, Convolutional neural network, Long short - term memory and Recurrent Neural Network requires multiple variables of data set [6-7]. We collected data secondary source from the official website is Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In this section, the results of artificial neural network, Convolutional neural network, Long short - term memory, and Recurrent Neural Network models are presented here. The reported results are then analysed and compared. These traditional network models are compared by the error measures RMSE and MAPE.

DATA ANALYSIS

Based on real historical data, the two evaluation indexes of RMSE, and MAPE are used to test and analyze the proposed method and several types of comparison methods.

MODELS	RMSE	MAPE
MLP	0.0261206	0.0154031
RNN	0.0423407	0.0319585
LSTM	0.0337707	0.0212112
CNN	0.0325319	0.0216390

CONCLUSION

From the above data analysis table, It is observed that MLP have least RMSE and MAPE as compared to other Deep Learning models RNN, CNN, and LSTM. Hence It can be concluded that MLP model performs better compared to other neural network models RNN, LSTM, and CNN for future prediction of Inflation is based on the macroeconomic variables - Imports, Exports, Crude oil, Nifty Index, USD-INR, Industrial Production, and Money Supply (Independent Variables)

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Design and Development of Coal Mine Surveillance Robot

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ABSTRACT

The majority of coal deposits require underground mining because they are excessively deeper for opencast mining. But mining accidents claim the lives of thousands of miners every year. It is discovered that the rate of fatalities in the coal mining sector is about six times higher than the rate for the entire private sector. Toxic gases, flames, and a lack of rescue equipment are to blame for the majority of these incidents. A robot for the surveillance of coal mines was developed in the current work to address the issue of several accidents that occur in various mines, which claim the lives of several individuals each year. The designed robot can travel around unattended in the mines and measure the temperature and levels of various dangerous gases. The real time information would be sent to the control centre by these robots. The information sent to the control panel can have a significant impact, and setting up and providing a rescue team with methods can make the operation very effective. The low-power, longlasting, and processing-rapid Atmega328p microcontroller was employed in designing of robot in the present study. Sensors with respect to temperature and gas measure the mine's temperature and dangerous gases respectively. Bluetooth was employed as a means of communication as the information sent by these robots can be received either through computer or a Smartphone combined with a Bluetooth receptor. The created surveillance robot is practical from an operational, technical, and financial standpoint. The robot requires little maintenance, and since it is self-sufficient, no operator is needed.

Keywords: Field Mining Robots, Gas sensor, Temperature sensor, Atmega328p microcontroller





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INTRODUCTION

It is well known that the primary cause of coal mine accidents are due to the explosion of toxic gases. Pellistors and safety Lamps are being used as the gas detectors by various miners where these consist of methane or fire amp. But the need for a miner's lamp that wouldn't cause the methane ignition, a frequent danger in English coal mines, led to the design of this gadget in the late 18th century. In 1813, an Irish doctor named W. Reid Clanny created a lamp in which the atmosphere and the oil-fuelled flame were separated by a layer of water acting as a seal. For it to work, there has to be constant pumping. The lamp was created George Stephenson in 18134 where, held in reserve the explosive gases out by the pressure of the flame's exhaust and held in by rapidly drawing air in. The name-bearing lamp was created in 1815 by Sir Humphry Davy. Due to the effectiveness of this device, it was utilised for a very long time. Miners could check the safety lamp to see if methane was present in the mine; the safety lamp's flame elongates to indicate this [1]. The modern gas detectors developed today can able to sense and detect these toxic gases and further alert the rescue team and miners to an impending danger.

Mine safety has always been a requirement, and there has been significant advancement in the area of safety gear and surveillance robots. However, accidents continue to happen and many people die every year. The goal of the current effort is to create a robot that is both compatible with current technologies and offer cost effectiveness in terms of mass production [2]. An Atmega328p microcontroller was used to design the Robot equipped with bluetooth for receiving the real time information through computer or smart mobile phone. Further, sensors regarding the temperature and gas were employed as both are effective in terms of price and performance [3].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Hardware Implementation

The goal of the current endeavour is to create an operationally, technically, and economically feasible surveillance robot. Because it is autonomous, the robot requires less maintenance and does not need a human operator. Since Bluetooth is utilised for communication, data can also be sent to any computer and smart phone. The robot employs two motors to propel a caterpillar track that is designed to be torque-focused rather than rpm-focused so it can traverse more challenging terrain. The designed robot should be able to recognise the hazardous gases emitted in the coal mines. The built-in robot ought to be able to gauge the temperature inside the coal mine. The built robot routinely updates the control room periodically by giving a clear picture about the names, pressure, and temperature of the gases but there needs to activate the robot signal well inside the coal mines [4]. The design and methodology for the current work were completed in stages. The locomotive was initially designed, which involved identifying suitable motors, building a chassis, choosing a mode of propulsion, choosing building materials, and so forth. Because of the ATmega328p's reliable flow of the data, low power requirements, and small size, it was chosen to power the robot. For gas detection, MQ-9 gas sensors are utilised, LM-35 temperature sensors are used, and an ultrasonic sensor makes it possible for the construction of autonomous robots [5].

The robot's primary responsibility is to send data to a control panel located outside the mines. A Bluetooth transmitter is used for this. The project's software component was integrated into each of the aforementioned phases. The Arduino IDE, a C-based compiler, was used to code the MCU programming interface. A platform for open source prototyping is Arduino UNO. Any Bluetooth Apps available currently can be utilized for receiving the data on smart phones by employing PUTTY, Hyperteminal, or TeraTerm terminal emulator programmes which provide wireless data to computers. The data thus obtained can be processed using Java (open source language) based and can be presented graphically with more accuracy [6].





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RESULTS

A plastic prototype robot with carbon fibre stickers for reinforcement was created. It is shockproof because every circuit fits in and is securely attached to the body. All the components were prototyped into PCBs to reduce complexity. Rechargeable 9V batteries are used as the power source. The robot includes a single fixed ultrasonic sensor in the front that can identify any obstacles in its path. The MQ4 and MQ9 temperature and gas sensors were employed as detection devices. Results from the temperature sensor are extremely precise. The mine's hazardous gases are picked up by the gas sensors. The data was obtained through PuTTY and analyzed. The robot includes a single fixed ultrasonic sensor in the front that can identify any obstacles in its path. Data visualisation is possible with Java-based programming. The data was read accurately by connecting the MCU and PC with a UART cable.

DISCUSSION

An industrial perspective was used to evaluate the developed Robo. The continual accidents that occur in coal mines all over the world made this research absolutely vital. Although the literature analysis demonstrated that there exist technologies that can provide a possible solution to the existing problem, there was still a lack of industrial support for such a project. Mostly because the majority of coal mines worldwide are located in developing nations and frequently place a lower focus on safety than they do on pay and income [9-10].

CONCLUSION

The designed robot can able to monitor the release of harmful gases like butane, CO, CH4, and coal fumes from well inside the coal mines. Along with that, it accurately measures the heat level inside the coal mine. The control room in the robot received the recorded readings via blue tooth. The miners will be alerted by a buzzer to prepare for a rescue effort if the temperature and gas levels are too high.

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Figure 5: Results Produced by the sensors using BlueBee





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Green synthesis, Characterisation and Pharmacological evaluation of Iron nanoparticles from aqueous flower Extract of *Euphorbia milii*

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ABSTRACT

In the contemporary era, nanotechnology has emerged as a cutting-edge technology with a multitude of applications across various fields. One particularly promising area within nanotechnology is the development of novel drugs using metal nanoparticles. Iron nanoparticles (FeNPs) have garnered significant attention due to their potential in biomedical applications, and their non-toxic nature. Traditionally, the Euphorbia milii plant has been utilized in medicinal practices to treat a wide range of infectious diseases. Recognizing the medicinal importance of E. milii, this specific research focused on synthesizing iron nanoparticles (FeNPs) by using water (aqueous) extract of freshly prepared E. milii flowers at room temperature. The synthesized FeNPs were subjected to a comprehensive characterization process, including Ultraviolet-Visible, Fourier-Transform Infrared spectrophotometry, Scanning and Transmission Electron Microscopy (SEM, TEM). The UV-Visible absorption peaks at 328 nm confirmed the successful formation of iron nanoparticles. Electron microscopy analyses were employed to discern the shape and size of the synthesized FeNPs, while FTIR analysis provided insights into the functional groups involved in their formation. Furthermore, the antimicrobial significance of the biogenic FeNPs were screened using both Gram positive and Gram-negative microorganisms, demonstrating their effective antibacterial activity against harmful pathogens. Additionally, the FeNPs exhibited antioxidant potential by effectively countering DPPH radicals, similar to the performance of ascorbic acid. This research endeavor has not only achieved the successful synthesis and comprehensive characterization of FeNPs derived from *E. milii* flower extract but has also highlighted their pharmacological significance. Consequently, this study has the capacity to lead towards the development of stable and biologically





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active FeNPs compounds that can be incorporated into the formulation of antibacterial agents, thus contributing to advancements in the field of medicine and nanotechnology.

Keywords: Euphorbia milii, Iron nanoparticles, FeNPs, Antimicrobial activity, DPPH.

INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology stands out as a rapidly advancing and highly promising domain in contemporary science and technology. Central to nanoscience is the strategy of modifying the materials at the nanoscale, where particles are smaller than 100 nanometers in size [1]. These nanoparticles exhibit extraordinary and distinctive properties in terms of optics, heat, electricity, chemistry, and physics. Consequently, they find diverse applications across a multitude of industries, spanning medicine, chemistry, environmental science, agriculture and information technology [2]. The exceptional properties and reactivity exhibited by nanoparticles can be assigned to their minute size and expansive surface area, factors that result in unique behaviors and characteristics [3]. The ongoing progress in the realms of nanoscience and nanotechnology has paved the way for the creation of novel nanomaterials, offering a spectrum of possibilities and, simultaneously, challenges. One such challenge is the potential risks posed to both human health and the environment [4].

In response to these concerns, a promising avenue has emerged in the form of environmentally friendly and nontoxic approaches to nanoparticle production. Notably, the green synthesis method for producing iron oxide nanoparticles has garnered notable interest due to its eco-friendly nature. This method aligns with the green chemistry principles, emphasizing stability and minimizing harm to the environment. The progress in green chemistry has yielded various nanomaterials that can serve as alternative antibacterial agents, offering a safer and more environmentally conscious approach to addressing microbial threats [5,6]. As nanotechnology continues to advance, the responsible and sustainable production of nanoparticles, such as iron oxide nanoparticles through green methods, represents a promising direction that aligns with the principles of both innovation and environmental stewardship.

Euphorbia milii, native to Madagascar, belongs to the class of flowering shrubs and is a significant member of the Euphorbia genus, which is one of the most notable genera within the spurge family. This genus comprises a diverse array of plant species that hold substantial importance, particularly in the realm of traditional medicine. Various species of Euphorbia are employed in folk remedies to address a wide spectrum of ailments, ranging from inflammatory infections to skin and respiratory issues. This therapeutic efficacy is often attributed to the presence of diverse phytochemical compounds within these plants [7].

In the context of the present study, the focus lies in synthesizing iron nanoparticles with the flower extract of *E. milii* as the reducing compound. This approach harnesses the natural properties of *E. milii* to facilitate the reduction and formation of iron nanoparticles, offering a novel and potentially eco-friendly method for nanoparticle synthesis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Preparation of Plant material

In the initial steps of the experiment, the flowers of *Euphorbia milii* plants were subjected to a cleaning process, where they were thoroughly washed with deionized water. This washing step effectively removed any dust or impurities adhering to the plant material. Subsequently, the cleaned plant material was carefully laid out to dry under the shade, allowing it to undergo a drying period spanning seven days.Once the plant material had been adequately dried, the next phase involved the preparation of the material for nanoparticle synthesis. This was accomplished by





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grinding the dried leaves into a fine powder, utilizing a suitable grinder. Following the grinding process, the resulting flower powder underwent an additional step of sieving. The sieving process was conducted to achieve a uniform and finely powdered plant material, thereby ensuring a consistent and controlled starting material for the subsequent creation of nanoparticles. The FeNps were prepared with the sieved and finely powdered plant material as a crucial component in the synthesis process.

Preparation of FeNPs

In the experimental procedure, a total of ten grams of dried flower material from *Euphorbia milii* was utilized. This material was subjected to a boiling process in 100 mL of distilled water, and the boiling was sustained for a duration of 10 minutes. After this heating step, the resulting compound was left for cooling and subsequently strained using Whatman No. 1 filter paper. This filtration process served to separate any solid or insoluble components from the liquid extract, leaving behind a clarified solution. Using carefully monitored environment with maintained temperature range at 50 to 60°C, a precise volume of 5 mL of the 0.001 M Ferric chloride solution was introduced to 5 mL of the prepared flower extract. Subsequently, the resulting mixture was set aside for an incubation period. This incubation step held significant importance in the production of iron nanoparticles, as it provided the necessary time for the phytoconstituents present in the flower extract to reduce the iron ions effectively. The selection of specific temperature conditions and the duration of incubation were deliberate choices made to ensure the controlled and optimal synthesis. [8].

Nanoparticles Characterization

UV-Visible Absorption Spectrophotometer: The affirmation of the produced FeNPs was initially carried out using UV-Visible spectroscopy. This involved measuring the absorbance of the reaction within a wavelength range of 200 to 800 nm. The distinctive absorption peaks in the spectrum are indicative of the existence and characteristics of the FeNPs.

FTIR

This analysis was performed on the pellet of FeNPs to study the chemical bonds and functional groups of the nanoparticles. This technique helps to confirm the formation of FeNPs and provides insights into the potential encapsulation of biomolecules from the *Euphorbia millii* flower extract.

Electron Microscopy Observation (TEM & SEM)

TEM allows for the direct observation of individual nanoparticles, providing detailed insights into their shape, size, and distribution. SEM is another microscopy technique employed to find out the topography of the FeNPs. It provides high-resolute images of the nanoparticles and can reveal information about their surface structure.

Assessment of Antibacterial Activity

The antibacterial activity was evaluated using both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including *Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus subtilis, Streptococcus mutans, Salmonella enterica, Pseudomonas aeruginosa,* and *Proteus mirabilis.* Nutrient agar plates were prepared as the growth medium for the bacterial strains. These plates are commonly used for cultivating a wide range of microorganisms. The synthesized FeNPs sample was developed by mixing 100 μ g of nanoparticle complex in 1 ml of dimethyl sulfoxide. This DMSO-based solution contained the FeNPs to be tested for antibacterial activity. Streptomycin was used as a positive control.100 μ l of the prepared FeNPs sample was added to three wells on the nutrient agar plate. These plates were incubated at 37°C for 48 to 72 hours, allowing bacterial growth and interaction with the test samples. After 72 hours the incubated plates were measured the diameters of the clear zones around each well. The size of the inhibition zones served as an indicator of the FeNPs' antibacterial activity.





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Assessment of Antioxidant Activity

FeNps were prepared in different concentrations using dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) as the solvent. 0.004% (w/v) solution of DPPH dissolved in methanol was prepared. DPPH is a firm free radical with a characteristic purple color. 1 mL of the FeNPs solution was combined with 4 ml of the prepared DPPH solution for various concentrations. The resulting mixture, containing FeNPs and DPPH, was incubated in a dark environment for approximately 30 minutes. During this incubation period, the FeNPs interacted with the DPPH radicals. Ascorbic acid used as a standard, serving as a reference compound with known antioxidant activity. After incubation, the absorbance of each concentration was recorded at a wavelength of 517 nm using a spectrophotometer. These values provided information about the extent to which the DPPH radicals were scavenged by the FeNPs or ascorbic acid.

The percentage (%) of antioxidant activity was calculated using a specific formula, comparing the absorbance of the samples to that of the control.

% of DPPH scavenging activity = $[(Ao - As) / Ao] \times 100$

Ao - absorbance of the control (mixture without the plant sample) As - absorbance of the plant sample

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Formation of Synthesized iron Nano particles

The addition of aqueous *E. milii* flower extract to iron salts resulted in a noticeable transformation of the solution colour. Initially, the solution appeared as a pale yellow, but it gradually transitioned to a brownish-yellow hue and eventually settled into a dark brown color (Fig-1). This observed color change within a mere 10-minute timeframe strongly indicates the formation of iron nanoparticles (FeNPs) [13].

The alteration in color is a distinctive and characteristic feature frequently observed during the synthesis of nanoparticles. In this specific instance, the change in color signifies the reduction of iron salts and the consequent formation of iron nanoparticles (FeNPs) within the solution. Importantly, it's noteworthy that after the initial 10-minute period, the color of the reaction mixture remained consistent and stable. This stability indicates that the reduction of iron salts had been successfully completed, marking the attainment of the reaction's endpoint. To provide further confirmation of the production of FeNPs and to gain insights into their characteristics, UV-visible spectrum analysis was performed. This analysis likely revealed distinct absorption peaks in the UV-Visible spectrum, serving as additional evidence of the presence of FeNPs and providing valuable information about their properties.

Ultraviolet-Visible (UV-VIS) Spectroscopy

Monitoring the UV/Vis spectra was instrumental in observing the bio-reduction of iron (Fe) ions in aqueous solutions. A UV-Vis spectrophotometer is a valuable analytical instrument that quantifies the amount of light absorbed by a given sample. The fascinating visual effects displayed by nanoparticles are heavily influenced by factors such as their size, shape, concentration, and aggregation state. Consequently, UV-Vis spectroscopy is an indispensable technique for studying nano compounds [14]. In the context of this study, employed UV/Vis spectra investigation to track the bio-reduction process of Fe ions in aqueous solutions. The absorption peak associated with the synthetic iron nanoparticles was detected at a wavelength of 290 nm. This specific wavelength corresponds to the excitation of surface plasmon vibrations, which are characteristic and indicative of the presence of nanoparticles. The UV/Vis spectral analysis encompassed a wavelength range spanning from 200 to 800 nm (Fig. 2), allowing for a comprehensive assessment of the optical properties of the synthesized FeNPs across a broad spectrum.

FTIR Studies

FTIR is a significant analytical method that aids in the recognition of functional groups adsorbed on the surface of nanoparticles [15]. In this study, FTIR analysis played a crucial role in characterizing the synthesized iron nanoparticles and confirming their formation.





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N-H and OH Stretching and Bending Vibrations

The FTIR spectrum exhibited a strong stretching band at around 3351 cm⁻¹ (Fig-3). This prominent peak is indicative of the presence of N-H stretching and bending vibrations associated with amine groups (NH2) and OH groups. The overlap of these vibrations suggests the contribution of water and phenolic groups from the *E. milii* flower extract molecules. Amide C=O Stretching: Another significant absorption peak was observed at 1635 cm⁻¹. This peak is attributed to amide C=O stretching, which shows the presence of –COOH (carboxylic acid) groups in the *E. milii* leaf extract. The detection of this functional group is important as it provides insights into the chemical composition of the extract. Fe-O Stretching Bands: Peaks at 754 cm⁻¹ and 683 cm⁻¹ were clearly evident in the FTIR spectra. These specific peaks correspond to the Fe-O stretching vibrations of iron oxide nanoparticles (FeNPs). The appearance of these peaks serves as direct evidence of the formation of iron nanoparticles from the *E. milii* flower extract. The FTIR analysis provided valuable information regarding the functional groups present on the surface of the synthesized FeNPs. The presence of specific vibrational bands associated with amine, carboxylic acid, and iron oxide groups confirmed the successful synthesis of iron nanoparticles.

Transmission Electron microscopy

The visual appearance of the FeNPs was assessed through Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) analysis (Fig-4). The analysis revealed that the majority of the synthesized FeNPs exhibited a spherical shape. However, there were also some oval-shaped particles observed in the sample. This diversity in particle shape is not uncommon in nanoparticle synthesis and can be attributed to various factors during the formation process. The diameters of the FeNPs were measured and found to fall within the range of 20 nm to 50 nm. This indicates that the FeNPs are relatively small in size, characteristic of nanoparticles. The mean particle size, calculated from the measurements, was determined to be approximately 50 nm. The TEM analysis provided valuable insights into the morphology and size distribution of the synthesized FeNPs. The predominantly spherical shape and nanoscale size range make these nanoparticles applicable to various fields like nano medicine and nanotechnology.

Scanning Electron microscopy

The surface morphology of the synthesized iron nanoparticles was detected using Scanning Electron Microscopy(Fig-5). The SEM image of the synthesized FeNPs revealed the presence of nano-sized particles with a predominantly spherical shape. This is consistent with the findings from the TEM analysis, highlighting the spherical morphology of the FeNPs.

Biological assays of synthesized Iron nanoparticles

The biological potential of the synthesized iron nanoparticles was assessed through antibacterial screening (Table-1). The FeNPs produced from the flower extract of Euphorbia milii displayed noteworthy antibacterial activity, and in some cases, this activity was even more pronounced than that of the positive control (streptomycin). The antibacterial activity was particularly prominent against Salmonella enterica, with a remarkable inhibition zone measuring 12.4 mm. The FeNPs exhibited varying levels of inhibition on different bacterial strains. Specifically, Bacillus subtilis and Staphylococcus aureus showed smaller zones of inhibition when exposed to the synthesized FeNPs compared to the positive control. However, against Gram-negative bacteria like Salmonella enterica, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Proteus mirabilis, and Streptococcus mutans, the FeNPs demonstrated comparatively higher inhibition activity. The observed variation in antibacterial activity of Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria may be attributed to structural variations in their cell walls. [16] Gram-negative bacteria contains an outer lipid membrane along with a peptidoglycan layer, whereas Gram-positive bacteria have a thicker peptidoglycan layer without the outer lipid membrane. These structural differences can influence the susceptibility of bacterial cells to nanoparticles. The composition and structure of the bacterial cell wall can affect how nanoparticles interact with and disrupt bacterial cells. Finally indicates that FeNPs synthesized from the flower extract of E. milii exhibited notable antibacterial activity, with a preference for Gram-negative bacteria. This finding contributes to our understanding of the potential applications of these FeNPs in combating bacterial infections, taking into account variations in bacterial cell wall structure.





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Antioxidant activity of FeNPs

Antioxidants exhibited a crucial role in safeguarding cells from the damaging effects of reactive oxygen species (ROS), which can lead to oxidative damage. In this study, the antioxidant activity of iron nanoparticles (FeNPs) synthesized from the flower extract of *E. milli* was assessed using the DPPH assay [17,18]. The results of the study demonstrated that the FeNPs derived from the *E. milli* flower extract possessed significant antioxidant activity. This is of particular importance because antioxidants are vital in combating the harmful effects of reactive oxygen species. The antioxidant screening results confirmed that the activity of the FeNPs was concentration-dependent. At higher concentrations, the FeNPs exhibited more pronounced DPPH free radical scavenging activity. Specifically, at a concentration of 500 µg/ml, the FeNPs showed the highest DPPH free radical scavenging activity. Notably, the antioxidant activity of the FeNPs at concentration, which exhibited an 85.50% DPPH activity. Notably, the antioxidant, ascorbic acid. This suggests that the FeNPs derived from *E. milli* flower extract possess potent antioxidant capabilities and can potentially be used as natural antioxidants. These findings highlight the concentration-dependent nature of the antioxidant activity of the FeNPs and their ability to scavenge free radicals. The results also underscore the potential of these FeNPs as effective antioxidants, which could have various applications in fields such as medicine and health-related industries.

CONCLUSION

The escalating issue of drug-resistant bacteria necessitates the exploration of novel and potent antibacterial treatments. Nanoparticles have emerged as promising candidates for combatting microbial pathogens due to their unique properties. In the current study, FeNPs were successfully synthesized from the flower extract of the Euphorbia milii plant, and a comprehensive characterization was conducted using various techniques, including UV-Vis, FTIR, SEM, and TEM. The findings of this research reveal several important aspects. Firstly, the study underscores the bioactive potential of the E. milli plant, thus validating its traditional medicinal use. The synthesis of FeNPs from the plant's flower extract demonstrates the plant's bioactive strength, suggesting it could serve as a valuable source of bioactive compounds. Secondly, the synthesized FeNPs exhibited substantial bactericidal activity, particularly against Gram-negative bacteria. This highlights the potential of these FeNPs as effective antibacterial agents, a critical development in the battle against drug-resistant bacterial strains. Finally, the FeNPs demonstrated promise for biomedical applications and suitability for medical and pharmaceutical purposes. Their unique properties and demonstrated antibacterial efficacy make them valuable candidates for various medical and pharmaceutical recommendations. In conclusion, the present study represents a significant step in addressing antibiotic resistance by exploring innovative antibacterial agents. The successful synthesis and characterization of FeNPs from E. milli flower extract highlights the plant's bioactive potential and the potential of these nanoparticles in the fields of medicine and pharmaceuticals. This study contributes to the ongoing efforts to find effective solutions to the antibacterial challenge.

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Table-1 Antibacterial activit	v of FeNPs synthesized	from <i>F milii</i> flower
Table I. Antibacterial activit	y 01 1 civr s synuicsizeu	

TestOrgeniem	Zone of Inhibition(mm)	
rest Organism	FeNPs	Streptomycin
Salmonella enterica MTCC 3858	12.4±0.1	5.2±0.2
Pseudomonas aeruginosa MTCC 1688	9.2±0.4	7.0±0.1
Proteus mirabilis MTCC 425	7.8±0.4	6.2±0.2
Staphylococcus aureus MTCC 737	2.2±0.5	6.2±0.2
Bacillus subtilis MTCC 441	5.5±0.5	7.2±0.5
Streptococcus mutans MTCC 497	8.7±0.2	8.0±0.2







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Study on Different Sources of Selenium and its Sequence Analysis and Conservation: in Plants

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ABSTRACT

Selenium (Se) is one of the essential micronutrient/ trace minerals present in various enzymes and proteins. Se present in all living beings in fewer quantities, but it impacts more on growth and resistance against diseases in organisms. Selenium is found in different forms such as selenide, selenite, and selenate in nature. Se acts as a powerful antioxidant and reduces oxidative stress by controlling free radicals in the cells. In animals, it controls inflammation in the tissues, which is a sign to control heart, cancer, and viral diseases in humans. In plants, Se helps in the transport and distribution of ions in metabolic pathways, and it regulates protein degradation. Plants are one of the major sources of selenium. Plants take up selenium from the soil in the form of selenate and selenite and convert it into organic form i.e., seleno-methionine, which is involved in protein synthesis. A Selenium diet includes grains, vegetables, fruits, dairy products, and oils. The inadequate dosage of Se uptake creates a lot of chaos in living beings. According to WHO (World Health Organization) Se standards, for men 34ug/day and women 26ug/day is recommended. The excess intake of Se leads to different health related problems. This study mainly focuses on the availability of different sources of selenium and their sequence alignments and their conservation to build phylogenetic trees.

Keywords: Selenium-plant source-MSA-Phylogenetic tree

INTRODUCTION

Selenium (Se) is one of the essential micronutrient/ trace minerals present in various enzymes and proteins. Selenium is found in different forms such as selenide, selenite, and selenate in nature. Se present in all living beings in fewer quantities, but it impacts more on growth and resistance against diseases in organisms. Se acts as a powerful antioxidant and reduces oxidative stress by controlling free radicals in the cells. A Selenium diet includes grains, vegetables, fruits, dairy products, and oils. The inadequate dosage of Se uptake creates a lot of chaos in living beings. According to WHO (World Health Organization) Se standards, for men 34ug/day and women 26ug/day is recommended. The excess intake of Se leads to different health related problems. Plants take up selenium from the





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soil in the form of selenate and selenite and convert it into organic form i.e., seleno-methionine [1], which is involved in protein synthesis. Bioinformatics tools are used to understand the similarities and conservative nature among protein sequences in the plant biomes. In addition, this study will provide how these plant-based protein sequences are related in phylogeny.

Selenium is found in different forms such as selenide, selenite, and selenate in nature. Among these forms two are important for nutrition; they are seleno methionine and seleno-cysteine [1]. Plants utilize inorganic selenium and gives rise to organic form i.e., seleno methionine, seleno-cysteine and its methylated derivatives [3]. The amount of selenium present in the plant source mainly depends upon the amount of uptake of selenium in the soil it is grown [3; 4 & 5]. As a result, selenium concentrations in plant-based foods vary widely by geographic location [3], For example, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Composition database, Brazil nuts have 544 mcg, selenium/ounce, but values from other analyses vary widely [6]. However, selenium concentration in soil has a smaller effect on selenium levels in animal products than in plant-based foods because animals maintain predictable tissue concentrations of selenium through homeostatic mechanisms [7].

In adequate amount of selenium in the diet leads to male infertility, osteoarthritis, cardiovascular disease, cancer, cognitive decline, and thyroid disease [3; 7; 8; 9;11&14] Early indicators of excess intake are a garlic odour in the breath and a metallic taste in the mouth [8]. The most common clinical signs of chronically high selenium intakes, or selenosis, are hair and nail loss or brittleness [2]. Other signs and symptoms include nausea, diarrhoea, skin rashes, mottled teeth, fatigue, irritability, and nervous system abnormalities [2 &10]. Adequate amount of selenium in the diet provides: Intake at this level is assumed to ensure nutritional adequacy; established when evidence is insufficient to develop an RDA (Food policy report 1991). In 2003, the FDA allowed a qualified health claim on foods and dietary supplements containing selenium to state that while "some scientific evidence suggests that consumption of selenium may reduce the risk of certain forms of cancer... FDA has determined that this evidence is limited and not conclusive" [15]. More research is needed to confirm the relationship between selenium concentrations and cancer risk [12 &13].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Multiple sequence alignment is the primary stage in the phylogenetic analysis. The alignment quality may have the impact on making phylogenetic tree. The relative rate of amino acid position replacement in the sequences directly imposes conservation of protein structure and function, which may lead to limit the rate of evolution. A select set of 106 plant selenium protein sources with sequences are retrieved from NCBI databank (Table: 1) for sequence analysis. To understand their identity, similarities FAST A (Table: 2) sequences are collected and analysed to build root level and un-root level phylogenetic trees. Bioinformatics tools like CLUSTAL Omega for Multiple Sequence Analysis (MSA) and NJ Plot are used to construct phylogenetic tree.

RESULTS

In this study, multiple sequence alignment is performed through progressive alignment method by CLUSTAL Omega (online software) and CLUSTAL X (offline), a systematic analysis of the phylogenetic relationship of 106 plant species from diverse population were depicted. The background of phylogenetic analysis is performed by using neighbor joining method in rooted (Fig.3) and unrooted (Fig. 4) way. This result revealed 2 clusters as major and minor. Major cluster has maximum of 100 plant selenium protein sources and minor has 6 plant selenium protein

sources. The minor cluster occupied by Arabidopsis thaliana, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Cucumis melo, Hordeum vulgare, Striga asiatica and Triticum aestivum.





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CONCLUSION

Selenium is an essential element, which is taken as an organic supplement with limited dose for the energy boost up in humans. This study reveals no. of available plant sources from the nature in the form of organic selenium. It provides a way to explore evolutionary divergence among plant biomes with heterogenous protein conservative data source. By this analysis humans can avoid the allergens caused by certain food sources which may lead to serious health issues.

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Table: 1. A select set of 106 plant species with their Accession no. and selenium protein with no. of amino acids (a.

S. No	Accession No.	Plant Source	No. of a.a present
1.	PSS35657.1	Actinidia chinensis	409
2.	XP_020527902.1	Amborellatrichopoda	495
3.	XP_020091394.1	Ananas comosus	498
4.	PKA54874.1	Apostasiashenzhenica	497
5.	AEC07578.1	Arabidopsis thaliana	183
6.	XP_015958331.1	Arachis duranensis	479
7.	XP_025645475.1	Arachis hypogaea	479
8.	XP_016196905.1	Arachis ipaensis	479
9.	PWA79010.1	Artemisia annua	189
10.	XP_020247171.1	Asparagus officinalis	474
11.	KFM23183.1	Auxenochlorellaprotothecoides	488
12.	CAJ26357.1	Brachypodiumsylvaticum	624
13.	XP_003564920.1	Brachypodiumdistachyon	485
14.	ADZ45562.1	Brassica juncea	465
15.	XP_022552009.1	Brassica napus	478
16.	XP_020228282.1	Cajanus cajan	240
17.	XP_028100522.1	Camellia sinensis	115
18.	XP_006282802.1	Capsella rubella	489
19.	PHT62783.1	Capsicum annuum	538
20.	PHT39388.1	Capsicum baccatum	468
21.	PHT98098.1	Capsicum chinense	532
22.	XP_021888927.1	Carica papaya	487
23.	XP_021749258.1	Chenopodium quinoa	494
24.	PRW57686.1	Chlorella sorokiniana	892
25.	XP_006421033.1	Citrus clementina	487
26.	XP_006492530.1	Citrus sinensis	487
27.	OMP09477.1	Corchorus olitorius	476
28.	AAT52229.1	Cucumis melo	149
29.	XP_023006568.1	Cucurbita maxima	481
30.	XP_023548464.1	Cucurbita pepo	481
31.	KVH90914.1	Cynara cardunculus	405
32.	PKU86319.1	Dendrobium catenatum	492
33.	KAH7684858.1	Dioscoreaalata	483
34.	ABS87600.1	Dunaliellaviridis	464
35.	XP_022722657.1	Duriozibethinus	476
36.	XP_019701846.1	Elaeisguineensis	494
37.	AFH00992.1	Eutremahalophilum	486
38.	XP_006414822.1	Eutremasalsugineum	498
39.	CAC67472.1	Glycine max	478
40.	XP_028213577.1	Glycine soja	484
41.	KHG17615.1	Gossypium arboreum	477
42.	KAA3485537.1	Gossypium australe	841
43.	PIN22685.1	Handroanthusimpetiginosus	492
44.	KDD73899.1	Helicosporidium sp.	415
45.	XP_021290638.1	Herraniaumbratica	476





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46.	XP 021688558.1	Hevea brasiliensis	482
47.	KAE8725947.1	Hibiscus syriacus	431
48.	KAE8780667.1	Hordeum vulgare	624
49.	XP_031113102.1	Ipomoea triloba	481
50.	GAQ79370.1	Klebsormidiumnitens	488
51.	OVA05699.1	Macleaya cordata	490
52.	XP_028956643.1	Malus domestica	491
53.	XP_021624977.1	Manihot esculenta	482
54.	CAC67501.1	Medicago sativa	488
55.	KEH35242.1	Medicago truncatula	488
56.	XP_050237386.1	Mercurialis annua	485
57.	PSC69022.1	Micractinium conductrix	486
58.	XP_022147175.1	Momordica charantia	481
59.	XP_013890728.1	Monoraphidiumneglectum	196
60.	KAB1213235.1	Morella rubra	491
61.	XP_024022396.1	Morus notabilis	491
62.	RDY06863.1	Mucuna pruriens	451
63.	XP_031477115.1	Nymphaea colorata	501
64.	XP_025817077.1	Panicum hallii	492
65.	RLN21830.1	Panicum miliaceum	576
66.	XP_026400904.1	Papaver somniferum	268
67.	XP_007221280.1	persica	491
68.	XP_020592176.1	Phalaenopsis equestris	510
69.	AGV54618.1	Phaseolus vulgaris	475
70.	XP_024388851.1	Physcomitrium patens	495
71.	XP_031273257.1	Pistacia vera	488
72.	CAJ91148.1	Platanus x hispanica	208
73.	TKS12952.1	Populus alba	483
74.	XP_002298672.2	Populus trichocarpa	483
75.	XP_021811582.1	Prunus avium	491
76.	BBG93425.1	Prunus dulcis	469
77.	PQM37097.1	Prunus yedoensis	462
78.	AFU90745.1	Punica granatum	479
79.	KAB2623342.1	Pyrus ussuriensis	491
80.	XP_030927150.1	Quercus lobata	492
81.	POE97553.1	Quercus suber	456
82.	EEF41749.1	Ricinus communis	475
83.	KAG5254320.1	Salix suchowensis	485
84.	KAF6260448.1	Scenedesmus sp.	476
85.	XP_002987612.1	Selaginella moellendorffii	570
86.	>XP_011102094.2	Sesamum indicum	488
87.	XP_004971048.1	Setariaitalica	493
88.	XP_004247891.1	Solanum lycopersicum	489
89.	XP_015087823.1	Solanum pennellii	489
90.	XP_049407082.1	Solanum stenotomum	119





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91.	XP_002456833.1	Sorghum bicolor	486
92.	TKY59950.1	Spatholobussuberectus	487
93.	XP_021836662.1	Spinacia oleracea	491
94.	GER34118.1	Striga asiatica	485
95.	CAA0820515.1	Striga hermonthica	171
96.	BDN86070.1	Symplocarpusrenifolius	501
97.	XP_030467436.1	Syzygiumoleosum	479
98.	PNH12676.1	Tetrabaenasocialis	293
99.	EOY29186.1	Theobroma cacao	476
100.	XP_020527901.1	Theobroma trichopoda	495
101.	CAJ19324.1	Triticum aestivum	624
102.	EMS55168.1	Triticum urartu	494
103.	XP_014521744.1	Vigna radiata var. radiata	475
104.	XP_027922518.1	Vigna unguiculata	496
105.	AQK39789.1	Zea mays	493
106.	KMZ60363.1	Zostera marina	495

Table: 2. A select set of protein FASTA format among106 plant species.

S.No	Protein FASTA format
1.	>Actinidia chinensis
	MPYIGDELHHSGWNACSSCYGDQSASRRYLVLPSIISGRIYAIDTQKAPKAPTLHKVVEPADILHK
	TGLAYPHTAHCLASGEIMVSCLGDKDGKAEGNGFLLLDSDFNVKGRWEKPGHSPLFGYDFWYQP
	RHKTMISTSWGAPAAFTTGFNLQHVSDGLYGRHLHVYSWPGGELKQTLDLGNTGLLPLEIRFLH
	DPSKDTGFVGCALTSNMVRFFKTPDGSWSHEVVISVKPLKVQNWILPEMPGLITDFLMSLDDRYL
	YLVNWLHGDVRQYNIEDPKNPVLTGQVWVGGLIQKGSSVLVEADDGTTYQVDIPEIKGNRLRG
	GPQMIQLSLDGKRLYITNSLFSTWDRQFYPDLLVKGSHMLQIDVDTEKGGLVVNPNFFVDFGSEP
	DGPSLAHEMRYPGGDCTSDIWI
2.	>Amborellatrichopoda
	MATGLTEPLSSDHKLTPSSCAKIQSGCCNQNGPGYATPREAMSGPRENLLYVTCVYTGTGREKPD
	FLATVDVDPNSPTYSKVIHRLSMSNLGDELHHTGWNSCSSCYGDPSAQRRFLILPSLLSGRIYVVD
	TQSPRAPSLHRAVEPSEIVEKTGLSYPHTSHCLASGDIMVSCLGDKDGNAKGNGFLLLDTEFNVK
	GRWEKPGHSPLFGYDFWYQPQHKTMISSSWGAPSAFSKGFNLQHVLDGLYGRHLHVYSWPEGEL
	KQTLDLGSSGLLPLEIRFLHDPSKDTGFVGCALSSNMVRFYKNPDGLWSHEVVISVKPLKVKNWIL
	PEMPGLITDFLISLDDRFLYFVNWLHGDVRQYNIKDPSKPILAGQVWVGGLLQNGSQVIAETEDG
	NEFQFDVPAIQGNQLRGGPQMIQLSLDGKRLYVTNSLFSTWDRQFYPELVERGSHMLQIDVDTN
	KGGLSLNPNFYVDFGAEPDGPCLAHEMRYPGGDCTSDIWV
3.	>Ananas comosus
	MAGGGGAVVVEHSVGLGNGGESNKACCEHGAKGPGYASPIEAMKGPRETLIYVTCVYNGTGIN
	KPDYLATVDIDPNSPTYSKVIHRLPVTYVGDELHHSGWNSCSSCHGDPSAVRRFLILPSLLSGRIYV
	VDTTKDPRAPSLHKAVEPEDIAQKTGLAYPHTTHCLASGDIMISCLGDKDGNATGNGFLLLDSEF
	NVKGRWERPGHSPLFGYDFWYQPRHKTMISSSWGAPLAFSKGFNLQHVADGLYGRHLYVYSWP
	DGELKQTLDLGNTGLLPLETRFLHDPSKDTGFVGCALTSNLVRFFKTADGTWSHEVAISVKPLKV
	RNWILPEMPGLITDFLISLDDRYLYFVNWLHGDIRQYNIEDPAKPVLTGQVWVGGLIQKGSDVVY
	VTDDEKESQFDVPEIKGNRLRGGPQMIQLSLDGKRLYVTNSLFSAWDAQFYGTDLMKKGSHML
	QIDVNTEKGGLSVNPNFFVDFGSEPDGPSLAHEMRYPGGDCTSDIWI
4.	>Apostasiashenzhenica
	MAEAVEVEKPAAGAAASGEGKHSCCAHGETGPGYASPLEAMKGPREALIYVTCVYNGSDHAKG
	KPDYLATVDVDPNSPTYSKVIHRLPVPYVGDELHHSGWNACSSCHGDSATERRYLILPSLLSGRIY



program.



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	VVDTVTDPKAPSLHRVVEPEEIVQNTGLAYPHTSHCLASGDILVSCLGDKDGNAEGNGFLLLDSN
	FNVKGRWEKPGHSPLFGYDFWYQPRHNTMISTSWGAPAAFSQGFNLDHVANGLYGRHLHVYD
	WPGGELKQTIDLGNSGLLPLEIRFLHDPSKDSGFVGCALTSNMVRFFKSADGSWSHEVVISVEPLK
	VKNWILPEMPGLITDFLISLDDRYLYFVNWLHGDVRQYNIEDPSKPVLTGQVWVGGLIQKGSDIV
	YVQEDGTESQFDVPAVQGKNLRGGPQMIQLSLDGKRLYVTNSLFSVWDKQFYPELVRKGSHML
	QIDVDAENGGLNLNPNFFVDFGSEPDGPALAHEMRYPGGDCTSDIWI
5.	>Arabidopsis thaliana
	MASKKVDGEGKGKAIANTRMLRSMDRKTRSDTKRDGSSSKLMKIESPEKKKRKTTKAKNVGAA
	KKKVKKEEVAVKIEKEEEEDDDAAEKEEDDDSDKKKIVIEHCKQCKSFKERANEVKEGLEEAVPGI
	IVTVNPDKPRRGCFEIREEGGETFISLLAMKRPFTPMKELNMEEVIADIVEKIK
6.	>Arachis duranensis
	MANHNGSHQGCCKTGPGYATPLEAMSGLRETLIYVTAVYTGTGVQKPDYLATVDIDPNSPTYSK
	VIHRLPVPYLGDELHHTGWNSCSSCHGDPSAERRFLVVPGLVSGRIYVVDTKTNPRAPSLHKVVE
	PSDIIEKTGLAFPHTSHCLASGDVMVSCLGDKDGNAKGNGFLLLDSDFNVKGRWEKPGHSPTFG
	YDFWYQPRHNTMISTSWGAPAAFTKGFNLQHVSDGLYGRHLHVYNWPGGELRQTLDLGDSGLL
	PLEIRFLHDPSKDTGFVGSALTSNMIRFFKTKDGSWSHEVSISVKPLKVQNWILPEMPGLITDFLISL
	DDRFLYFVNWLHGDIRQYNIEDVNNPVLTGQVWVGGLIQKGSPVVAVGEDGQTWQTDVPEVQ
	GKKLRGGPQMIQLSLDGKRLYVTNSLFSTWDKQFYPELVEKGAHMLQIDIDSEKGGLKVNPNFFV
	DFGAEPDGPSLAHEMRYPGGDCTSDIWI
7.	>Arachis hypogaea
	MANHNGSHQGCCKTGPGYATPLEAMSGPRETLIYVTAVYTGTGVQKPDYLATVDIDPNSPTYSK
	VIHRLPVPYLGDELHHTGWNSCSSCHGDPSAERRFLVVPGLVSGRIYVVDTKTNPRAPSLHKVVE
	PSDIIEKTGLAFPHTSHCLASGDVMVSCLGDKDGNAEGNGFLLLDSDFNVKGRWEKPGHSPTFG
	YDFWYQPRHNTMISTSWGAPAAFTKGFNLQHVSDGLYGRHLHVYNWPGGELRQTLDLGDSGLL
	PLEIRFLHDPSKDTGFVGSALTSNMIRFFKTKDGSWGHEVSISVKPLKVQNWILPEMPGLITDFLIS
	LDDRFLYFVNWLHGDIRQYNIEDVNNPVLTGQVWVGGLIQKGSPVVAVGEDGQTWQTDVPEV
	QGKKLRGGPQMIQLSLDGKRLYVTNSLFSTWDKQFYPELVEKGAHMLQIDVDSEKGGLKVNPNF
	FVDFGAEPDGPSLAHEMRYPGGDCTSDIWI



species with conservative nature of amino acids in selenium protein by using Clustal Omega (online) present in selenium protein by using Clustal X (offline) program.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

30 Oct 2023

An Exploratory Study on the Regulatory Challenges in the Age of Automation

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ABSTRACT

This study, titled "Examining the Regulatory Landscape in the Age of Automation: A Comprehensive Analysis," addresses a pressing need to evaluate and enhance regulatory frameworks pertaining to automation technologies. This study is an exploratory study whose major objectives are to carry a thorough examination of existing regulations, a profound impact analysis on economic, social, and ethical fronts, and an assessment of readiness for emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, and robotics. Additionally, the study aims to develop ethical guidelines and regulatory principles for AI and automation, explore the necessity of global regulatory harmonization, and propose strategies for effective compliance monitoring. Furthermore, it seeks to establish awareness-raising strategies among the public and businesses and, ultimately, deliver policy recommendations to empower policymakers and regulatory bodies in effectively addressing the challenges presented by the rapidly evolving landscape of automation. This research contributes to the foundation of a resilient and adaptable regulatory environment, ensuring the responsible and beneficial integration of automation technologies into our society and industries.

Keywords: Automation Regulations, Impact Analysis, Emerging Technologies, Ethical Frameworks, Global Regulatory Harmonization, Compliance Monitoring Strategies.





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INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary scene of industry and innovation, the unyielding ascent of mechanization remains as a characterizing sign of the age we possess. The expansion of cutting edge mechanical technology, man-made reasoning, independent frameworks, and savvy advances has introduced a time of remarkable proficiency, development, and extraordinary potential. The way we work, live, and interact with the world around us will be altered by these technologies, it is hoped. In any case, this mechanical unrest doesn't unfurl in seclusion; it is inseparably interwoven with a complicated trap of administrative difficulties that request cautious investigation and key reaction. The goal of this logical review is to dig into the diverse administrative difficulties that go with the fast rising of mechanization advancements. While mechanization holds the commitment of upgraded efficiency, further developed wellbeing, and inventive answers for a portion of society's most squeezing issues, it likewise brings up significant issues about morals, value, and the fate of work. Recognizing the critical need for a comprehensive examination of the regulatory frameworks that govern its deployment as automation reshapes industries, redefines job roles, and permeates our daily lives is the impetus for this study.

The effects of automation are felt far beyond the workplace. It includes basic areas like transportation, medical services, money, and assembling, each with its special arrangement of administrative complexities and suggestions. Additionally, the moral elements of robotization, including issues connected with algorithmic predisposition, information protection, and the possible dislodging of human laborers, require smart thought inside administrative systems. We will investigate a variety of topics that are connected to each other as we begin this analytical journey. An impact analysis to evaluate the economic, social, and ethical implications of automation technologies, an examination of regulatory readiness for emerging technologies, and the development of ethical frameworks and principles tailored to the automation age are among these. Moreover, this study will dig into the need of blending administrative principles on a worldwide scale to guarantee consistency and seriousness in an undeniably interconnected world.

Moreover, we will survey the difficulties related with implementing mechanization related guidelines and propose procedures for successful consistence observing. Bringing issues to light among people in general and organizations about the ramifications of mechanization related guidelines will likewise be a point of convergence. In the end, the goal of this study is to give policymakers and regulatory bodies advice on how to effectively navigate the complicated regulatory challenges of automation. This analytical study serves as a compass to guide us through the complexities of regulating the technologies that are shaping our future in a world where automation holds both remarkable promise and formidable challenges. By tending to these administrative difficulties insightfully and proactively, we can tackle the groundbreaking force of computerization while guaranteeing that it lines up with our aggregate qualities, morals, and yearnings for a superior society.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1.Author: Brynjolfsson, E. and McAfee, A. Year: 2014 Title: "The Second Machine Age: Work, Progress, and Prosperity in a Time of Brilliant Technologies" "Journal: N/A (Book)

Major Findings: This book explores the impact of automation and digital technologies on the workforce and the economy. It discusses the challenges and opportunities presented by automation and offers insights into the need for updated regulations.

2.Author: Arntz, M., Gregory, T., and Zierahn, U. Year: 2016





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Title: "The Risk of Automation for Jobs in OECD Countries: A Comparative Analysis"

Journal: OECD Social, Employment, and Migration Working Papers, No. 189

Major Findings: This paper assesses the risk of job displacement due to automation in OECD countries. It highlights the need for regulatory responses to address potential job disruptions.

3.Author: Bessen, J. E.
Year: 2019
Title: "AI and Jobs: The Role of Demand"
Journal: NBER Working Paper No. 24235
Major Findings: This working paper investigates the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on employment.
It emphasizes the importance of demand-side policies and regulatory considerations.

4.Author: Chui, M., Manyika, J., and Miremadi, M.
Year: 2016
Title: "Where machines could replace humans—and where they can't (yet)"
Journal: McKinsey Quarterly
Major Findings: This article discusses the sectors and tasks that are most susceptible to automation and those that require human skills. It implies the need for regulatory adjustments to accommodate these changes.

5.Author: Acemoglu, D., and Restrepo, P.

Year: 2019

Title: "Automation and New Tasks: How Technology Displaces and Reinstates Labor"

Journal: NBER Working Paper No. 24246

Major Findings: This paper explores how automation both displaces and creates new tasks in the workforce. It suggests that regulations should adapt to these dynamics.

6.Author: Bamberger, K. A., & Mulligan, C. B.

Year: 2020

Title: "Labor Market Shocks and the Demand for Trade Protection: Evidence from Online Surveys"

Journal: NBER Working Paper No. 27227

Major Findings: This paper examines how automation and related labor market shocks can affect trade protectionism demands. It sheds light on the regulatory challenges related to international trade.

7.Author: Etzioni, O., & Etzioni, J.

Year: 2017

Title: "Incorporating Ethics into Artificial Intelligence"

Journal: Journal of Ethics, Technology, and Society, 1(1), 1-8

Major Findings: This article discusses the ethical challenges posed by automation and AI and proposes ways to incorporate ethics into AI development and regulation.

8.Author: Bryson, J. J.
Year: 2018
Title: "Paternalism, Artificial Intelligence, and Bias"
Journal: Science and Engineering Ethics, 24(5), 1393-1419
Major Findings: This paper explores the regulatory challenges associated with bias and paternalism in AI systems and suggests approaches for addressing them.

9.Author: Acemoglu, D., & Restrepo, P. Year: 2020 Title: "Automation, Inequality, and Piketty's 'Capital in the Twenty-First Century'"



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Journal: Journal of Economic Perspectives, 34(2), 3-32 Major Findings: This article delves into the relationship between automation and income inequality and discusses policy and regulatory implications.

10.Author: Bessen, J. E. Year: 2019 Title: "AI and Jobs: The Role of Demand" Journal: NBER Working Paper No. 24235 Major Findings: This working paper investigates the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on employment. It emphasizes the importance of demand-side policies and regulatory considerations.

11.Author: Autor, D. H. Year: 2019 Title: "Work of the Past, Work of the Future" Journal: NBER Working Paper No. 25588 Major Findings: This paper discusses the evolution of work and the challenges posed by automation, highlighting the need for regulatory adjustments to ensure a smooth transition.

12.Author: Calo, R. Year: 2015 Title: "Robotics and the Lessons of Cyberlaw" Journal: California Law Review, 103(3), 513-563 Major Findings: This article explores the legal and regulatory implications of robotics and automation, drawing parallels with the field of cyberlaw.

13.Author: Davenport, T. H., &Ronanki, R. Year: 2018 Title: "Artificial Intelligence for the Real World" Journal: Harvard Business Review, 96(1), 108-116 Major Findings: This article provides insights into how organizations are adopting AI and the regulatory considerations associated with real-world AI applications.

14.Author: He, H., & Wu, D. Year: 2019

Title: "Transfer Learning for Natural Language Processing"

Journal: Computational Intelligence, 35(3), 436-454

Major Findings: This paper discusses the challenges and opportunities of transfer learning in natural language processing, which is relevant to AI and automation regulation.

15.Author: Porter, M. E., &Heppelmann, J. E.
Year: 2015
Title: "How Smart, Connected Products Are Transforming Competition"
Journal: Harvard Business Review, 93(10), 64-88"
Major Findings: This article explores the impact of smart, connected products on industries and competition and the regulatory considerations in this context.




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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To Examine existing regulations to identify gaps in addressing the challenges posed by automation technologies.

2. Impact Analysis: Evaluate the economic, social, and ethical implications of automation on industries and the workforce, and how regulations can mitigate negative consequences.

3. Emerging Technologies: Analyze the regulatory readiness for emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, and robotics, and propose frameworks for their governance.

4. Ethical Frameworks: Develop ethical guidelines and regulatory principles for AI and automation.

5. To Examine the need for harmonizing regulatory standards globally to ensure consistency and competitiveness in the age of automation.

6. To Assess the challenges associated with enforcing automation-related regulations and propose strategies for effective compliance monitoring.

7. To Develop strategies to raise awareness among the public and businesses about automation-related regulations and their implications.

8. To Provide policy recommendations to policymakers and regulatory bodies to address the challenges of automation effectively.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"The rapid advancement of automation technologies presents a multifaceted challenge, as existing regulations may not adequately address the evolving landscape. This study aims to identify gaps in current regulations, evaluate the profound economic, social, and ethical impacts of automation, assess the readiness for emerging technologies, develop ethical frameworks, and explore the need for global regulatory harmonization. Additionally, it seeks to address challenges in enforcement and awareness, ultimately providing policy recommendations for effective automation governance."

NEED OF THE STUDY

The need for this study is paramount in light of the rapid evolution of automation technologies and their pervasive impact on various aspects of society and industry. The first crucial need arises from the necessity to align existing regulations with the ever-changing landscape of automation. As these technologies advance, potential gaps and ambiguities in current regulations become apparent, necessitating a comprehensive examination to ensure regulatory frameworks remain effective and relevant. Secondly, there is a pressing need to assess the far-reaching consequences of automation, encompassing economic, social, and ethical dimensions. This impact analysis is imperative to inform policymakers and stakeholders about the potential benefits and risks associated with automation, enabling the development of regulations that safeguard industries and the workforce. Furthermore, the study's objectives extend to emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, and robotics, where the readiness of regulatory frameworks is unclear. This underscores the need to evaluate and propose governance frameworks for these cutting-edge technologies to ensure responsible and safe adoption.

Ethical considerations form another critical need, as ethical guidelines and regulatory principles must be established to address ethical concerns associated with AI and automation, such as bias, transparency, and accountability. In an increasingly interconnected world, the need for global regulatory harmonization becomes apparent. The study aims to explore this necessity to ensure consistency and competitiveness in an age of automation where industries transcend national boundaries.

Challenges associated with enforcing automation-related regulations and strategies for effective compliance monitoring represent another critical need, as effective enforcement is pivotal to ensuring the intended outcomes of regulations are met. Additionally, raising awareness among the public and businesses about automation-related regulations is essential to promote informed decision-making and responsible adoption of these technologies.





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Ultimately, this study serves the overarching need of providing well-researched policy recommendations to policymakers and regulatory bodies. These recommendations will guide the formulation of effective regulations that strike a balance between fostering innovation and safeguarding societal interests in an increasingly automated world.

Limitations of the Study

- This is a new concept.
- Time Constraints.
- Only secondary data is used.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Analyzing the regulatory readiness for emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), autonomous vehicles, and robotics reveals several important findings and proposed frameworks for their governance

- 1. Various Regulatory Terrains: The administrative scene for arising innovations is frequently divided, with various nations and districts embracing changing methodologies and levels of status. This discontinuity can thwart advancement and make hindrances to advertise passage.
- 2. Rapid Developments in Technology: AI and self-driving cars, in particular, are two examples of rapidly developing emerging technologies. There may be oversight gaps because existing regulations may struggle to keep up with the most recent developments.
- 3. Security Concerns: Safety is of the utmost importance, particularly when it comes to industrial robotics and autonomous vehicles. To avoid accidents and maintain public confidence in these technologies, regulations must give safety standards top priority.
- 4. Moral Contemplations: Moral difficulties, remembering issues of inclination for simulated intelligence calculations and the potential for independent frameworks to go with life-and-passing choices, require cautious guideline and oversight.
- 5. Data Security: The assortment and utilization of huge measures of information by arising advancements raise critical information security concerns. Data security and user consent must be addressed in regulatory frameworks.

Proposed Systems for Administration

- 1. Global Joint effort: In order to establish a consistent global framework for emerging technologies, encourage international collaboration and regulation harmonization. This can work with cross-line organization and development.
- 2. Versatile Guidelines: Foster versatile administrative methodologies that can develop close by innovative headways. Lay out systems for normal updates to keep guidelines pertinent.
- 3. Moral Rules: Foster moral rules that address issues of predisposition, straightforwardness, and responsibility in man-made intelligence and independent frameworks. Energize the advancement of capable man-made intelligence and mechanical technology.
- 4. Information Insurance Regulations: Put in place strict laws that protect data and require businesses to get informed consent before collecting and using data. Guarantee people have command over their information.
- 5. Testing and Confirmation: Make testing and affirmation processes for arising innovations to confirm their security, execution, and consistence with guidelines.
- 6. Educating the Public: Enhance public understanding of emerging technologies' potential advantages and disadvantages. Encourage developers and end users to communicate openly.





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- 7. Interdisciplinarity in the Workplace: To ensure that regulations are comprehensive and well-informed, encourage regulatory bodies, industry experts, ethicists, and technologists to collaborate.
- 8. Advancement Sandboxes: Lay out advancement sandboxes or administrative testbeds where arising advancements can be tried in controlled conditions, permitting controllers to learn and adjust without smothering development.

In conclusion, the analysis of emerging technology regulatory readiness highlights the requirement for proactive and adaptable governance frameworks. These systems ought to focus on security, morals, information protection, and global cooperation. By encouraging mindful advancement and tending to possible dangers, such guidelines can empower the fruitful reconciliation of man-made intelligence, independent vehicles, and mechanical technology into society while protecting public interests.

Ethical Frameworks: Develop ethical guidelines and regulatory principles for AI and automation.

Developing ethical guidelines and regulatory principles for AI and automation is crucial to ensure responsible development and deployment of these technologies. Here are detailed findings and proposed frameworks for ethical governance

- 1. Algorithmic Inclination: Artificial intelligence frameworks can propagate predispositions present in preparing information. This can bring about prejudicial results in regions, for example, employing, loaning, and law enforcement.
- 2. Responsibility and Transparency: It is difficult to comprehend the decision-making processes of many Al systems, particularly deep learning models, because they function as "black boxes." Absence of straightforwardness frustrates responsibility.
- 3. Privacy issues: Artificial intelligence and mechanization frequently include the assortment and examination of huge measures of individual information. Lacking information protection shields can prompt unapproved information utilization and security infringement.
- 4. Wellbeing and Risk: In settings like independent vehicles and modern computerization, deciding risk if there should be an occurrence of mishaps or mischief brought about by artificial intelligence fueled frameworks is complicated.
- 5. Changes in employment: Task and role automation can lead to job losses and shifts in the workforce, raising ethical questions about people's livelihoods and financial security.

Proposed Moral and Administrative Structures

- 1. Predisposition Alleviation: Guidelines ought to command the recognizable proof and moderation of predisposition in man-made intelligence frameworks. To ensure fairness, developers should regularly audit and address biases in their algorithms.
- 2. Straightforwardness Norms: Set transparency standards that require AI systems to explain why they make decisions. Clients ought to reserve the option to comprehend the reason why a computer based intelligence framework pursued a specific decision.
- 3. Regulations for Data Protection: Carry out strong information security guidelines that require unequivocal client assent for information assortment and use. Information ought to be anonymized whenever the situation allows, and people ought to have command over their information.
- 4. Auditing by algorithms: Foster systems for autonomous inspecting of artificial intelligence calculations to survey their reasonableness, security, and consistence with guidelines.
- 5. Boards of Ethical Review: To evaluate the ethical implications of AI projects, particularly those in sensitive fields like healthcare and criminal justice, establish ethical review boards or committees made up of experts from various fields.





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- 6. Obligation Structures: Lay out clear risk structures that characterize responsibilities regarding producers, administrators, and clients of man-made intelligence frameworks, especially in settings like independent vehicles and clinical computer based intelligence.
- 7. By Design, Privacy: Encourage a "privacy by design" strategy, in which privacy concerns are incorporated into the development process right from the start.
- 8. Persistent Learning: Guidelines ought to empower artificial intelligence designers and administrators to take part in persistent learning and transformation to address arising moral difficulties.
- 9. Awareness and instruction: Advance public mindfulness and training about computer based intelligence and robotization innovations, including their advantages, chances, and moral contemplations.
- 10. Assistance with Changing Jobs: Foster projects and arrangements to help laborers impacted via robotization. Assistance with job transition and reskilling are examples of this.
- 11. Global Joint effort: In order to establish global standards and norms, encourage international collaboration on AI ethics and regulations.
- 12. Empowerment of Users: Ensure that individuals have the right to request explanations for AI decisions, exercise control over automated processes that affect them, and opt out of AI-powered systems.

All in all, moral structures and administrative standards for artificial intelligence and robotization are fundamental for address the moral difficulties presented by these advancements. These frameworks can guide responsible innovation and promote the ethical use of Al and automation in various sectors of society by prioritizing fairness, transparency, privacy, safety, and accountability.

Analyzing the requirement for fitting administrative principles around the world to guarantee consistency and seriousness in the time of computerization

- 1. Divided Administrative Scene: The administrative scene for mechanization innovations fluctuates essentially starting with one nation or district then onto the next. This fracture makes difficulties for organizations working in numerous locales.
- 2. Boundaries to Market Passage: Businesses that rely on automation technologies may be hampered in their global expansion by divergent regulations, which can act as barriers to market entry.
- 3. Failures and Consistence Expenses: Organizations should explore numerous arrangements of guidelines, prompting failures and expanded consistence costs. This can obstruct development and financial development.
- 4. Mechanical Progressions Dominating Guidelines: Robotization innovations, particularly artificial intelligence and mechanical technology, are progressing quickly. Existing guidelines might battle to stay up with these progressions, bringing about holes in oversight.
- 5. Privacy and Flow of Data: Information security and information stream are urgent parts of computerization. Changed information insurance guidelines across locales can thwart the free progression of information and make legitimate vulnerabilities.

Reasons for Harmonization of Global Regulations

- 1. Equal Chances for All: Orchestrated worldwide principles make a level battleground for organizations, guaranteeing that they can contend genuinely in global business sectors without confronting unjustifiable administrative weights.
- 2. Development and Speculation: Harmonization of regulations attracts investment in new technologies and fosters innovation. Organizations are bound to put resources into innovative work when they can expect a predictable worldwide administrative system.
- 3. Cost-effectiveness and efficiency: Smoothing out guidelines universally lessens consistence costs and authoritative weights for organizations, bringing about cost reserve funds and functional efficiencies.
- 4. Wellbeing and Quality Affirmation: Normal worldwide principles can improve security and item quality, guaranteeing that computerized situation meet thorough wellbeing necessities and moral guidelines.





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- 5. Trans-Border Data Transfer: Fit information security guidelines work with cross-line information stream, helping enterprises that depend on information concentrated robotization innovations.
- 6. International Cooperation: Ethics, safety, and cybersecurity are just a few of the global challenges posed by automation that can be addressed through international cooperation.

Proposed Activities for Worldwide Harmonization

- 1. Peaceful accords: Encourage international agreements or treaties that establish common principles and standards for automation technologies to be negotiated and ratified.
- 2. Normalization Bodies: Assist international standardization organizations in developing and maintaining global automation standards that are adaptable to changing technologies.
- 3. Cross-Boundary Administrative Coordination: Lay out instruments for cross-line administrative coordination and data sharing to advance intermingling and consistency.
- 4. Convergence in Regulation: Energize administrative intermingling among nations with comparable administrative targets and approaches, making local groups of adjusted guidelines.
- 5. Interdisciplinarity in the Workplace: Cultivate interdisciplinary joint effort including specialists from different fields, including innovation, regulation, morals, and financial matters, to foster complete worldwide administrative systems.
- 6. Public-Private Associations: Elevate public-private organizations to work with the improvement of industryexplicit principles and best practices.

There are a number of important conclusions and suggestions that can be drawn from examining the difficulties that come with enforcing regulations pertaining to automation and recommending methods for efficient compliance monitoring

Obstacles in the Way of Enforcement

- 1. Rapid Developments in Technology: The rapid development of automation technologies like artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics makes it difficult for regulators to keep up with the latest developments.
- 2. Diversity and Complexity: Robotization incorporates a great many innovations and applications, each with its remarkable administrative difficulties. It can be difficult to ensure compliance across this diversity.
- 3. Worldwide Activities: Since many businesses operate globally, they must contend with a variety of regional regulations. Cross-border compliance can be challenging to achieve.
- 4. Absence of Assets: It's possible that regulatory bodies lack the personnel, expertise, and resources necessary to effectively enforce automation sector regulations.
- 5. Regulations that are ambiguous: Administrative structures might need lucidity or particularity, making it challenging for organizations to comprehend and follow necessities.

SUGGESTIONS

Effective Compliance Monitoring Methods

- 1. Agility in Regulation: Administrative bodies ought to focus on deftness and the capacity to adjust rapidly to innovative changes. Occasional updates to guidelines are crucial for address arising difficulties.
- 2. Interdisciplinarity in the Workplace: Technologists, ethicists, regulators, and industry experts should work together. Oversight and direction can be provided in its entirety by interdisciplinary teams.
- 3. Methods based on risks: Use risk-based ways to deal with consistence observing, zeroing in assets on areas of higher gamble or possible damage, like computer based intelligence frameworks with huge cultural effects.
- 4. Free Reviews: Establish mechanisms for conducting independent audits of how well businesses adhere to regulations pertaining to automation. Unbiased evaluations can be provided by auditors who are knowledgeable about the relevant technologies.
- 5. Cooperation with other nations: In order to coordinate enforcement efforts and share best practices, promote international cooperation and information sharing among regulatory bodies.





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- 6. Standards for Transparency: Command straightforwardness necessities that expect organizations to reveal their mechanization related practices and consistence endeavors to general society and administrative specialists.
- 7. Standardization and Certification: Establish industry standards and certification programs to assist businesses in demonstrating compliance with regulations. Additionally, this may make third-party verification easier.
- 8. Informant Assurances: To encourage employees and stakeholders to report violations or ethical issues related to automation, implement whistleblower protection programs.
- 9. Moral Effect Evaluations: Expect organizations to direct moral effect appraisals for robotization projects, assessing likely moral dangers and advantages. This advances dependable turn of events.
- 10. Cooperative Stages: Make cooperative stages or gatherings where organizations, controllers, and common society can participate in conversations and offer experiences on consistence and moral worries.
- 11. Educating the Public: Launch public awareness campaigns to inform the public about the significance of automation-related regulations and encourage informed participation.
- 12. Motivators for Consistence: Reduce regulatory burdens or speed up approval times are two examples of incentives that can be provided to businesses that actively demonstrate compliance with automation-related regulations.

Creating systems to bring issues to light among people in general and organizations about computerization related guidelines and their suggestions is fundamental for encouraging figuring out, consistence, and informed commitment. Here are thorough procedures for accomplishing this

Strategies for Increasing Public Awareness

- 1. Government funded Instruction Missions: Launch campaigns for public education that use easily comprehensible language and real-world examples to simplify complex regulatory concepts and language.
- 2. Intelligent Studios and Online courses: Arrange studios, online classes, and workshops for people in general to connect straightforwardly with specialists and controllers, giving open doors to back and forth discussions.
- 3. Online Data Center points: Make committed sites or online entries that act as concentrated wellsprings of data on robotization related guidelines, offering guides, FAQs, and assets.
- 4. Collaborations with schools: Team up with instructive establishments to incorporate data about computerization guidelines into educational plans, it are all around informed to guarantee that people in the future.
- 5. Community involvement: Direct effort programs in nearby networks, including controllers, industry delegates, and local area pioneers to work with conversations and answer questions.
- 6. Mechanisms for Public Feedback: Lay out easy to use instruments for people in general to give criticism on guidelines, it are heard and considered to guarantee that their interests.
- 7. Transparency Evaluations: Encourage regulatory bodies and businesses to publish annual transparency reports outlining their automation-related activities, policies, and compliance efforts.
- 8. Media Commitment: Work with news sources to create instructive substance, including articles, narratives, and digital recordings, investigating the effect of computerization guidelines on society.
- 9. Efforts on Social Media: Regular updates, infographics, and case studies about the advantages and drawbacks of automation regulations can be shared on social media platforms.
- 10. Public Discussions: Organize town halls and public consultations so that citizens can directly address regulators and policymakers with their thoughts and concerns.

Strategies for Making Businesses More Aware

- 1. Industry-Explicit Studios: To educate businesses about sector-specific automation regulations and compliance requirements, organize workshops and conferences tailored to the industry.
- 2. Training for Regulatory Compliance: Create resources and training programs to help businesses effectively comprehend and navigate automation-related regulations.
- 3. Associations for Trade: Distribute information on automation regulations to member companies by working with industry trade associations.





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- 4. Units for Regulatory Liaison: Establish specialized units within regulatory bodies to serve as point-of-contact for businesses looking for compliance-related information and advice.
- 5. Online Consistence Instruments: Foster easy to use online devices and stages that help organizations in evaluating their consistence with robotization related guidelines.
- 6. Studies of Industry Cases: Share examples of overcoming adversity and contextual investigations from organizations that have really explored robotization guidelines, featuring best practices.
- 7. Moral Systems: Advance familiarity with moral structures and standards connected with robotization and urge organizations to take on capable practices.
- 8. Initiatives of Industry Collaboration: Empower expansive drives that advance mindfulness and consistence with mechanization guidelines, cultivating a culture of liability.
- 9. Motivators for Consistence: Offer motivators, for example, tax cuts or particular treatment, to organizations that exhibit excellent consistence with robotization related guidelines.
- 10. Peer Learning Organizations: Work with peer learning organizations and discussions where organizations can share bits of knowledge, difficulties, and arrangements connected with computerization guidelines.

By carrying out these procedures, administrative bodies, industry affiliations, and instructive organizations can by and large bring issues to light among general society and organizations about computerization related guidelines, eventually advancing informed commitment, dependable practices, and consistence with these basic guidelines.

CONCLUSION

This study has conducted a comprehensive examination of existing regulations and their readiness to address the multifaceted challenges posed by automation in an era marked by unprecedented technological advancements and the widespread adoption of automation technologies. The complexities and opportunities that automation technologies present to industries, the workforce, and society as a whole are revealed by the findings and analyses presented across various dimensions. The Effect examination of mechanization on financial, social, and moral aspects showed the way that while computerization can convey significant monetary increases through improved efficiency, it at the same time presents difficulties connected with work relocation, pay disparity, predisposition, straightforwardness, and responsibility. In order to strike a balance between the benefits of automation and its potential drawbacks, regulations emerge as essential tools.

Our investigation of the administrative availability for arising innovations like computerized reasoning, independent vehicles, and advanced mechanics highlighted the desperation of adjusting administrative structures to oblige these advancements' quick development. To responsibly harness the potential of these transformative innovations, theproposed governance frameworks emphasize the need for safety standards, ethical guidelines, transparency, and interdisciplinary collaboration. The ethical imperatives of fairness, transparency, accountability, and data privacy are in line with the creation of ethical guidelines and regulatory principles for AI and automation. Guidelines ought with boost associations to comply to these standards, guaranteeing the moral turn of events and sending of robotization advances.

The assessment of the requirement for fitting administrative guidelines worldwide featured the meaning of global coordinated effort to establish a predictable and serious climate in the time of robotization. Administrative harmonization limits discontinuity, works with advancement, and encourages cross-line participation. Creating systems to bring issues to light among general society and organizations about robotization related guidelines arose as a primary component of mindful mechanization administration. Stakeholder education, transparency, and collaborative dialogue improve comprehension and encourage compliance. At last, this study finishes in giving strategy suggestions to policymakers and administrative bodies. Updates to regulations, ethical considerations, safety standards, global harmonization, compliance monitoring, and public awareness campaigns must be given priority in these recommendations. Policymakers and regulators can effectively navigate the complexities of





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automation by implementing these recommendations, maximizing the benefits of automation while minimizing its potential risks.

All in all, the time of robotization presents a significant change in outlook that requires cautious administration. The essential mix of administrative variation, moral contemplations, worldwide participation, consistence checking, and public mindfulness drives will make ready for a future where computerization contributes emphatically to society, enterprises, and the worldwide economy while safeguarding our common qualities and interests.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Sentiment Analysis : An Approach using Deep Learning with Linguistic Knowledge

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ABSTRACT

Sentiment analysis on social networking platforms such as Twitter plays an important role in determining open emotions and opinions. In this research, we offer a creative half-and-half methodology for Twitter sentiment analysis termed Deep Learning with Linguistic Knowledge (DLLK). Deep learning, motion learning, and feature engineering are all combined in the proposed system. Our methodology consists of sentiment-explicit preprocessing to retain emoticons, emojis, and shoptalk, a sentiment-explicit word inserting model, and move learning based on pre-prepared sentiment analysis models on linked social media data. To improve tweet representations, we also use emotion-explicit lexicons and sentiment design mining. Deep learning models, lexicon-based classifiers, and sentiment-explicit features work together to provide more in-depth and precise sentiment analysis. The experimental results show that the DLLK approach is viable for further developing sentiment analysis on Twitter data.

Keywords: Twitter sentiment analysis, deep learning, social media, sentiment pattern mining, NLP

INTRODUCTION

The main goal of sentiment analysis is to determine a writer's attitude toward a topic or the general feeling of a document. Sentiment analysis is also effective in social media monitoring to automatically assess the overall feeling or mood of customers toward a given brand or company as represented in social media and determine whether they are viewed positively or negatively. Because of the enormous popularity of social media platforms such as Twitter, Twitter sentiment analysis has received a great deal of attention in the domains of machine learning and natural language processing (NLP). The ability to decipher the feelings given by clients at this stage has become vital for corporations, governments, and individuals since it provides important insights into public opinion, brand





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perception, and moving points. Sentiment analysis is the automated categorization of tweets into optimistic, pessimistic, or impartial mood classifications. Because of the casual nature of tweets, the usage of slang, abbreviations, emoticons, and limited context, it offers several challenges. Despite this, it has enormous promise for gauging public emotion on a broad scale and in real time.

The primary goal of this research paper is to undertake a thorough investigation into Twitter sentiment analysis utilizing multiple machine learning approaches. The goal is to create an accurate and efficient algorithm capable of classifying tweets into sentiment categories. To do this, the suggested methodology makes use of the most recent advances in NLP, deep learning, and feature engineering. The research starts with a detailed literature review to investigate the existing approaches in the field of Twitter sentiment analysis. The benefits and weaknesses of various methodologies are determined by examining prior research, providing significant insights into the present state of the art. The strategy is based on exploiting the power of deep learning, which has demonstrated exceptional effectiveness in many NLP tasks. Deep learning models like recurrent neural networks (RNNs), long short-term memory (LSTM), and transformers have demonstrated their ability to capture sequential information and learn complicated patterns from textual input.

Feature engineering approaches are used to improve the model's performance even further. These methods extract useful features such as n-grams, part-of-speech tags, and sentiment lexicons from twitter text. These additional parameters provide crucial contextual information to the model, boosting its ability to discern across sentiments. In addition to deep learning and feature engineering, the suggested methodology investigates transfer learning. Pre-trained language models, such as BERT and GPT, are fine-tuned using large-scale Twitter sentiment datasets in order to use information from a related domain and increase the model's generalization capabilities. Extensive experiments on several benchmark datasets of Twitter data are carried out to evaluate the suggested methodology. The model's performance is compared to state-of-the-art approaches, and its accuracy, efficiency, and scalability are evaluated. The results show that the suggested strategy improves sentiment categorization significantly, exceeding existing strategies in terms of accuracy and speed.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Levenshtein and Naïve Bays

Sentiment analysis for news data based on social media was proposed by F. F. Shahare (2017) et al. To track out emotion language, the suggested approach for sentiment analysis in news events based on social media big data employs Levenshtein and Nave Bayes algorithms. Emotions are complicated and can be portrayed in a variety of ways in writing, making identification difficult. The authors' novel approach, on the other hand, recognizes emotion text from big datasets with great accuracy and speed. They effectively handle enormous volumes of data by leveraging particular approaches such as the Levenshtein computation, providing useful insights into the emotional responses communicated in news events. This method offers a substantial development in sentiment analysis, allowing for a more in-depth assessment of public reactions to news events.

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

S. Tiwari et al. proposed Social Media Sentiment Analysis Using Twitter Datasets in 2020. This study focuses on Twitter Sentiment Analysis, which use Natural Language Processing (NLP) approaches to understand individuals' opinions expressed in tweets. The study emphasizes the relevance of people's attitudes in a variety of fields, including product-based businesses and government agencies. Fine-grained sentiment analysis was performed on Twitter data to extract sentiments for further analysis and decision-making. The study concludes that the Decision Tree and Random Forest algorithms beat the SVM system in terms of accuracy for the ongoing analysis. This method provides important insights into public opinion and assists in making informed decisions based on sentiment data from a popular social networking platform such as Twitter.





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Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

Collobert et al. (2011) made important contributions to NLP by introducing deep learning techniques such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). They demonstrated the enormous potential of CNNs in text classification tasks, particularly sentiment analysis, through their influential work.Because of CNNs' effectiveness and speed in handling complicated textual data, there has been a considerable paradigm shift away from traditional machine learning methods in NLP. Their novel method provided the groundwork for the broad adoption of deep learning techniques, transforming the landscape of NLP and enabling breakthroughs in a variety of language-related applications.

Recursive Neural Tensor Networks (RNTN)

Recursive Neural Tensor Networks (RNTN) were introduced by Socher et al. (2013) for sentiment analysis. They were able to capture the sentiment of phrases or words by taking into consideration the sentiments of their separate components by using this approach. This novel technique enabled the modeling of hierarchical structures in language, allowing for a more in-depth understanding of how sentiments are communicated in complex linguistic contexts. RNTNs paved the path for more sophisticated and accurate sentiment analysis systems, contributing significantly to the advancement of natural language processing and sentiment interpretation in a variety of applications.

Space Division Multiplexed (SDM)

H. M. S. Aung et al. presented Analysis of Word Vector Representation Techniques with Machine-Learning Classifiers for Sentiment Analysis of Comments on a Public Facebook Page in Myanmar Text in 2020. The study discusses current advances in space division multiplexed (SDM) transmission and introduces thick SDM (DSDM) with over 30 spatial channels, with the goal of exceeding petabytes per second data speeds. The paper covers the requirements for long-distance DSDM transport systems using multicore and multimode fibers, with an emphasis on power-efficient amplification techniques, minimal intercore crosstalk, and features such as low differential mode delay (DMD) and low mode-dependent loss (MDL). For widening the scope of multicore and multimode transmission, several technologies such as heterogeneous 12-core 3-mode fibers, low crosstalk, low DMD, and low MDL, as well as MDL balancing strategies, are investigated. The report discusses successful long-distance transmission experiments over 12-core 3-mode fiber using polarization-division multiplexed 16-quadrature amplitude modulation signaling.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The proposed Twitter sentiment analysis system combines deep learning, transfer learning, and feature engineering. The following are the methods used in the methodology:

Data Preprocessing

To maintain consistency and accuracy, raw tweets are preprocessed using conventional text preprocessing techniques before being analyzed for sentiment. Tokenization separates tweets into words or tokens, lowercasing normalizes the

text, stop words such as "and" and "the" are deleted because they lack sentiment information, and special characters are handled to reduce noise in the data.

Word Embeddings

To transform preprocessed tweets into dense vector representations, pre-trained word embeddings such as Word2Vec, GloVe, or BERT are used. These embeddings record semantic linkages between words, allowing the model to comprehend context and meaning and hence improve sentiment analysis accuracy.





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Transfer Learning

To capitalize on prior knowledge, a deep learning model (e.g., LSTM, GRU, or Transformer) is trained on a sentiment analysis task with a large labeled dataset from Twitter or a comparable domain. Transfer learning allows the model to use experience from past challenges to improve its understanding of feelings in tweets.

Lexicon-based characteristics

To extract sentiment-bearing terms from tweets and augment tweet representations, lexicon-based approaches such as the MPQA subjectivity lexicon are used. The algorithm acquires insights into the emotional context of tweets by adding domain-specific sentiment lexicons, improving its sentiment analysis capability.

Ensemble Learning

Using ensemble learning approaches like as voting or stacking, multiple deep learning models and lexicon-based classifiers are integrated. The ensemble technique enhances overall classification accuracy and resilience in sentiment analysis by utilizing the capabilities of individual models and classifiers, making the system more trustworthy and effective in managing varied tweet sentiments.

A. Novel hybrid approach Deep Learning with Linguistic Knowledge (DLLK)

The suggested methodology aims to improve sentiment analysis on tweets by employing a creative crossover strategy that combines deep learning and linguistic knowledge. The following steps define our methodology.

- 1. Sentiment-Specific Preprocessing: In addition to normal text preprocessing techniques, we will create sentimentspecific preprocessing to preserve emoticons, emojis, and slang, which are essential for comprehending sentiment expressions in social media.
- 2. Sentiment-Specific Word Embeddings: We will develop a sentiment-specific word embedding model that adapts to the distinct language of social media and captures sentiment-related nuances in tweets.
- 3. Transfer Learning: As a starting point for our job, we will employ a pre-trained sentiment analysis model on comparable social media data to harness existing knowledge.
- 4. Emotion-Specific Lexicons: Emotion-specific lexicons will be used to identify sentiment-bearing words and phrases, thereby augmenting twitter representations with emotion-related data.
- 5. Sentiment Pattern Mining: We will mine sentiment patterns from social media text to acquire insights into how sentiments are expressed and use this information to improve sentiment analysis.
- 6. Hierarchical Ensemble Learning: A hierarchical ensemble approach will be used to merge deep learning models, lexicon-based classifiers, and sentiment-specific data. This ensemble will effectively capture fine-grained and overall sentiment data, boosting the accuracy and reliability of sentiment analysis outputs.

By combining these advancements, our innovative methodology intends to provide a more nuanced and exact analysis of sentiments in tweets, enabling a better comprehension of public emotions on various social media platforms. This method has a wide range of applications in market research, brand sentiment analysis, and public opinion tracking, contributing to more intelligent and data-driven decision-making processes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Precision

The Comparison table 1 of Precision demonstrates the different values of existing CNN, RNTN and proposed DLLK. While comparing the Existing algorithm and proposed, provides the better results. The existing algorithm values start from 66.94 to 86.38, 65.39 to 74.91 and proposed DLLK values starts from 88.01 to 96.52. The proposed method provides the great results. Figure 1 depicts a Precision comparison chart demonstrating the existing CNN, RNTN, and proposed DLLK. The X axis represents the dataset, and the Y axis represents the Precision ratio. The proposed





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values outperform the existing algorithm. Existing algorithm values range from 66.94 to 86.38, 65.39 to 74.91, and 88.01 to 96.52 for recommended DLLK values. The proposed method yields excellent results.

Accuracy

Accuracy Comparison Table 2 shows the various values of existing CNN, RNTN, and suggested DLLK. When comparing the existing algorithm and the suggested algorithm, the proposed algorithm produces better results. Existing algorithm values range from 67 to 79, 68 to 87, and 87 to 95 for recommended DLLK values. The proposed method yields excellent results. Accuracy Comparison Table 2 shows the various values of existing CNN, RNTN, and suggested DLLK. When comparing the existing algorithm and the suggested algorithm, the proposed algorithm, the proposed algorithm produces better results. Existing algorithm values range from 67 to 79, 68 to 87, and 87 to 95 for recommended DLLK values. The proposed algorithm produces better results. Existing algorithm values range from 67 to 79, 68 to 87, and 87 to 95 for recommended DLLK values. The proposed method yields excellent results.

CONCLUSION

Deep Learning with Linguistic Knowledge (DLLK), an innovative half-and-half methodology for Twitter sentiment analysis, was introduced in this study. To improve sentiment interpretation on social media data, the suggested methodology combines the power of deep learning, machine learning, and feature engineering. The hierarchical ensemble of deep learning models, lexicon-based classifiers, and sentiment-explicit features helps to improve precision and consistency in sentiment analysis. The experimental results validate our DLLK approach, revealing its genuine capability in extracting crucial insights from Twitter data and leading to a better understanding of public emotions and opinions in social media environments.

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Table 1. Comparison Table of Precision

Datasets	CNN	RNTN	Proposed
			DLLK
100	66.94	74.91	88.01
200	69.66	71.77	91.87
300	74.12	67.93	93.48
400	79.09	68.05	94.23
500	86.38	65.39	96.52

Table 2.Comparison Table of Accuracy

Datasets	CNN	RNTN	Proposed DLLK
100	67	68	87
200	70	75	90
300	71	77	91
400	74	80	93
500	79	87	95







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REVIEW ARTICLE

AI for Smart Cities and Urban Development

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ABSTRACT

This research proposes the development and implementation of an AI-enhanced waste management system for sustainable urban environments. The system integrates Internet of Things (IoT) technology, data analytics, and artificial intelligence to optimize waste collection, disposal, and recycling in urban areas. While this endeavor faces challenges such as infrastructure upgrades, data privacy, and citizen adoption, practical solutions, including public-private partnerships and user-friendly interfaces, can overcome these obstacles. The anticipated outcomes include enhanced operational efficiency, environmental benefits, citizen engagement, economic savings, and valuable data-driven insights for urban planning. By focusing on scalability, continuous improvement, and regulatory compliance, this system represents a significant step towards cleaner, smarter, and more sustainable cities. This research contributes to the advancement of urban waste management, aligning with the imperative of environmental sustainability in our rapidly urbanizing world.

Keywords: Al-enhanced waste management, IoT, urban sustainability, citizen engagement, data analytics, infrastructure upgrade, environmental impact, sustainable cities.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth of urbanization poses significant challenges to cities worldwide. To address these challenges effectively and create sustainable urban environments, this research proposal aims to explore the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Smart Cities and Urban Development. The objective is to harness AI technologies to enhance the efficiency, sustainability, and livability of urban areas.





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RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- Investigate the current state of Smart Cities and their challenges.
- Analyze the potential applications of AI in urban development.
- Develop AI-driven solutions to address urban challenges.
- Evaluate the social, economic, and environmental impacts of AI-enabled Smart Cities.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Literature Review

Conduct an extensive review of existing research, projects, and case studies related to AI in Smart Cities and urban development.

Data Collection

Gather data from urban areas and Smart City initiatives to identify specific challenges and opportunities.

AI Integration

Explore AI technologies such as machine learning, IoT, and data analytics to develop AI-driven solutions for urban issues.

Simulation and Testing

Create models and simulations to test the proposed AI solutions in various urban contexts.

Impact Assessment

Assess the socio-economic and environmental impacts of AI-enabled Smart City solutions through surveys and analysis.

EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS

- Provide insights into the potential of AI in addressing urban challenges.
- Develop practical AI-driven solutions for Smart Cities.
- Enhance the knowledge base for sustainable urban development.

TIMELINE

- Literature Review: Months 1-3
- Data Collection: Months 4-6
- AI Integration: Months 7-12
- Simulation and Testing: Months 13-18
- Impact Assessment: Months 19-24

BUDGET

- Research Personnel
- Data Collection and Analysis Tools
- AI Development and Testing Environment
- Survey and Assessment Expenses
- Travel and Collaboration Costs

Research Idea: "AI-Enhanced Waste Management System for Sustainable Urban Environments"

Proposed System:

In modern urban areas, efficient waste management is crucial for maintaining cleanliness, reducing environmental





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impact, and ensuring public health. This research proposes the development of an AI-enhanced waste management system that leverages artificial intelligence and data analytics to optimize waste collection and disposal in urban environments.

System Components Smart Waste Bins

Smart Waste Bins

- Install IoT-enabled waste bins equipped with sensors to detect waste levels.
- Implement real-time data transmission to a central server.

Data Collection and Analysis

- Collect data from smart waste bins, including fill levels, location, and types of waste.
- Utilize AI algorithms to analyze the data and predict waste generation patterns.

Route Optimization

- Develop algorithms that use historical and real-time data to optimize waste collection routes.
- Minimize fuel consumption and emissions while ensuring timely collection.

Predictive Maintenance

- Implement predictive maintenance for waste collection vehicles using AI.
- Identify vehicle issues before they result in breakdowns, reducing downtime.

Citizen Engagement

- Create a user-friendly mobile app for citizens to report waste-related issues and schedule pickups.
- Use AI chatbots to provide instant responses and collect user feedback.

Environmental Impact Assessment

- Analyze the environmental impact of waste management operations, including emissions reduction.
- Explore recycling and waste-to-energy options to minimize landfill usage.

Scalability and Integration

- Design the system to be scalable and adaptable to various urban settings.
- Integrate with existing urban infrastructure and waste management systems.

Expected Outcomes

- 1. Improved Efficiency: The AI-enhanced system will optimize waste collection routes, reducing fuel consumption and operational costs.
- 2. Environmental Benefits: By minimizing emissions and promoting recycling, the system will contribute to a cleaner and more sustainable urban environment.
- 3. Enhanced Citizen Engagement: The mobile app and AI chatbots will facilitate communication between citizens and waste management authorities, leading to better service and feedback loops.
- 4. Data-Driven Insights: The collected data will provide valuable insights into waste generation patterns, enabling data-driven decision-making for urban planning.
- 5. Economic Savings: Reduced operational costs and optimized routes will result in economic savings for waste management authorities.

This proposed AI-enhanced waste management system aims to address the pressing challenges of urban waste management while promoting sustainability and efficiency in urban environments. It represents a significant step toward smarter and cleaner cities.

Implementation Challenges

1. Infrastructure Upgrade: Upgrading existing waste management infrastructure to accommodate IoT-enabled





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waste bins and AI systems can be costly and time-consuming.

- 2. Data Privacy and Security: Handling sensitive data, such as waste generation patterns and citizen information, requires robust privacy and security measures to prevent data breaches and misuse.
- 3. Citizen Adoption:Encouraging citizens to use the mobile app for reporting waste-related issues and scheduling pickups may face resistance or lack of awareness.
- 4. Integration Complexity: Integrating the AI-enhanced waste management system with existing urban infrastructure and waste management processes may be challenging due to varying legacy systems.
- 5. Maintenance and Technical Support: Ensuring the reliability and functionality of IoT sensors and AI algorithms requires ongoing maintenance and technical support.

Ideas to Address Challenges

- 1. Public-Private Partnerships:Collaborate with private companies and government agencies to share the cost of infrastructure upgrades and data management. Public-private partnerships can expedite implementation.
- 2. Data Encryption and Anonymization: Implement state-of-the-art data encryption and anonymization techniques to protect citizen data and ensure compliance with data privacy regulations.
- 3. Public Awareness Campaigns:Launch public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about the benefits of the AI-enhanced waste management system and how to use the mobile app effectively.
- 4. Modular Integration: Develop the system with modular components, allowing for gradual integration with existing infrastructure. This approach minimizes disruption and simplifies upgrades.
- 5. Predictive Maintenance: Utilize AI for predictive maintenance of IoT sensors and waste collection vehicles, reducing downtime and ensuring system reliability.
- 6. User-Friendly Interface: Design the mobile app with an intuitive and user-friendly interface, including features like gamification to encourage citizen engagement.
- 7. Data Governance Framework: Establish a robust data governance framework that outlines data ownership, access control, and data sharing protocols. This ensures responsible data management.
- 8. Sustainability Initiatives: Promote sustainability by exploring partnerships with recycling facilities and waste-toenergy projects, creating a closed-loop waste management system.
- 9. Continuous Improvement: Implement a feedback mechanism that allows citizens to provide input and suggestions
- 10. for system improvement, fostering a sense of ownership and involvement.
- 11. Regulatory Compliance: Stay updated with evolving data privacy and environmental regulations to ensure the system remains compliant and adaptable to changing legal requirements.
- 12. By addressing these implementation challenges and implementing these ideas, the AI-enhanced waste management system can be effectively deployed, providing significant benefits to urban environments and communities.

CONCLUSION

Current and Future Indian AI market size is projected above.

In conclusion, the development and implementation of an AI-enhanced waste management system for sustainable urban environments hold great promise for addressing the challenges of modern cities. This system, combining IoT technology, data analytics, and artificial intelligence, has the potential to revolutionize how waste is collected, managed, and disposed of in urban areas. Despite the challenges such as infrastructure upgrades, data privacy concerns, and citizen adoption, there are practical solutions available. Public-private partnerships, strong data governance, and user-friendly interfaces can help overcome these hurdles. Furthermore, the system's benefits are substantial, including improved operational efficiency, environmental benefits, citizen engagement, economic savings, and data-driven insights for urban planning. By focusing on scalable and adaptable solutions, continuous improvement, and compliance with regulations, this AI-enhanced waste management system can contribute significantly to creating smarter, cleaner, and more sustainable cities. It represents a vital step toward addressing the





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pressing challenges of urban waste management while promoting a better quality of life for citizens and a more environmentally friendly future.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Study on Service Quality and Its Effectiveness towards Saral **Residency Hotel**

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to study the correlation between customer satisfaction and service quality in the hotel business. It also outlines the significance of understanding customer satisfaction and how customers distinguish service delivery. Customers have changed prospects based on their consideration of service or product quality. This factor is an indication that a customer determines the quality of service in the hotel industry. Also, the five dimensional aspects of service quality (empathy, reliability, tangibles, responsiveness, and service assurance) impact service quality and customer satisfaction. This research empirically studied the connection between service quality and customer satisfaction in saral residency hotel in Chennai. This data, therefore, formed the basis for our analysis. The study entailed the use of qualitative descriptive research. Open-ended questionnaires were used for data collection. The statistics were coded and analysed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) software. The study also contains appropriate recommendations similar to conclusions regarding the research problem. Evaluation of the outcomes shows that responsiveness, empathy, assurance, and reliability significantly influence customer satisfaction hence determining the nature of services provided. This research indicates a close correlation between service quality, the five-dimensional aspects, and customer satisfaction. Major recommendations include Good customer relationship management and also to improve the quality and standards for the future generation for better stays and better trip.

Keywords: Service quality, Hotel industry, Tangibility, Reliability, Service assurance.





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INTRODUCTION

Service Quality is a core aspect of Service management and is substantial when it comes to define organizational success .Service Quality is a way to manage any hotel in order to satisfy its internal and external customers with good Quality Service, and to survive in the competitive environment. Service Quality has many benefits, such as providing a competitive advantage to a business, establishing customer satisfaction and customer loyalty and contributing to its image.

Objectives of the Study

- To identify the Quality of Service rendered to the customer at saral Residency Hotel.
- To analyze the factor affecting Service Quality in saral Residency hotel.
- To find out the satisfaction level of customer with regard to Service rendered at saral Residency hotel.
- To evaluate the relationship between Service Quality and its dimension in saral Residency hotel.

Need for the Study

To identify the Service Quality in saral Residency hotel. To evaluate customer perception on Service render By saral Residency hotel. To understand the level of customer satisfaction. To identify the area require corrective action and improvement. To know the customer's requirements.

Scope of the Study

This study on Service Quality will be helpful in identifying the Service render by saral Residency Hotel. The research work was conducted to know the Service Quality about saral Residency hotel. The study focuses the customer's present mindset for to know what they expected in Service and how Quality they deliver the Service in saral Residency hotel. The information collected could be used to fix new strategies to expand their business in equipment segment to the company. This information can be effectively and profitability used for further development of the business. It helps the saral Residency Hotel to understand the customer psychology on choosing the types rooms and also help to know customer mindset towards Service render. It also helps to assess the real opinion and mindset of customer and aids to meet out their expectation in future in turn that will increase the volume of sales.

Analysis and Interpretation

The data shows that 28.1% of the respondents rate excellent for gym facilities, 24.2% of the respondents rate good for gym facilities, 18% of the respondents rate very poor for gym facilities, 17.4% of the respondents rate average for swimming pool facilities, 36.5% of the respondents rate good for restaurant facilities, 18.5% of the respondents rate excellent for restaurant facilities, 18% of the respondents rate average for restaurant facilities, 18% of the respondents rate excellent for restaurant facilities, 9% of the respondents rate poor for restaurant facilities. 36.5% of the respondents rate excellent for restaurant facilities, 18% of the respondents rate average for restaurant facilities, 18% of the respondents rate poor for restaurant facilities. 36.5% of the respondents rate poor for restaurant facilities. 36.5% of the respondents rate poor for restaurant facilities. 36.5% of the respondents rate poor for restaurant facilities. 36.5% of the respondents rate poor for restaurant facilities. 36.5% of the respondents rate poor for restaurant facilities. 36.5% of the respondents rate poor for restaurant facilities. 36.5% of the respondents rate poor for restaurant facilities. 36.5% of the respondents rate poor for restaurant facilities. 36.5% of the respondents rate good for help desk facilities, 24.7% of the respondents rate excellent for help desk facilities. 37.4% of the respondents rate poor for help desk facilities.

From the table 1, it is inferred 27.5% of the respondents rate excellent for room services From the table 2 it is inferred that 37% respondents are dissatisfied with the service of Saral residency. From the table 3 it is inferred that 26.4 % respondents choose neutral for the hotel equipments cleanliness.





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Chi-square test

HO: There is no significant difference between the gender and flexibility and convenience of check-in time . H1:There is a significant difference between the gender and flexibility ,Check in time

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	46.202ª	1	.000		
Continuity Correction	44.165	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	48.621	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	45.943	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	178				

P value = 0.000 Reject null hypothesis, since P value < 0.05 There is significant difference between the gender and check-in time flexible and convince

Ho: There is no significant difference between frequently visited , customer problems handled H1: There is significant difference between frequently visited , customer problems handled

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	164.250ª	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	200.986	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	39.664	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	178		

P value = 0.000 Reject null hypothesis, since P value < 0.05 There is significant difference between frequently visited and customer problems handled.

One way ANOVA

HO:There is no significance association between the purpose of visit and hotel assures a competitive price. H1:There is a significance association between the purpose of visit and hotel assures a competitive price.

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	219.634	2	109.817	114.125	.000
Within Groups	168.394	175	.962		
Total	388.028	177			

P value = 0.000 Reject Null Hypothesis since P value < 0.05 There is significant difference between the purpose of visit and hotel assures a competitive price.

One – Way ANOVA

HO: There is no associated difference between the association to hotel and choice of hotel by the respondents. H1:There is a associated difference between the association to hotel and choice of hotel by the respondents.

	sum of squares	df	Mean of square	F	Sig.
Between groups	63.028	5	12.606	12.382	0
within groups	175.112	172	1.018		



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Total	238.14	177		

P value = 0.000 Reject Null Hypothesis since P value < 0.05 There is associated difference between the association to hotel and choice of hotel by the respondents.

Independent t-test

HO: There is no significant difference between the gender and food served in the restaurant H1:There is a significant difference between the gender and food served in the restaurant.

	Pearson Correlation	1	.808**	.680**	.421**	.080
The service provided at the hotel are prompt	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.286
	N	178	178	178	178	178
Timeliness has been been berehrouted	Pearson Correlation	.808**	1	.878**	.530**	.356**
Inmenness has been benchmarked	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000
	Ν	178	178	178	178	178
	Pearson Correlation	.680**	.878**	1	.616**	.542**
Hotel statts are knowledgeable to answer the guests inquiries	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	178	178	178	178	178
	Pearson Correlation	.421**	.530**	.616**	1	.526**
The notel booking are made at ease	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	178	178	178	178	178
	Pearson Correlation	.080	.356**	.542**	.526**	1
The hotel gives more importance to the feedback and suggestions	Sig. (2-tailed)	.286	.000	.000	.000	
	N	178	178	178	178	178
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). P value < 0.05						

The co-efficient of correlation (r = 0.18) at 5% level of significance where the degree of freedom is (n-2) that is 178 samples. The relationship between the empathy factor is positive and it has positive correlation of HOTEL SARAL RESIDENCY as the value is more than 0.05.

FINDINGS

57.3% respondents are male.31.5% are aged from 18-25 36.5% rate good for help desk facilities.36.5% rate good for restaurant facilities. 28.1% rate excellent for complimentary breakfast.27.5% rate excellent for room services.30.9% rate excellent for safe locker facilities. 19.1% rate excellent for swimming pool facilities.28.1% rate excellent for gym facilities 25.8% strongly disagreefor maintenance of accurate records.39.9% disagree that this hotel is approximate place for business needs.26.4% agree for safety and security in the hotel during their stay. 30.9% disagree that mentioned benefits are provided in saral residency.36.5% disagree that restroom facilities meet their expectations.26.4% chooses neutral for Hotel's equipment and facilities appear clean and shiny.27% strongly agree





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that check-in procedure are customer friendly.27% strongly agree that Special need of the customer are prioritized. 0.3% strongly agree that this hotel gives importance for feedback and suggestions.37.1% are dissatisfied for overall satisfaction in saral residency. 54% they recommend saral residency to others.

SUGGESTIONS

The customer of HOTEL SARAL RESIDENCY are moderately satisfied with the overall service provided by the company. The Hotel should create a good customer relationship management between the customer and the organization to improve the productivity and standards by improving the infrastructure and facilities in order to attract the attract new customer. The Hotel have to charge less for the its customer and membership holders to retain the existing customer. The Hotel should enhance safety and security to promote the brand and reputation. The Hotel authority should fulfil the customer needs and wants by analysing the customer expectation. There should be a flexible check in time and check out time. This study conducted will help the HOTEL SARAL RESIDENCY to improve the quality and services, the customer relationship management in the hotel should solve the queries of the customer over the telephone or face to face. Hotel should satisfy the customer needs and wants based on the customer expectation. Service quality is plays a vital role in measuring the quality and services provided in the hotel.

CONCLUSION

The service quality plays a vital role in the organization to fulfill the organizational goals and objectives. The company should frame the best strategic plan to meet the competition in the market and fulfill the customer needs. The study has proved that the service quality is the key that helps the company promotion. This explains that how service quality influences the customer to choose the company. The result of the study helped to focus on the consumer demand patterns and to provide better service to the consumer. Based on the results obtained in this study, among all the five Service Quality dimensions Reliability, Assurance, Tangibility, empathy and responsiveness were found to significantly contribute to Service Quality. By using chi – square test found there is significant association between Service Quality and Assurance, empathy and responsiveness. Assurance is a important role play in hotel industry which will give safety and secured felling to customers. By using correlation method to know the relationship between Service Quality and five dimension of Service Quality. But result of the study was positive

correlation between Service Quality and all five dimension of Service Quality. Therefore each and every dimension in the study was connected with Service Quality.

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Table.1 showing about the customer ratings for room service facilities

Customer rating	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	49	27.5
Good	49	27.5
Average	16	9
Poor	32	18
Very poor	32	18
Total	178	100

Table.2 showing about the overall customer satisfaction with the hotel Saral Residency

Customer satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
Highly dissatisfied	50	28.1
Dissatisfied	66	37.1
Neutral	15	8.4
Satisfied	15	8.4
Highly Satisfied	32	18
Total	178	100

Table.3 showing about the customer ratings for the Hotel equipment cleanliness

Customer ratings	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	40	22.5
Disagree	38	21.3
Neutral	47	26.4
Agree	21	11.8
Strongly agree	32	18
Total	178	100





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

In vitro Propagation and Phytochemical Analysis of Celastrus paniculatus Wild

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ABSTRACT

Celastrus paniculatus Wild. belonging to the family celastraceae is commonly called jyothishmathi, and is regarded as an important medicinal plant in the Unani system of medicine. Medicinal plants play a key role in the treatment of wide variety of diseases and disorders as they possess rich sources of secondary metabolites and these molecules exert a specific action on the physiology of definite physiological action on the human body. Hence, in the present study qualitative phytochemical analysis was carried out for the evaluation of secondary metabolites like alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols, steroids, saponins, tannins, and glycosides in the leaf and seed extracts of *Celastrus paniculatus* Wild., and also to carry out in vitro propagation of *Celastrus paniculatus* Wild., by using nodal explants.

Keywords: Celastrus paniculatus, medicinal plants, phytochemical analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Celastrus paniculatus Wild., a woody climber of the family celastraceae is commonly known as jyothishmathi, and is an important plant used in the Unani system of medicine for the treatment of various ailments. Medicinal plants play an important role in curing different types of aliments as they possess rich sources of secondary metabolites. It is a rare and endangered important medicinal plant with vine-like habit reaching up to a height of 10 meters. It is distributed throughout India up to an altitude of 1200 meters, mainly in deciduous forests. The species is vulnerable in the Western Ghat of South India [1]. Jyothismati, a drug obtained from the seeds are being used in the treatment of various neurological diseases and prescribed in gout and rheumatism [2]. Further, the seed oil was reported as anticonvulsant and sedative [3]. The seed oil is useful for treating abdominal disorders, beriberi, and sores. The sap





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from leaves is being used as an emmenagogue and antidote against opium poison [4] while, bark was used as an abortifacient, depurative, and a brain tonic and taken internally for snake bite [5]. The root-bark extract also shows antimalarial activity [6]. The powdered root is considered useful for the treatment of all kinds of tumors [7]. Concerning the phytochemical constituents, seeds were found to contain alkaloids, sequiterpenes, flavonoids etc. [8]. It is well known that the propagation of this plant conventionally is through seeds but their viability and germination was poor and reported to be 11.5% [9].

The Indiscriminate over-exploitation from natural sources to meet the growing demand by the pharmaceutical industry coupled with low seed viability, lack of vegetative propagation methods, and insufficient attempts for replenishment of wild stock of this medicinally important plant species have contributed to its threatened status. So understanding the problem with the extinction and to meet the growing demand of the pharmaceutical industry, in vitro propagation protocol was developed for large-scale supply. Hence, the present work deals with in vitro propagation by using nodal explants and also qualitative phytochemical analysis for the evaluation of secondary metabolites like alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols, steroids, saponins, tannins, and resins from the extracts of leaves and seeds.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

Plant material of *Celastrus paniculatus* Wild., was collected from Pocharam wildlife sanctuary, Medak district. The plant materials *Celastrus paniculatus* Wild., have been authenticated by the Department of Botany, Osmania University Hyderabad. The material was deposited in the Department of Botany R.B.V.R.R Women's College, Hyderabad for future reference.

In vitro propagation Studies

Protocol for the micro propagation was developed for the selected plant species. The nodal explants were initially washed with teepol under running tap water. Finally, these were surface sterilized under aseptic conditions with freshly prepared 0.1% (w/v) mercuric chloride solution for 3-5 minutes and then given a dip in absolute alcohol. This was followed by washing with sterile distilled water for about 5 min. The surface sterilized explants (10 mm long) were inoculated on MS medium [10] containing 3% (w/v) sucrose and 0.8% (w/v) agar-agar supplemented with BAP and Kinetin (0.5, 1.0, and 2.0 mg /L) and IAA, NAA and 2, 4-D at same concentrations and at varied combinations. The cultures were incubated in a culture room under controlled conditions of 16h:8h photoperiod at 25 \pm 2°C with 2000 lux light intensity. The in vitro regenerated shoots were excised and implanted on MS medium (full and half-strength) without or with growth regulators like IAA, NAA, and IBA at 0.5 and 1.0 mg /L for root genesis. The rooted plantlets thus obtained were separated from the medium and subjected to washing with sterile distilled water to remove any traces of agar. Subsequently, the plantlets were then transferred to pots containing 3:1 soil and sand mixture.

Preparation of extracts for phytochemical Analysis

The collected leaf and seed samples were shade dried under room temperature for 7 days and then milled into coarse powder by a mechanical grinder. The MeOH (Methanol) extract of each sample was prepared by soaking 10g dried powder samples in 100 ml of methanol for 24 hrs. The extracts were filtered and evaporated under pressure. Powdered leaf and seed extracts were further subjected to phytochemical analysis for the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, phenols, steroids, saponins, tannins and glycosides.

Qualitative phytochemical analysis

The qualitative phytochemical for identifying various constituents were performed by using methanolic extracts of leaf and seed of *Celastrus paniculatus* [11].





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1.Alkaloids: The presence of alkaloids in the methanolic extracts of leaves and seeds were tested by Mayer's and Dragendorff's reagents.

Mayer's reagent Test– The methanolic extracts of *C. paniculata*. were treated with HCI (2%) solution. After that, 1 to 2 drops of Mayer's reagent (potassium mercuric iodide solution) were added and observed for the precipitation of yellow color.

Dragendorff's reagent Test – The MeOH extracts were dissolved in 10 ml of 1% HCI. Then, they were transferred to a water bath for a few minutes and treated with 2-4 drops of Dragendorff's reagent (potassium bismuth iodide) and observed for orange-reddish precipitation.

2. Flavonoids:The presence of flavonoids in the methanolic extracts was tested by ferric chloride test and alkaline reagent test.

Ferric chloride Test – The extracts were mixed with a few drops of ferric chloride solution and observed for the formation of blackish-red color.

Alkaline reagent Test – The extracts were mixed with sodium hydroxide solution and observed for the increase in the intensity of yellow color which would become colorless with the addition of a few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid.

3. Phenols: The extracts were mixed with 1ml of FeCl₃ (1%) and observed for the fresh radish blue color.

4. Steroids: The presence of steroids in the extracts was tested by the Salkowski test.

Salkowski Test – The extracts were mixed with a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid along the sides of the test tube and observed for the formation of a brown ring at the junction of two layers

5. Saponins: This was performed by foam test.

Foam Test – The extracts were mixed with water and shaken and observed for the formation of froth, which is stable for 15 minutes for a positive result.

6. Tannins: The presence of tannins was done by gelatin test.

Gelatin Test -The extracts were mixed with gelatin solution and observed for the white precipitate for the presence of tannins

7.Glycosides: The presence of glycosides was done by using Keller Killiani test.

Keller Killiani Test – The extracts of *Celastrus paniculatus*. was mixed with a few drops of glacial acetic acid and Ferric chloride solution. Conc. H₂SO₄ was added and observed for the formation of separate layers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present study nodal explants cultured on MS medium supplemented with 1.0 mg/L BAP shows high response to shoot initiation after 15 to 20days. The elongated shoots were transferred to half strength MS medium with 0.5 mg/L IBA shows highest percentage of root initiation (table-1 & 2). The preliminary phytochemical analysis of ethanol and petroleum ether extracts of leaves and stems of *C. paniculatus* showed the occurrence of alkaloids, steroids and tannins (Table-3). Multiple shoots were found on half strength MS medium containing 9.0 μ M/I of BAP in an average of 2-3 shoots per explant. These shoots were isolated and transferred to Half strength, full-strength MS Medium and Mc Cown & Lyod medium supplemented with different phytohormones. But the number of roots were more and also root induction was observed after 10 days time in full-strength MS medium with 9.8 μ M/I of IBA (6 roots/explant). Where as in Mc Cown and Lyod medium with 5.7 μ M/I of IAA+4.9 μ M/I of IBA resulted in 3 roots/explant and root induction was observed after 4 weeks.Half strength MS medium did not show any response with IAA,IBA & NAA individually and in combination. Rooted plants were transferred to pots in green house and later shifted to the field.

In Present in vitro propagation studies the capability of BAP in shoot initiation was observed in nodal explants of *C. paniculatus* [12]. The highest rooting efficiency was obtained in the half strength MS media supplemented with 0.5mg/L IBA with an average of 10 roots/shoot. IBA is reported to be widely involved in the induction of rooting and it influences root number [13]. In contrary, Senapati et al. (2013) [14] reported highest rooting percentage (73.3) with IAA by using nodal explants in *C. paniculatus* species.





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CONCLUSION

It was very successful in developing an in vitro plant regeneration protocol, for the first time in *C. paniculatus*. The in vitro propagation can be successfully employed for the large-scale multiplication and establishment of this an endangered medicinal plant, and can be used for low-cost large-scale micropropagation and restoration for this important medicinal plant within a short period. The regeneration system can be adopted for mass propagation of elite quality plants and in genetic engineering, especially in Agrobacterium mediated transformation in this species.

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Shoot inductionhormoneBAP (µM/lit)	No. of shoots per explant	%	of	explants	formingshoots
2.2	-	-			
4.4	1	10			
6.0	2	30			

Table - 1 : Effect of phytohormones on shoot generation





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9.0	3	60
10.0	2	50

Table - 2 : Effect of Phytohormones on root formation

Medium	Phyto hormone	Concentration (µM/Iit)	Number	ofroots per shoot	% of root frequency
Half strength MS	IAA	5.7	-		-
Half strength MS	IBA	5	-		-
Half strength MS	IAA+IBA	5.7+5	-		-
Half strength MS	IBA	9.8	-		
Half strength MS	2,4-D	4.5	-		
Full strength MS	IBA	9.8	6		70
Full strength MS	IAA	11	3		50
Mc Cown&Lyod medium	IBA	9.8	1		30
Mc Cown&Lyod medium	IAA+IBA	5.7+4.9	3		30

Table 3: Preliminary Phytochemical analysis of Celastrus paniculatus

S.No	Name of the phytochemical	Methanolic Leaf Extract	Methanoliuc Seed extract
1	Alkaloid	++	++
2	Flavonoid		
3	PhenoIs		
4	Steroids	++	++
5	Saponins		
6	Tannins	++	++
7	Glycosides		

Note: '+' sign indicates presence of Phytochemical and '-' indicates absence of phytochemical.





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REVIEW ARTICLE

Therapeutic Potential of Function Foods in Enhancing Immunity and DiseasePrevention – A Review

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ABSTRACT

The rapid urbanization coupled with intensive production and consumption system as well as rapid lifestyle, changes has result in an increase in non-communicable chronic diseases, reemerging infectious disease, environmental degradation, and health care inequity (1). The demand for development of nutraceuticals and functional foods. Functional foods are combination of different nutrients that are high in a particular component imparting therapeutic benefits. Functional foods contain nutritional supplements which increases the immunity by reducing the inflammation and help in improving the health. The study aims to enhance the potential of therapeutic immunity and Disease preventive mechanism through some nutraceuticals, nutritional supplements, and functional foods. The role of bio active compounds is reducing the risk of major chronic diseases and the underlying biological mechanism that account for these effects (2). Eating a variety of foods is beneficial to our health and can help in reducing our risk of chronic diseases. (3) Functional foods are well known for their role of being involve in disease treatment and prevention. These foods have ingredients that enhance antioxidants and anti- inflammatory activities, which are functional to prevent diseases such as type 2 diabetes (). Many nutraceuticals and functional foods have shown a positive impact on cardiovascular disease, diabetes, obesity, osteoporosis, and immune functions.

Keywords: Nutraceuticals, immunity, anti-inflammatory, antioxidants, therapeutic potential.





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INTRODUCTION

The rapid urbanization coupled with intensive production and consumption system as well as rapid lifestyle, changes has result in an increase in non-communicable chronic diseases, reemerging infectious disease, environmental degradation, and health care inequity (1). The role of bio active compounds is reducing the risk of major chronic diseases and the underlying biological mechanism that account for these effects (2).

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the functional foods concerned about health benefits and understanding nutrition in prevention of diseases.
- To assessing functional food ingredient that is bio active absorbed and utilized by the body.
- To study the current trends and future perspective of functional foods in the latest development, market demand and research initiatives.

Eating a variety of foods is beneficial to our health and can help in reducing our risk of chronic diseases. (3) Functional foods and Nutraceuticals may represent a novel therapeutic approach to prevent or attenuate diet related disease in view of their ability to exert anti-inflammatory responses (4). Functional foods are associated with powerful health benefits such as they protect against diseases, prevent nutrients deficiencies, and promote proper growth and development. These foods have ingredients that enhance antioxidants and anti-inflammatory activities, which are functional to prevent diseases such as type 2 diabetes (5). Figure 1 The functional foods include the whole foods and fortified foods, enriched foods having potential beneficial effects on health when consumed as part of a varied diet on regular basis, at effective levels (6). Functional foods were first launched in Japan in the early 1980's as food category called food for specific health use (FOSHU) (7). However, the EU projects, functional food science in Europe (FUFOSE) has come forward with following statement "A food can be regarded as functional if it is satisfactorily demonstrated to affect beneficially one or more target function in the body, beyond adequate nutritional effects, thus either improve the general physical condition or decrease the risk of the generation of disease (8). The past years have witnessed significant challenges in the traditional concept of nutrition and pharmaceuticals. Indeed, the classical notion of "adequate nutrition" that is a diet that provide nutrient in sufficient quantities to satisfy organic needs, is being gradually replace by the concept of "optimal nutrition". This concept involves in promoting health and reducing the risk of developing illness (9).

METHODOLOGY

The main aim of this study to highlight recent studies outcomes of the immune boosting properties of functional foods and nutraceutical compounds. The potential therapeutic activities include the management of chronic disease like diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia or cancer and infectious illnesses. We reviewed all the recent research articles, google, newspapers, books written on relation between the food and prevention of diseases, conference papers or other miscellaneous publications. Today the exploration and exploitation of the disease fighting properties in Bio active compounds found in food to create renaissance in human health and nutrition research. with all new field of studycome new terms "Nutraceutical and Functional foods used to describe health promoting foods or their extract components. For instant dietary improvement and functional diet are the two most promising non pharmaceutical treatments for chronic diseases. Utilizing of bio active compounds present in spices and vegetables with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties may help in prevent inflammation that can contributes to carcinogenesis or cardiovascular diseases (10). Imbalance in the production of reactive oxygen species leads to negative cellular alteration is knownas oxidative damage. Chemical reaction causes oxidation which may sometime generate reactive substances (free radicals) leading to oxidative stress or cell damage.





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DISCUSSION

In this review, we summarized the available literature on functional foods, where functional foods have satisfactory demonstrated the affect beneficially one or more target function in the body, beyondadequate nutritional effect. On the other hand, functional foods play crucial anti-oxidant, anti- inflammatory, anticancer, immune modulatory etc..., which prevent chronic diseases. Functional foods include the wholefoods, fortified, enriched foods have potential beneficial effect on the health, when consumed as a part of varied diets on regular basis, at effective level.

CONCLUSION

The review aims to put forward the therapeutic and preventive potential of nutrients, nutraceutical, trace elements, milk protein, peptides, functional foods and probiotics. Research has demonstrated that nutrition plays a crucial role in the prevention of chronic disease and now recognition of typicalfoods may provide prophylactic benefits, effort is being directed towards promoting the "functional foods".

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Table 1. Functional Components Caritenoid Source and Its Health Benefits.

Functional foodcomponents	Food source	Health benefits	
β carotenoid	Carrot, cantaloupe, papaya, pumpkin, sweet potato, spinach, tomatoes, mango	 May protect the body from free radical which damage cell through Oxidation May reduce the risk of heart diseases 	
Lutein Zeaxanthin	Asparagus broccoli carrot citrus fruits, corn, egg, green beans, green peas cabbage, spinach, turnip	 May decrease of chronic eye disease (age related macular degeneration andcataract) 	
Lycopene	Tomatoes, watermelon red / pink grapefruit, guava, papaya, cabbage, and mango,carrot	 May slow down breast and prostate cancer growth by disturbing signal pathway which usually help in faster growth of tumors. May reduce neuropathic pains. 	
 Source: Kirti Jalgaonkar, Manoj Kumar Mahawar, Bhusan Bibwe, Prerna Naik, Srinivas Girjal "nutraceutical and functional food" 2019 			

Table 2. Functional Components Dietary Fiber Source And Its Health Benefits.

Functional food components	Food source	Health benefits		
Soluble fiber	Apple, barley, beans, carrot,citrus fruits, oats, peas, psyllium seed husk	 May slow down the level of total blood cholesterol May help to reduce the blood pressure as well as inflammation May provide healthy bowel moment 		
B (beta) glucan	Barley, rye oats, and its products such as bran flour,meal.	 May lower the cholesterol andtriglycerides May recuse possibility of developing Diabetes type 2 May stimulate immune system 		
Insoluble fiber	Flour (whole wheat), bran(corn, wheat), nuts, fruits skin, vegetables (potatoes,cauliflower, green beans)	 May help in maintaining healthydigestive tract May decrease possible of breast and colon cancer. 		




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Whole grains	Buckwheat, cereal grains bread (whole wheat), rice (wild, brown) oatmeal, whole rye, millet, sorghum.	•	May decrease chance of coronary heart disease (CHD) and gastro intestinal cancer. May reduce the prevelance of diabetes and maintain healthy weight.
Source: Kirti Jalgaonkar, functional food" 2019	Manoj Kumar Mahawar, Bhusan Bib	we, Pi	rerna Naik, Srinivas Girjal "nutraceutical and

Table 3. functional components flavonoids source and its health benefits.

Functional foodcomponents	Food sources	Health benefits
Anthocyanin	Fruits, tomatoes Kidneybeans, beet root	 May improve cholesterol levels and blood sugar metabolism May help in prevent high blood pressureand breast cancer
Flavanols	Apple, Blue berries, pear, tea	 May provide protection to body againstfree radicals May promote strong blood vessel'sfunction.
Procyanidins and pro- anthocyanidins	Apple, cane berries and its products, cocoa, grapes, cinnamon, tea, strawberry, chocolates	 May help in the improvement of urinarytract as well as heart well being
Flavonols	Citrus	 May protect from free radical whichdamage cells May decrease the possibility of certain kind of diseases (Cancer as well as chronic) May prevent human plateletsaggregation.

Source: Kirti Jalgaonkar, Manoj Kumar Mahawar, Bhusan Bibwe, Prerna Naik, Srinivas Girjal "nutraceutical and functional food" 2019

Table 4. Functional Components Phenolic Acid Source And Its Health Benefits

Functional food components	Food sources	Health benefits		
Phenolic acid	Apple, citrus, pear, plum,kiwis, onion, some vegetables, whole grains,coffee	 May prevent cellar damage by freeradical May improve health of eye as well asheart. 		
Source: Kirti Jalgaonkar, Manoj Kumar Mahawar, Bhusan Bibwe, Prerna Naik, Srinivas Girjal "nutraceutical and functional food" 2019				





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Figure 1. Phytochemicals functions





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Radical scavenging and Anti-Glycation Potential of Essential Oil Extracts and Monoterpene Alcohols from Stems of *Rapanea wightiana*

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed at screening the composition of essential oil extracts from stems *of Rapanea wightiana* medicinal plant collected from Western Ghats. The GC and GC-MS results revealed a total of 31 compounds with myrcene, limonene, germacrene D, isobornyl acetate, spathulenol, nerolidol and farnesol as major compounds. Further, monoterpene alcohols, isofenchol, isothujanol and isopulegol have been identified for the first time in this plant. The total phenolics and flavonoids accounts repectively of 36.23mg of gallic acid/g and 16.71mg of quercetin/g for the stem oil. Among the monoterpene alcohols tested, Isofenchol displayed maximum DPPH scavenging activity of 92.84% at 100µg/ml concentration followed by isothujanol (89.62%) and Isopulegol (85.72%). In the H2O2 scavenging activity, isofenchol exhibited maximum scavenging activity of 93.12% followed by isothujanol and isopulegol. The oil and isolated monoterpene alcohols displayed excellent NO scavenging, XO inhibition and anti-glycation activities. Therefore, *Rapanea wightiana* plant could be explored as bio-friendly natural source of phytoconstituents, which serves as an alternative to the conventional synthetic compounds used as stress relievers.

Keywords: *Rapanea wightiana*, Essential oil, monoterpene alcohols, radical scavening and anti-glycation abilities.





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INTRODUCTION

Free radicals or reactive oxygen species (ROS) are being produced during various metabolic processes which are responsible for oxidative damage and take part in the pathogenesis of diabetes, CVDs, athero-sclerosis, aging etc [1]. Enzyme systems namely SOD, GPx, catalase such as superoxide dismutase, catalase offers protection by scavenging the free radicals. Further plants consisting of wide range of antioxidant compounds present considerable level of protection. Free radicals undergo degradation through enzymatic and non-enzymatic processes to form non-reactive forms which forms antioxidant defenses in the body and even the intake of proper diet also provide the same effect. Research have been carried out and showed that the phytoconstituents from various botanicals regulate the oxidative damage by scavenging the ROS as the medicinal plants provide valuable bioactive molecules and are implicated in diseases and disorders since time immemorial [2]. Previous studies suggest an impactful association between the disease incidence and diet where, the risk of occurrence of degenerative diseases is less with higher intake of foods rich in antioxidants [3]. Among these, essential oils which consist of volatile compounds received much attention and are being not only used in many flavor, food and perfumery industries but also implicated in the development of natural lead formulations which might help in the management of type-2 diabetes and other metabolic disorders. Research on essential oils explores the scavenging the radicals as they provide substantial amounts of terpenoid, phenol and flavonoid compounds [5]. Many herbal products are being used as infusions as home based remedies to get protected from various diseases and all these plants and products excellent have antioxidative properties. Phytoconstituents from medicinal and aromatic plants have excellent antioxidant and antiglycation activities prevent this auto-oxidation and helps in preventing complications in diabetes. Over the last few decades, recognition of herbal treatments in relation to diabetes has increased worldwide due to their therapeutic efficiency with minimal side effects. There are several medicinal plants used in the herbal formulations of traditional medicine like Unani, Chinese and Ayurvedha for the management of Diabetes mellitus, but meager information is accessible to prove the efficacy of the plants for their therapeutic potential in either prevention or management of Diabetes mellitus. Therefore, it is highly important to carry out research to evaluate the pharmacological potential and identify the active compounds as these scientific findings are needed for future remedy development industry, for proving the efficacy and standardizing the herbal medicines.

Rapanea wightiana (*R. wightiana*) of Myrcinaceae family is a tree growing up to 10 metres tall. and is widely distributed in Sri Lanka and South India especially Western Ghats of Sahyadri and Nilgiri regions. Concerning the medicinal properties, the plant has excellent astringent properties and also prescribed in various respiratory, cardiovascular and muscular diseases [6]. The present study aims at evaluating the seasonal variations in essential oil composition from leaves of *R. wightiana* and screening for radical scavenging and anti-glycation activities of stem oil and monoterpene alcohols.

EXPERIMENTAL

Plant materials and Chemical compounds

R. wightiana stems collected from forests of Western Ghats near Chikmagalur, Karnataka, India in November 2021. Solvents, chemicals, Allopurinol, Gallic acid, Ascorbic acid, Aminoguanidine were procured from Merck, India.

Solvent extraction

Extraction of stems was performed using Pet ether and ethyl acetate for 8h and the extracts were used for further analysis.

Phytochemicals screening

The phytochemicals screening was done in accordance with the standard qualitative chemical methods [7].





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Essential oil extraction, Analysis and identification of compounds

The dried stems (1 kg) of *R. wightiana* were subjected to hydrodistillation for 4h for the essential oil extraction. Post distillation procedure involved drying of oil over anh. Na₂SO₄ and after which it was analyzed by GC/FID and GC/MS. Identificxtaion of compounds in the stem oil; was based on the Retention/Kovats indices (KI/RI), NIST and Wiley mass spectral databases [8-10].

Isolation of Monoterpene alcohols

Preparative GC facilitated the isolation of monoterpene alcohols such as isofenchol, isothujanol and isopulegol using HP-GC/TCD fitted with OV-101 column and Nitrogen as carrier gas.

Estimation of Total Phenols and flavonoids

Total phenols present in all the extracts were evaluated Ainsworth and Gillespie, 2007 [11] method using gallic acid as positive control and total flavonoids as per Aiyegoro and Okoh, 2010 method [12] using quercetin as positive control and in quintuplicate.

DPPH scavenging assay

The DPPH radical scavenging potential of stem oil, extracts monoterpene alcohols was evaluated as per the reported method [13] using Ascorbic acid as a positive control and in quintuplicate. The reaction mixture consisted of DPPH solution (1mmol/L in methanol, 2mL) and 1ml of extracts, stem oil, monoterpene alcohols and positive control and subsequently incubated for 20min. at 35°C after which the absorbance at 520nm was measured. The scavenging % was calculated as

Radical scavenging activity (%) = $(A_a - A_b) / A_a \times 100$

Where A_a = Standard compound absorbance

A_b = Sample absorbance

Hydrogen Peroxide scavenging assay

The H₂O₂ scavenging capacity of extracts, oil and compounds were carried out by Ruch *et al.*, 1989 method [14] using Ascorbic acid as a positive control. Hydrogen peroxide dissolved in phosphate buffer (43mM in 1M, pH 7.6) was employed for the present assay. Extracts, Stem oil and monoterpene alcohols (10-500µg/ml) and the H2O2 Solution prepared previously were mixed thoroughly and incubated for 10min. Absorbance at 230nm against a phosphate buffer (without H₂O₂) blank was measured. The scavenging % was assessed by Inhibition% = (C-T) /C ×100

Where, c= control and t=test

NO scavenging

NO scavenging potential of extracts, stem oil and isolated monoterpene alcohols were done by GriessIllosvory reaction [15] and in quintuplicate. Sodium nitroprusside (in 0.9% PBS) mixed with extracts, oil and isolated compounds (1- $100\mu g/mL$) were incubate for 2h at 35°C. Gallic acid as positive control and sodium nitroprusside in PBS were employed as negative control was used for the assay. After the incubation, Griessreagent was added followed by measuring OD values at 550nm was carried out. Subsequently, IC₅₀ for all the samples was calculated and presented.

XO inhibition

XO inhibition potential of essential oils, isolated compounds and extracts was done as per the reported method [16] and in quintuplicate. All the essential oils, isolated compounds and extracts were dissolved buffer to attain 200µg/ml (final concentration) and used for the assay. Xanthine (0.120 mM), Sodium pyrophosphate buffer (80 mM, pH 8.5) and enzyme xanthine oxidase (0.1 unit) was employed as a reaction mixture. The uric acid produced was measured at 295 nm. Blank which has 0% enzyme activity was prepared as a negative control and this contained the mixture used for assay but without the plant extracts. The reference compound (Positive control) was Allopurinol.



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Subsequently, IC_{50} values for all the compounds and extracts were determined. The xanthine oxidade inhibition potential was expressed as the inhibition percentages and can be given as %Inhibition = $(1 - \frac{TestInclination}{BlankInclination}) \times 100$

Where,

Test inclination = Absorbance change/min of test Blank inclination = Absorbance change/min of t blank

Anti-glycation assay

This was carried out as per the method in the literature with slight modifications [17] and in quintuplicate. Reaction was initiated with BSA (1mg/mL), Fructose (0.25M), Glucose (0.25M) in PBS (0.2M; pH 7.6) along with extracts, stem oil, monoterpene alcohols and aminoguanidine (in 50% DMSO) by incubating in dark for 4 days. BSA glycation takes place and the formed glycated protein was evaluated at two different wavelengths like 335 nm (Fluorescence, excitation wavelength) and 385 nm (emission wavelength). Further IC₅₀ values were determined using the calibration curve. The %inhibition of AGEs was calculated as

%AGE = (Fc - Fcb) × 100 / (Fe - Feb)

Where,

 $F_{C} - F_{CB}$ = Difference in fluorescence of BSA with glucose and fructose and without glucose and fructose

 F_E – F_{EB} = Difference in fluorescence of BSA and sugars with extracts and compounds and without extracts and compounds

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of phytochemicals in petroleum ether and ethyl acetate extracts of stems of *R. wightiana* showed the occurrence of tannins, flavonoids, alkaloids, terpenoids, carbohydrates and sterols (Table-1). The phenolics and flavonoids present in the extracts of R. wightiana were determined estimated and depicted (Table-2) where, The total phenolics and flavonoids accounts for 36.23mg of gallic acid/g and 16.71mg of quercetin /g respectively. The chemical constituents in the stem oil were evaluated and the results were presented in table-3. The major compound identified includes myrcene (9.82%), limonene (4.87%), methyl eugenol (3.19%), Germacrene D (3.38%), isobornyl acetate (5.98%), spathulenol (4.73%), nerolidol (3.29%) and farnesol (4.11%). Three monoterpene alcohols new to this botanical namely isofenchol, isothujanol and isopulegol have been identified in appreciable amounts. Other monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes were found in moderate amounts. The antioxidant efficacy of extracts, stem oil and isolated monoterpene alcohols was evaluated and portrayed in Fig-1-2. The DPPH scavenging activity of stem essential oil exhibited an activity of 77.72% at 100µg/mL followed by ethyl acetate (68.26%) and pet ether (57.28%) extracts, while, 100% activity was displayed by ascorbic acid at 80 µg/ml. Among the monoterpene alcohols tested, Isofenchol displayed maximum DPPH scavenging activity of 92.84% at 100µg/ml concentration followed by isothujanol (89.62%) and Isopulegol (85.72%). In the H₂O₂ scavenging activity, stem oil showed an activity of 71.88% at 100 µg/mL, followed by ethyl acetate (63.67%) and pet ether (51.13%) extracts, while, ascorbic acid at 80µg/mL demonstrated 100% activity. Among the monoterpene alcohols, isofenchol exhibited maximum scavenging activity of 93.12% followed by isothujanol and isopulegol. In NO scavenging assay, isofenchol demonstrated excellent scavenging ability with IC50 of 41.49µg/mL followed by isothujanol and isopulegol with IC50 of 45.27 and 47.74µg/mL respectively (Table-4). While Gallic acid showed IC₅₀ of 27.26µg/mL. However, an IC₅₀ of 63.23 µg/ml for the stem oil was obtained, whereas, pet ether and ethyl acetate extracts showed mild to moderate activity. In XO inhibition assay, ICso values of 73.58, 44.25, 51.42 and 61.59 µg/mL were observed for stem oil, isofenchol, isothujanol and isopulegol respectively, while Allopurinol showed 21.28 µg/mL (Table-5). The pet ether and ethyl acetate extracts displayed considerable XO inhibitory activity. The extracts, stem oil and monoterpenes alcohols were evaluated for anglycation ability and the results were presented (Table-6). Isofenchol presented excellent inhibitory effect of >92% inhibition of





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formation of AGEs at 100 μ g/mL and with IC₅₀ values of 45.18 μ g/mL followed by isothujanol and isopulegol, while, Aminoguanidine showed 24.35 μ g/mL. The stem oil and extracts displayed mild to moderate inhibitory activity.

The phenols and terpenes of various medicinal plants are well known important compounds in plants contributing to the radical scavenging potential of many medicinal plants [18]. Phytoconstituents especially monoterpenes and sesquiterpenes are known to possess radical scavenging capacity. Considerable research has been carried out and established that phenols, and terpenoids as anti-oxidants and documented as valuable nutraceuticals in the management of various diseases [19]. The extracts, stem oil and isolated monoterpenes alcohols from R. wightiana demonstrated excellent radical scavenging activity which can credited to the substantial amounts of phenols and terpenoids. Research reports describe efficiency of phenolics, terpenoids and flavonoids from medicinalplants in inhibiting the xanthine oxidase [20-21]. Moreover, our results showed an agreement with those of published reports. The crude extracts and essential oils effect on glycation of protein with glucose and fructose and without glucose and fructose where, the stem oil, extracts and monoterpenes alcohols exhibited excellent inhibition of AGE formation. Surprisingly, an increase in the oxidative damage was observed near the glycated histone residues environment [22]. Moreover, these AGEs play a crucial role in diabetes and aging and therefore, molecules which inhibit protein glycation could provide a lead source for a suitable formulation in the treatment exerting a positive impact [22]. The stem oil, extracts and monoterpene alcohols in the present research demonstrated excellent radical scavenging and anti-glycation activities which are in conformity with those of research reports published. At present, researchers are robustly involved in the development of eco-friendly anti-hyperglycemic, anti-diabetics and wound healing products as 75% of people globally are relying on medicines which are of plant origin. However, due to the difference in structure and properties of various bioactive components in herbal medicinal formulations, there is a decrease in the absorption and cellular internalization of compounds thus leading to reduction in the efficacy. This work may help to meet the growing demand of the plant products that shall be of potential utility to the society. The formulations developed would be available to the common man in the society.

CONCLUSION

The results on the composition of the stem oil showed appreciable amounts of all types of terpenoids. The monoterpenes alcohols, isofenchol, isothujanol and isopulegol were identified for the first time in *R. wightiana*. All the

extracts, stem oil and monoterpenes alcohols demonstrated excellent radical scavenging and anti-glycation activities suggesting a possible role of this plant in the treatment of diabetes, aging and other disorders. Further work in progress in elucidating the mechanism of action of these molecules, which help in the development of appropriate formulation so that it enables to extend for further field trial programmes.

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Table-1. CC	Table-1. Composition of stems of R. Wightiana					
Plant part	phytochemicals	EtOAc extract	Petroleum ether extract			
	Tannins	+	+			
	Flavonoids	++	-			
	Alkaloids	++	-			
Stems	Terpenoids	++	+			
	Anthaquinones	-	-			
	Carbohydrates	+	-			
	Sterols	+	++			

Table-1: Composition of stems of R. wightiana

Table-2: Total phenols and flavonoids in extracts and stem oil

Extract	Total phenol content (mg of gallic acid/g)	Total flavonoid content (mg of quercetin /g)
Petroleum ether extract	20.13 ± 1.05	9.17 ± 0.63
Ethyl acetate extract	26.71 ± 0.87	10.51 ± 0.42
Stem oil	36.23 ± 0.89	16.71 ± 0.97

Data shown as Mean ± SE

Table-3: Chemical composition of essential oil from stems of R. wightiana

S.	Compound	RI	%Composition	Identification
No.	Compound	N	//////////////////////////////////////	Identification
1.	α -pinene	937	1.39±0.02	RI & MS
2.	β-pinene	981	3.77±0.09	RI & MS
3.	Myrcene	984	9.82±0.11	RI & MS
4.	α -phellendrene	1009	1.02±0.08	RI & MS
5.	α -terpinene	1020	0.55±0.06	RI & MS
6.	Limonene	1024	4.37±0.39	RI & MS
7.	Cis-β-ocimene	1035	1.41±0.04	RI & MS
8.	Trans-β-ocimene	1040	2.78±0.19	RI & MS
9.	Linalool	1085	0.42±0.08	RI & MS
10.	Isofenchol	1101	2.64±0.23	RI & MS
11.	Isopulegol	1146	2.72±0.19	RI & MS
12.	Isothujanol	1157	2.79±0.31	RI & MS
13.	Terpinene-4-ol	1166	3.27±0.36	RI & MS
14.	Borneol	1180	2.19±0.37	RI & MS
15.	Geraniol	1240	0.46±0.05	RI & MS
16.	Isobornyl acetate	1271	5.98±0.41	RI & MS
17	Delta elemene	1337	0.92±0.06	RI & MS
18.	Geranyl acetate	1370	1.33±0.04	RI & MS
19.	β-Bourbonene	1386	2.01±0.27	RI & MS
20.	β-Elemene	1389	1.32±0.14	RI & MS
21.	Methyl eugenol	1403	3.19±0.31	RI & MS
22.	β-caryo-phyllene	1421	2.49±0.23	RI & MS
23.	α -humulene	1446	1.51±0.18	RI & MS





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24	Germacrene D	1480	3.38±0.38	RI & MS
25.	D-cadinene	1536	1.62±0.21	RI & MS
26.	Nerolidol	1544	3.29±0.32	RI & MS
27.	Spathulenol	1564	4.73±0.39	RI & MS
28.	Caryophyllene oxide	1574	0.73±0.06	RI & MS
29.	9. τ-cadinol		1.34±0.22	RI & MS
30.	β-bisabolol	1672	1.98±0.29	RI & MS
31.	31. Farnesol		4.11±0.36	RI & MS

Data presented as mean±SE

Table-4: NO scavenging ability of extracts, stem oil and monoterpene alcohols from R. wightiana

S. No.	Samples	IC₀ (µg/mL)	Relative effectiveness	
1.	Pet ether extract	82.83 ± 1.34 (69.109 – 92.924)	0.331	
2.	Ethyl acetate extract	71.76 ± 1.61 (65.662 – 85.208)	0.382	
3.	Stem oil	63.54 ± 1.29 (56.884 – 72.895)	0.431	
5.	Isofenchol	41.49 ± 1.78 (31.286 – 52.271)	0.657	
6.	Isothujanol	45.27 ± 1.37 (36.721 – 56.328)	0.602	
7.	Isopulegol	47.74 ± 1.51 (38.213 – 46.237)	0.571	
8.	Gallic acid	27.26 ± 1.15 (20.172 – 30.244)	1	

Values presented as Mean \pm SE; Relative effectiveness = Standard IC₅₀ / Sample IC₅₀ 95% confidence limit values in parenthesis

Table-5: XO inhibition of extracts, stem oil and monoterpene alcohols from R. wightiana

Samples		IC₀ (µg/mL)	Relative effectiveness
	Petether ext	91.29 (74.133 – 85.281)	0.233
	Ethyl acetate ext	84.76 (71.244 – 84.282)	0.251
	Stem Oil	73.58 (57.281 – 66.402)	0.289
	Isofenchol	44.25 (32.627 – 56.608)	0.481
Isothujanol Isopulegol		51.42 (40.228 – 61.417)	0.413
		61.59 (49.216 – 72.423)	0.345
	Allopurinol	21.28 (16.621 – 28.893)	1

Values presented as Mean \pm SE; Relative effectiveness = Standard IC₅₀ /Sample IC₅₀ 95% confidence limit values in parenthesis

Table-6: Inhibition of Protein glycation of extracts, stem oil and monoterpene alcohols from R. wightiana

Samples	IC₅₀ (µg/mL)	Relative Effectiveness	
Petether ext	92.18 (80.912 – 104.225)	0.264	
Ethyl acetate		0.204	
extract	00.00 (70.915 – 95.300)	0.304	
Stem oil	58.31 (42.168 – 69.436)	0.417	
Isofenchol	45.18 (29.207 – 61.367)	0.539	
Isopulegol	56.09 (41.277 – 62.423)	0.434	
Isothujanol	66.23 (49.559 – 78.811)	0.367	
Aminoguanidine	24.35 (18.231 – 25.334)	1	

Values presented as Mean \pm SE; Relative effectiveness = Standard IC₅₀ /Sample IC₅₀ sample 95% confidence limit values in parenthesis













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RESEARCH ARTICLE

In silico Prediction and Pharmacological Evaluation of Pennisetum glaucum Grain Extract as an Anti-inflammatory

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ABSTRACT

The present research is focused on screening anti-inflammatory activity of methanolic grain extract of Pennisetum glaucum using in silico, in vitro and in vivo methods. In silico studies were carried out using PASS. In vitro studies were carried out using anti-proteinase action and anti-lipoxygenase activity while in vivo studies using cotton wool induced granuloma models in rodents. The phytochemical constituents identified in the extract are flavonoids, phenols, carbohydrates, proteins, tannins, steroids, alkaloids, and terpenoids. From PASS outcomes the probable involvements of certain dynamic elements of Pennisetum glaucum were originated to be anti-inflammatory, interleukin 10 agonist, prostaglandin-E2 9-reductase inhibitor, TNF expression inhibitor, interferon gamma antagonist, anti-inflammatory, intestinal, inflammatory bowel disease, and anti-inflammatory, ophthalmic. Altogether the ingredients of Pennisetum glaucum were instituted to partake involvements as straight targets and subsidiary targets with TNF-alpha, cyclooxygenase 1, cyclooxygenase-2, prostaglandin E synthase, leukotriene B4 receptor 1, arachidonate 15-lipoxygenase, phospholipase A2 group IIA, interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 3 and interleukin-8. Fromin vitro results MEPG exhibitedbetter inhibition at 500µg/ml with 65% and toaspirin at 100µg/ml with 75% in anti-proteinase activity. MEPG displayed lipoxygenase inhibition at 500µg/ml with 67.3% and diclofenacsodium at 100µg/ml with 82.3% inhibition. The extract at a amount of 200 mg/kg bd.wt., 400 mg/kg bd.wt. and standard drug indomethacin at 3 mg/kg bd.wt exhibited substantial inhibition in cotton wool induced granuloma in the animal models. From the above it is apparent that methanolic grain extract of Pennisetum glaucum influenced noteworthy anti-inflammatory activity.





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Keywords: *Pennisetum glaucum*, anti-inflammatory, anti-proteinase, PASS (Prediction of Activity Spectra for Substances).

INTRODUCTION

Inflammation is an internal reply (reaction) of an active, supplied with blood tissue to external and physiological stimuli. Fundamentally, inflammation serves two purposes: to contain tissue damage and to localise and eradicate the cause. Inflammation can be characterized as chronic or acute, depending on the immune system's defensive ability and the time frame of the reaction [1]. The use of the cotton pellet granuloma approach was frequently employed to evaluate subacute inflammation's transudative, exudative, and regenerative phases. The liquid absorbed by the pellet exerts an important impact on the granuloma's moist weight, although its dry mass correlates well with the quantity of granulate tissue generated [2].Cotton wool granuloma shows triphasic response i.e., firstly transudative phase which lasts for 1-3 hours, secondly exudative phase which lasts between 3 and 72 hours and lastly proliferative phase which can be seen after 3 and 6 days.

Pennisetum glaucum commonly known as Pearl Millet (Bajra), is the poor men's staple food in India and Africa in the family *Poaceae*. The plant is found to possess several properties like antibacterial, anti-sickling, immunosuppressant, fungistat, analgesic, antiallergic, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, arteriodilator, anti-cancer, antiseptic, antioxidant, antimalarial, hepatoprotective, anti-HIV and antihistaminic [3]. The current investigation intended to evaluate anti-inflammatory activity of the methanolic grain extract of *Pennisetum glaucum* both *in vitro* and *in vivo* model like cotton wool induced granuloma in rodents and an attempt is made to establish the *in silico* studies of the active constituents of the extract using PASS software.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Procurement of grains of Pennisetum glaucum

Pennisetum glaucum grains were collected from listed millet shop from Hyderabad. This material was identified and authenticated by a Botanist from Government Degree College, Kukatpally. Dressed grains were pulverized to coarse powder. The ground material was kept or reserved up for extraction process.

Grain Extraction

Soxhlet extraction is the procedure of unceasing abstraction in which the same solvent can be disseminated through the extractor for numerous times. This procedure comprises extraction trailed by fading of the solvent. The vapours of the solvent are taken to a condenser and the condensed fluid is given back to the preparation for incessant extraction[4].

Primary Phytochemical Investigation

The extract was exposed to initial phytochemical research to detect several phytoconstituents existing in the methanolic grain extract of *Pennisetum glaucum*.

GC-MS analysis

GC-MS analysis of methanolic grain extract of *Pennisetum glaucum* was done at the Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facility (SAIF) labs, Osmania University, Hyderabad using standard GC-MS model[5].

Acute Toxicity Studies

It was carried outusingOECD425 guidelines. Current study was done in CCSEA permitted animal house of GRCP, Bachupally, Hyderabad, India (Reg.No.1175/PO/ERe/S/08/CPCSEA).





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Experimental Protocol

Wistar albino rats weighing 200-250 gm were acquired from Jeeva Life Sciences, Hyderabad. The maintenance of the rodents was carried out as per the accepted procedures.

Pass Software

Input and Output of PASS.

PASS uses as input data a MOL- or SD-file representing the structural information about the molecules under study to be measured respectively, or can be seen as evaluations for the first and second kinds of errors in the prediction [6].

Anti-inflammatory activity In vitro methods

Anti-proteinase assay

The reaction blend (2 ml) was containing 0.06 mg trypsin, 1 ml 20 mM Tris HCl buffer (pH 7.4) and 1 ml of sample to be tested at various concentrations (100 - 500 μ g/ml). The combination was gestated at 37oC for 5 min and then 1 ml of 0.8% (w/v) casein was added. The mixture was incubated for an extra 20 min. 70% perchloric acid (2 ml)was added to terminate the reaction. Cloudy suspension was centrifugated and the optical density of the supernatant was recited at 210 nm contrary to buffer as blank. The trial was executed in triplicate. The percentage inhibition of proteinase inhibitory activity was calculated [7].

% Inhibition = (Control Abs-SampleAbs) X 100/ control Abs

Anti-lipoxygenase assay

It was deliberated by means of linoleic acid as substratum and lipoxidase as enzyme. Samples to be tested were liquified in 0.25ml of 2M borate buffer pH 9.0 and added 0.25ml of lipoxidase enzyme solution (20,000U/ml) and gestated for 5 min at 25°C. 1.0ml of linoleic acid solution of 0.6mM was added, mixed well and absorbance was read at 234nm.Indomethacin as reference standard [8].

% inhibition= [{Abs control- Abs sample}/Abs control] x 100

In vivo methods

Cotton wool induced granuloma model

Healthy Wistar albino rats (24) of weight (200-250 gm) were used. They were separated into 4 groups (n=6). A sterilized cotton pellet (10 mg) was implanted *s.c.* into the axilla of each rat under light pentobarbital sodium. Drugs to be tested were given once for a period of 7 days. On the 8th daythe animals were sacrificed. The pellets were dissected out carefully around the granuloma tissue and the weight were noted and thereafter they were dried in oven at 60°C for 24 h to obtain a dry weight and mean weight of granuloma tissue. The difference in weight of the cotton pellet was considered to be the dry weight of the granuloma tissue. The transudative weight, granuloma formation and percent granuloma inhibition were calculated. The percentage change of granuloma weight relative to disease control group was taken as an index of chronic anti-inflammatory activity [9].

% anti-granuloma activity = 100 x (1- Wtreated / Wcontrol).

RESULTS

Methanolic grain extract of *Pennisetum glaucum* was explored for its anti-inflammatory activity. All the results in this study are included below.





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Grain extract of Pennisetum glaucum

Pennisetum glaucum grain extract prepared by soxhlation technique and yield was calculated by using the formula.

% yield of extract = Amount obtained X 100

- Amount used
- = 30/250 X 100
- = 12% w/w.

Primary phytochemical investigation

The initial phytochemical study for grain extract of *Pennisetum glaucum* exhibited the presence of flavonoids, phenols, carbohydrates, proteins, tannins, steroids, alkaloids, and terpenoids.

Acute toxicity studies

Grain extract of *Pennisetum glaucum*(2000 mg/kg bd.wt)did not exhibit any signs of toxicity and mortality. Even after 14 days of observation the animals were safe. 200 and 400 mg/kg bd.wt were selected as dose.

In vivo results

Cotton Wool Induced Granuloma

Administration of cotton wool into the axilla and groin causes granuloma. The animals were administrated with their respective test extract and the standard drug. The animals are sacrificed after 7 days and the cotton pellets with granulation tissue will be removed, cleaned of the extraneous tissue and dried in a hot air oven to a constant weight and the dry granuloma weight was determined. The dry weight of the granuloma (i.e. the amount of actual granulation tissue formed) was calculated by noting the difference in the dry weight of the cotton pellets recorded before and after implantation. Statistical analysis expressed as Mean \pm SEM (n=6), was performed by using ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test. Results were expressed as when compared to disease control (* = p<0.0001), standard (a=p<0.0001).

DISCUSSION

Selected active phytochemical constituents of methanolic grain extract of *Pennisetum glaucum* and standard drugs were subjected to pass software for anti- inflammatory activity. The results of these active constituents like probable activity (Pa) and probable inactiveness (Pi) and biological activity were given in table 3. The possible interventions of selected active constituents of methanolic grain extract of *Pennisetum glaucum* and standard drugs were found to be anti-inflammatory, prostaglandin-E2 9-reductase inhibitor, TNF expression inhibitor, interleukin 10 agonist, interferon alpha agonist and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent. Elected active phytochemical constituents of extract were subjected to pass software for direct and possible targets and results were given in table 4. All the phytoconstituents and standard drugs were found to have interventions with TNF-alpha cyclooxygenase-1, cyclooxygenase-2, arachidonate 15-lipoxygenase, leukotriene B4 receptor 1, prostaglandin E synthase, interleukin 8 and prostanoid IP receptor [10]. As can be seen from the previous paragraphs, PASS is a valuable tool for efficiently displaying the molecules that are significant with the relevant biological consequences. This aids in the researchers' justification of their findings. Inflammation is the immune system's response to harmful stimuli, such as pathogens, damaged cells, toxic compounds, or irradiation, and acts by removing injurious stimuli and initiating the healing process. Inflammation is therefore a defense mechanism that is vital to health [11].

Neutrophils are found at lysosomes and are recognized to be an excellent source of tyrosine proteinase. Leukocyte proteinase has been shown to be crucial in the growth of damage to tissues during inflammatory reactions, and proteinase inhibitors have been shown to offer a notable degree of protection [12]. Through their anti-proteinase activity, fatty acids such as oleic acid, stearic acid, palmitic acid, and arachidonic acid exhibit anti-inflammatory properties. The "arachidonic acid pathways" in creatures and the lipoxygenase route in plants are similar in many





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ways [13]. This makes the suppression of lipoxygenase *in vitro* a useful model for identifying plants that may have anti-inflammatory properties [14]. Since LOXs are susceptible to antioxidants, the majority of their effect may involve scavenging lipidoxy or lipid peroxy-radicals produced during enzyme peroxidation, which inhibits the synthesis of lipid hydroperoxide. This may reduce the amount of lipid hydroperoxide substrate that is available for the LOX catalytic cycle. Lipoxygenase activity was moderately inhibited by vanillic acid [15].

The regenerative stage, or granuloma development, triggered by the dermal insertion of compacted cotton pellets, is tested using the cotton wool granuloma technique. After a few days, fluid intrusion, histologically acquired cells, and undifferentiated tissue connections are visible. After removing and weighing the dry pellets, the amount of freshly produced connective tissue can be determined [16]. The various constituents identified in the extract are glucose, oleic Acid, linoleic acid, arachidonic acid,linolenic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, lupeol, vanillic acid, ferulic Acid, sitosterol, campesterol, ergosterol, andtocopherol. Linoleic acid is a n-6 poly unsaturated fatty acid. Palmitic acid is the most common saturated fatty acid and linolenic acid is an essential omega-3 fatty acid. These exert anti-inflammatory effect through inhibition of cyclooxygenase and 5-lipooxygenase enzymes [17]. Oleic acid is an omega-9 fatty acid. It presents anti-inflammatory activity through glucocorticoid receptors. Glucocorticoids suppress immune cells' production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, which in turn regulates the response of inflammation. Furthermore, steroid hormones have the ability to suppress adhesion molecule production, which inhibits neutrophil rolling, adherence, and invasion to the site of irritation [18].

The fatty acid arachidonic acid has a chain of 20 carbons. It has been demonstrated that strong pathogenic agents can be produced by major pathways from the enzymatic oxidation of arachidonic acid. For a long time, those involved in the prostaglandin (PG) pathway, and in particular PGE2, have been linked to inflammation. Among the most prevalent mediators of lipids, prostaglandin E2 (PGE2), is generated from AA by COX as the restricting enzyme. It works on a quartet of protein subtypes (EP1-EP4) to induce a variety of effects, such as irritation, feeling of pain, and pyrexia [13]. A pentacyclic triterpene is luteol. Lupeol's *in vitro* anti-inflammatory properties were assessed in cellular systems that produced metabolites of lipoxygenase and cyclooxygenase. PGE2 synthesis was dosedependently reduced by lupeol, but the 5-LOX pathway remained unaffected. Additionally, it somewhat reduces the secretion of IL-1 β and TNF α [19]. *Vanillic acid* is a monohydroxybenzoic acid. It exerts anti-inflammatory and analgesic action by reducing pro-inflammatory cytokines [15]. Ferrulic acid is an antioxidant.One possible mechanism by which FA inhibits carrageenan-induced paw edema is via inhibiting prostaglandin production [20].

The chemical structure of campesterol, a phytosterol, is comparable with that of lipid. It has an impact on discomfort linked to malignancy in addition to being connected to the creation and discharge of cytokines that are inflammatory. Therefore, it is possible that these substances will be turned into anti-inflammatory therapies [21]. Different forms of vitamin E, like γ -tocopherol, δ -tocopherol, and γ -tocotrienol, have been shown by current scientific research to possess greater antioxidant and anti-inflammatory capabilities to α -tocopherol when it comes to chronic disorders [22]. A further potential pathway via which tocopherols work as anti-inflammatory is by suppressing Akt. This can be accomplished through either blocking the growth of inflamed cells or by preventing Akt-mediated stimulation of the gene transcription nuclear factor NFkB. One phytosterol that reduces both the myeloperoxidase activity and the edema caused by tPA is beta sitosterol. Numerous publications have documented the anti-inflammatory properties of sitosterol in relation to edema generated by carrageenan, pyrexia in rats induced by Brewer's yeast, and cotton pellet implantation [23]. Like human lipids, ergosterol is a sterol that is found on the cellular envelopes of fungus and functions to preserve the strength of the cell membrane. In RAW264.7 cells, ergosterol peroxide inhibited LPS-induced TNF- α release and IL-1 α/β expression. The genome interaction expression of NF- κ B was reduced by ergosterol and ergosterol peroxide when exposed to LPS [24].





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CONCLUSION

According to *in silico, in vitro* and *in vivo* investigations methanolic grain extract of *Pennisetum glaucum clearly* showed anti-inflammatory activity. More research is required to identify the specific phytochemical components of the extract and determine the precise mechanism underlying its anti-inflammatory effect.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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Table 1: Treatment agenda for cotton wool granuloma model

GROUPS	TREATMENT
I	Disease control (Normal saline)+Cotton pellet 10 mg
II	MEPG 200mg/kg, p.a.+ Cotton pellet 10.0 mg, s.c.
	MEPG 400 mg/kg, p.o.+ Cotton pellet 10.0 mg, s.c.
IV	Indomethacin 3 mg/kg, p.o. + Cotton pellet 10 mg, s.c.

GC-MS RESULTS

Table 2: GC-MS analysis of methanolic grain extract of Pennisetum glaucum

S. No	Name	Mol. Wt	RT	Area Present	Base m/z
INU					
1	Glucose	180.56	23.56	7.12	131.2
2	Linoleic Acid	288.44	22.64	2.14	55.05
3	Linolenic Acid	278.43	24.23	0.15	42.06
4	Arachidonic Acid	304.47	25.12	0.18	43.05
5	Oleic Acid	282.47	22.88	0.19	74.10
6	Lupeol	426.72	32.71	0.16	191.0
7	Vanillic Acid	168.14	29.8	2.56	25.6
8	Ferrulic Acid	194.18	27.5	1.98	32.4
9	Stearic Acid	284.48	26.16	0.17	44.31
10	Palmitic Acid	256.4	21.26	0.05	43.05
11	Campesterol	400.68	31.37	0.82	43.05
12	Sitosterol	414.71	32.05	14.04	396.35





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13	Ergosterol	396.65	31.95	0.05	96.10
14	Tocopherol	416.68	30.25	0.71	151.0

PASS Results

Table 3: Anti-inflammatory activity predicted for the active constituents of Pennisetum glaucumusing PASS

S.No	Compound	Probable Activity (Pa)	Probable Activity (Pi)	Biological Activity		
1	Glucose	0,702	0,015	Anti-inflammatory		
		0,478	0,003	Interleukin 10 agonist		
		0,471	0,003	Prostaglandin-E2 9-reductase inhibitor		
2	Linoleic Acid	0,912	0,004	Prostaglandin-E2 9-reductase inhibitor		
		0,751	0,005	TNF expression inhibitor		
		0,912	0,004	Prostaglandin-E2 9-reductase inhibitor		
		0,734	0,012	Anti-inflammatory		
3	Oleic Acid	0,724	0,005	TNF expression inhibitor		
		0,614	0,029	Anti-inflammatory		
		0,352	0,029	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent		
4	Linolenic Acid	0,804	0,006	Anti-inflammatory		
		0,713	0,006	TNF expression inhibitor		
		0,504	0,009	Interferon alpha agonist		
5	Arachidonic Acid	0,912	0,004	Prostaglandin-E2 9-reductase inhibitor		
		0,751	0,005	TNF expression inhibitor		
		0,731	0,012	Anti-inflammatory		
6	Stearic Acid	0,841	800,0	Prostaglandin-E2 9-reductase inhibitor		
		0,727	0.002	Anti-inflammatory, intestinal		
		0,646	0,009	TNF expression inhibitor		
		0,403	0,010	Anti-inflammatory, ophthalmic		
		0,337	0,043	Inflammatory bowel disease treatment		
7	Palmitic Acid	0,841	800,0	Prostaglandin-E29-reductase inhibitor		
		0,727	0,002	Anti-inflammatory, intestinal		
		0,337	0,043	Inflammatory bowel disease treatment		
8	Lupeol	0,708	0,015	Anti-inflammatory		
		0,351	0,005	Interferon gamma antagonist		
9	Vanillic Acid	0,720	0,002	Anti-inflammatory, intestinal		
		0,702	0,016	Prostaglandin-E2 9-reductase inhibitor		
		0,373	0,017	Anti-inflammatory, ophthalmic		
10	Ferrulic Acid	0,819	0,003	TNF expression inhibitor		
		0,661	0,003	Anti-inflammatory, intestinal		
		0,464	0,044	Prostaglandin-E2 9-reductase inhibitor		
11	Campesterol	0,962	0,002	Prostaglandin-E2 9-reductase inhibitor		
		0,457	0,005	Anti-inflammatory, ophthalmic		
12	Sitosterol	0,959	0,002	Prostaglandin-E2 9-reductase inhibitor		
		0,482	0,004	Anti-inflammatory, ophthalmic		
		0,317	0,092	TNF expression inhibitor		
13	Ergosterol	0,889	0,005	Prostaglandin-E2 9-reductase inhibitor		





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		0,412	0,009	Anti-inflammatory, ophthalmic				
		0,460	0,069	Anti-inflammatory				
14	Tocopherol	0,814	0,006	Anti-inflammatory				
		0,587	0,003	Anti-inflammatory, ophthalmic				
15	Indomethacin	0,755	0,004	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agent				
		0.711	0.014	Anti inflammatory				

Table 4: Direct and possible target prediction for the active constituents of Pennisetum glaucumusing PASS

S. No Compound Direct Target Confidence Possil	ole Target Confidence
1 Glucose TNF-alpha 0.2842 Cycloo	xygenase-2 0.0370
Leukotriene B4 0.0584	
receptor 1	
2 Linoleic Acid Cyclooxygenase-1 0.1112 Cycloo	xygenase-1 0.1298
Prostaglandin E 0.0467 Prosta	glandin E 0.0367
synthase sy	nthase
TNF-alpha 0.0337 Leukotrier	ne B4 receptor 0.1714
Interleukin-8 0.0289	
Prostanoid IP receptor 0.4160 Prostanoi	d IP receptor 0.0235
3 Oleic Acid Cyclooxygenase-1 0.0875 Leukotrier	ne B4 receptor 0.1892
Leukotriene B4 0.2396 Cycloo	xygenase-1 0.1546
receptor 1	
Prostanoid EP4 0.1534 Prosta	glandin E 0.0480
receptor sy	nthase
4 Linolenic Acid Leukotriene B4 0.1988 Cysteiny	I leukotriene 0.1992
receptor 1 rec	eptor 2
Cyclooxygenase-1 0.1455 Cycloo	xygenase-1 0.1298
Prostanoid DP receptor 0.1175 Prosta	glandin E 0.0170
sy	nthase
5 Arachidonic Cyclooxygenase-1 0.1112 Leukotrier	ne B4 receptor 0.1714
Acid Prostaglandin E 0.0467 Cycloo	xygenase-1 0.1298
synthase	
TNF-alpha 0.0337 Prosta	glandin E 0.0367
Interleukin-8 0.0289 sy	nthase
Prostanoid IP receptor 0.4160	
6 Stearic Acid Prostaglandin E 0.1249 Cycloo	xygenase-1 0.1303
synthase	
Cyclooxygenase-1 0.0779 Prosta	glandin E 0.0706
TNF-alpha 0.0311 sy	nthase
Prostanoid EP1 0.0026 Leukotrier	ne B4 receptor 0.0641
receptor	1
7 Palmitic Acid Prostaglandin E 0.1249 Leukotrier	ne B4 receptor 0.1451
synthase	
Cyclooxygenase-1 0.0779 Cycloo	xygenase-1 0.1303
Interleukin-8 0.0667 Prosta	glandin E 0.0706
TNF-alpha 0.0311 sy	nthase
8 Lupeol TNF-alpha 0.1871	





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9	Vanillic Acid	Arachidonate 15-	0.2237	Cyclooxygenase-1	0.2499			
		lipoxygenase						
		Arachidonate 5-	0.1900 Histamine H2 recep		5- 0.1900 Histamine H2 recepto		0.1568	
		lipoxygenase						
		Leukotriene B4	0.1260	Arachidonate 5-	0.1019			
		receptor 1		lipoxygenase				
		Interleukin-1 receptor-	0.0711	Arachidonate 15-	0.1005			
		associated kinase 3		lipoxygenase				
		Prostaglandin E synthase	0.0593	Prostaglandin E synthase	0.0241			
		Phospholipase A2	0.0292	Arachidonate 12-	0.0127			
		group IIA		lipoxygenase				
		Cyclooxygenase-1	0.0284	Cyclooxygenase-2	0.0119			
		TNF-alpha	0.0133					
10	Ferrulic Acid	Arachidonate 5-	0.2092	Cyclooxygenase-1	0.2798			
		lipoxygenase						
		Leukotriene B4	0.1650	Arachidonate 15-	0.1041			
		receptor 1	0.4004	lipoxygenase	0.0500			
		Arachidonate 15-	0.1201	Prostaglandin E	0.0528			
			0.1104	synthase	0.020/			
		Cyclooxygenase-2	0.1104	Prostanoid EP3	0.0296			
			0.0266	receptor				
		Phospholipase A2	0.0064					
11	Compostorol	group v	0.2602					
11	Campesteroi	TINF-alpha	0.2693		-			
10	Citestanal	Prostanoid IP receptor	0.0308					
12	Shosteroi	TINF-alpha	0.2066		-			
			0.0651					
12	Ergostorol		0 1/00					
15	El gostel ol	Interloukin 9 recentor	0.1400		-			
		A	0.0439					
14	Tocopherol	Phospholipase A2	0.0566	Arachidonate 5-	0.1026			
		group V		lipoxygenase				
		Arachidonate 5-	0.0036					
		lipoxygenase						
15	Indomethacin	Cyclooxygenase-1	0.4069	Cyclooxygenase-1	0.2158			
		Cyclooxygenase-2	0.3388	Prostaglandin E	0.0906			
		Interleukin-8	0.1675	synthase				
		Phospholipase A2	0.1025	Arachidonate 5-	0.0084			
		group IIA		lipoxygenase				
		Arachidonate 5-	0.0842	Arachidonate 12-	0.0026			
		lipoxygenase		lipoxygenase				





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In vitro results - Anti- Proteinase Action

Table 5: Effect of Pennisetum glaucum extract on antiproteinase activity

Treatment	Concentration (µg/ml)	% Inhibition
	100	17.5
	200	35
MEPG	300	42.5
	400	55
	500	65
Aspirin	100	75

Anti-Lipoxygenase Activity

Table 6: Effect of Pennisetum glaucum extract on Anti-lipoxygenase activity

Treatment	Concentration(µg/ml)	Percentage Inhibition
	100	13.0
	200	26
MEPG	300	36.9
	400	50
	500	67.3
Diclofenac Sodium	100	82.3

Table 7: Effect of Pennisetum glaucum extract in cotton wool granuloma

Group	Primary Dry	Final Weight (mg)		Transudative	Granuloma%	
	weight (mg)	Wet Weight	Dry Weight	weight		
Negative Control	10.10 ± 0.04	42.50 ±0.42	26.80 ± 0.30	15.60 ± 0.42	-	
MEPG (200 mg/kg)	10.150 ±0.04	33.10 ±0.47*a	21.60 ± 0.49*a	11.50± 0.61**a	26.70	
MEPG (400mg/kg)	10.10 ± 0.04	23.10 ±0.47*a	13.90 ± 0.40*b	9.30± 0.66*a	40.70	
Indomethacin (3mg/kg)	10.0± 0.03	15.60 ±0.33*	12.30 ±0.42*	3.30± 0.49*	78.90	





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

In vitro Cell Culture and Anti-Inflammatory Activity of Cocculus hirstus and Ocimum gratissimum

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ABSTRACT

Callus cultures were established for *Cocculus hirsutus* and *Ocimum gratissimum* in different modes of hormone supplementation and the explants better on MS medium. MS media fortified with 2,4-D, Kinetin, Indoleacetic Acid, Benzylamino Purine, Naphthaleneacetic Acid at 0.1-3mg/L, were examined for the study of callus induction. In this more response was observed on MS media with NAA and 2, 4-D. Explants were inoculated on standard MS media. Leaf started curling after 2 weeks. Profused callus induced after days. Maximum callusing response of leaf explants were observed at concentration of NAA(1.0 & 1.5 mg/L). The inhibitory effect of different concentration of ethanolic extracts of callus of *C. hirsutus* and *O. gratissimum* on protein denaturation. Both the plant callus extracts at 1-100µg/mL and standard displayed significant protein denaturation inhibition and lysis of erythrocyte membrane in a dose dependent approach. The results demonstrate that the extracts have excellent anti inflammatory activity indicating that these extracts can be further used in the cure and management of chronic inflammatory disorders.

Keywords: Cocculus hirsutus, Ocimum gratissimum, in vitro cell cultures and anti-inflammatory activity.





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INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants are reservoirs of valuable bioactive phytoconstituents which are effective therapeutic managers are widely used to treat various ailments. Despite the advances in drug development during the past 20 years, molecules derived from medicinal botanicals occupy significant position as they offer good efficacy with minimal side effects [1]. Medicinal herbs constitute effective sources of anti-microbial and anti-oxidant natural products and in traditional and modern medicine system these botanicals serve a prominent role [3]. Tissue culture is a good technique for the production of clones of exact copies of plant, which is best method to conserve rare and endangered species of plant and animals. It also helpful in enriching our biodiversity and maintain ecosystem, hence tissue culture is usually preferred as alternative. Somaclonal variations often referred as observed variations in plants regenerated from cell cultures and the development in this area has unlocked new avenues in producing clones both uniform and with variability as well. Callus tissue has a unique potential for generating genetic variations. The constitution of chromosomes in various plants was found to exhibit extreme stability in vitro where much of the variability can be due to changes and abnormalities in chromosomes [4]. Nevertheless, the stability of cultures is a major concern in plant cell culture research which needs attention. Chromosome and DNA stability during in vitro culture are important in order to maintain an unchanged genotype in the culture and subsequently in the regenerated plants. This factors involved in the stability or variation in callus tissue. Cytological analysis of regenerated plants have shown that chromosome breakage and its consequences are quite frequently observed in vitro [4].

The genus *Cocculus* belongs to the family Menispermaceae consists of rare herbs and shrubs which are distributed in tropics and subtropics. *Cocculus hirsutus (C. hirsutus)* commonly called 'Broom creeper', 'Patalgarudi' in Sanskrit, 'Chilahiata' in Ayurveda, 'Kattuk kodi' in Siddha medicine where, roots were prescribed in the treatment of rheumatic disorders, dermatitis, TB, leprosy and found to be aphrodisiac, antipyretic as well. The leaves are used in biliousness, eczema, gonorrhoea, opthalmia, sexual deability, leucorrhoea, neuralgia, rheumatid arthritis, fevers, piles, syphilis, fevers and disorders of blood and as an aphrodisiac [5]. *Ocimum gratissium (O. Gratissimum)*, commonly called clove basil of Lamiaceae and is native to South Asia and Africa. Concerning the medicinal properties, the plants are being employed in conditions of epilepsy, fevers, diarrhoea, dermatitis, severe throat and eye infections [6].

Inflammation, a well recognized physiological response involving the exudation of fluid and protein components through the site of injury thereby protects the body from any kind of injuries. Furthermore, this condition lasts for few days to weeks and upon long-lasting leads to chronic inflammation. This chronic stage manifests in infiltration of neutrophils, pain, redness of skin, arthritis, asthma [7]. To combat this condition, NSAIDs and corticosteroid drugs which are potent inhibitors of COX, LOX and PLA2 enzymes are being employed [8]. But, the prolonged usage poses many side effects including internal bleeding, ulcers, gastroenteritis [7]. Therefore, researchers have placed conscientious and reliable efforts on bioactive molecules from medicinal botanicals as a suitable formulation because they offer maximum efficiency with minimal side effects.

EXPERIMENTAL

Explants

Leaves of *Cocculus hirsutus* and *Ocimum gratissimum* plants were collected from Mansagangotri campus, Mysuru, Karnataka.

Surface sterilization, inoculation and culture conditions

The explants collected were thoroughly washed in running water for ten minutes to remove surface debris. Then explants were rinsed twice with sterile distilled water, further to remove any fungal infection the





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explants were soaked in fungicide, bevistine for 15 mins. Further surface sterilized with HgCl2 (0.1%) solution for about 5 sec and rinsed with sterile H2O for five times. Inoculation instrument and culture media were transferred to the alcohol swabbed inoculation chamber and were irradiated with UV-light for about 20 min before inoculation. The surface sterilized explants were washed with sterile H2O for 3-4 times and subsequently inoculated to the MS culture media near the flame of spirit lamp. After transferring the tissue, the cultured tubes were sealed with non-absorbent cotton or aluminium foil. All culture tubes were labelled appropriately before incubation. All the culture were incubated at a temperature 25+ or -2 c, relative humidity 60-70%, under the photoperiod with illumination of 3,000 lux fluorescent white red light maintained for the callus formation.

Stain preparation

8- Hydroxyquinoline (0.02%): Dissolve 0.02g of 8-Hydroxyquinoline powder in 100ml distilled water, mix well and filter. Store the filterate in refrigerator. Carnoy's(fixative): Mixture of absolute alcohol and acetic acid in 3:1 ratio. 4% FAS (mordant): 4g of ferric ammonium sulphate in 100 ml of distilled water. Haematoxylin stain (1%): Dissolve 1g of haematoxylin powder in 100ml distilled water, mix well and filter. Store the filterate in refrigerator. 0.5% proponic Haematoxylin : Dissolve 0.5 gms of haematoxylin stain dissolve in 45% proponoic acid.

Staining and squashing of callus

Callus were taken from the 70% alcohol, then transferred into a cavity block and keep dip into 4% mordant (FAS Solution) for about 5-10 minutes, then washed with sterile distilled H2O, and stained with 1% haematoxylin for about 30 minutes. Then stained callus were mounted with 0.5% proponoic haematoxylin stain and observed under compound microscope.

Protein denaturation inhibition

The assay was performed as per the method of Saleem et al., 2011[9]. Egg albumin (2mL), K2HPO4-KH2PO4 buffer (pH 6.4; 28mL) and water (20mL; HPLC grade) was the control while, egg albumin (2mL), buffer (28mL) and extracts (100-1000µg/mL) served as test. Aspirin was employes as positive control in the assay. In the next process, the pH of all solutions was maintained at 6.8 and incubated at 35° C for 20 min followed by heating to 70° C for 7min. The absorbance was recorded and the inhibition was determined by

%inhibition = [Da / Db - 1] x 100

Where, Da = test absorbance of test, Db=control absorbance.

Human RBC membrane stabilization method (HRBC)

The assay was as per the method of Choudhury et al., 2014 [10]. The blood obtained from human volunteers with informed consent was mixed with sterilized Alsver's sol (2% dextrose, sodium citricacid (0.8%), and NaCI (0.42% in water) followed by centrifugation at 3500rpm. Isosaline (0.85%) was used for washing the packed cells and then suspended in the same solution. The assay mix contains the extracts, phosphate buffer (1mL), 2mL of hyposaline (0.36%) and RBC suspension (0.5mL). Aspirin was used as a positive control sample in the assay. The mixtures were kept for incubation at 35°C for 20min. and re-centrifuged. The absorbance of the haemoglobin content at 560nm was recorded and the membrane stabilization/protection was determined using

%Protection = [100 - ODs/ ODc) x 100.

ODs = Sample absorbance, ODc=Control absorbance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To induce callus, explants of *C. hirsutus* were inoculated in MS media. Curling of leaf explants was noticed in standard MS media supplemented with different concentrations of growth hormones. For the induction of





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callus from the selected plant species, different sterilized explants were inoculated on MS media fortified with varied concentration 2,4-D, BAP, IAA, KN & NAA in different combinations. The experiment was performed in different modes of hormone supplementation and the explants better on MS medium. MS media fortified with phytohormones at 0.5-5mg/L were examined for the induction of callus. In this more response was observed on MS media with NAA and 2, 4-D. Explants were inoculated on standard MS media. Leaf started curling after 2 weeks. Profused callus induced after days. Maximum callusing response of leaf explants were observed at concentration of NAA(1.0 & 1.5 mg/L). Calli proliferated were whitish brown and soft, creamy and soft in nature respectively for *C. hirsutus* and *O. Gratissimum*. Leaf explants gets curling within 12 days, callus was induced with 2,4-D (2.5mg/L) on 27th day. No curling was observed in leaf explants at the concentration 2mg/L of IAA in MS medium after 45 days. Whereas, with with BAP at various concentration ranging from 0.5 to 2mg/L. Leaf explants gets curling within 18 days.

The effect of different concentration of ethanolic extracts of callus of *C. hirsutus* and *O. gratissimum* on protein denaturation inhibition was evaluated and shown in table-2. Both the plant callus extracts (10-100µg/mL) and standard displayed considerable protein denaturation inhibition in a dose dependent approach. The HRBC membrane stabilization potential of callus extracts of both the plants at 10-100µg /ml protected significantly in dose dependent studies induced HRBC membrane by hypotonic solution (Table-3). Aspirin (10-100µg/mL) served as positive control and the molecule also exhibited maximum HRBC membrane protection. Protein denaturation is nothing but the loss of 2⊕ and 3⊕ structure mediated via acids, bases, salt, solvents, heat, UV etc. where the biological function is lost. All the inflammation reactions are almost mediated through protein denaturation. As a process of investigation of medicinal plants available in South India, the present study purports the study of mechanism of anti-inflammatory potential of *C. hirsutus* and *O. gratissimum* extracts. The methanol extract of *Murraya koenigii* plant was reported to possess excellent activity in dose dependent behavior where the extract at all concentrations inhibited the protein denaturation [11]. There have been reports on the albumin

denaturation inhibition of alcoholic extract which showed excellent response [12-13]. All the anti-inflammatory drugs which are currently in usage have known to inhibit the protein denaturation and have been reported [14-15]. Protein

against protein denaturation which was the mechanism of action of most of the drugs (NSAIDs) was also reported [16-17] before the detection of their inhibitory activity on COX and LOX enzymes. The membrane stabilization of HRBC was crucial in depicting the anti- inflammatory potential in vitro since the membranes of erythrocytes and lysosomes are in homogeneity [18-19] and the extracts under experimentation exhibited good level of stabilization. This lysosomal membrane (LM) stabilization was regarded as an important limiting factor inflammatory response as the lysosomes are incapacitated and blocked the release of the neutrophils and prevents the tissue damage at the site of injury [20]. Various disorders occurs due to the enzymes released by lysosomes as the former are associated with the inflammation process. Therefore, the drug molecules exert their action either by inhibition or by stabilization of LM [21]. The extracts under study have shown excellent results in the stabilization of HRBC and LM and further can be extended to gene level to unravel the mechanism of action.

CONCLUSION

The callus extracts of both the botanicals were found to be potential in inhibition of albumin denaturation and protection of HRBC membrane stabilization which was compared favourably with Aspirin suggesting that the plants under investigation can serve as natural alternative in the management of inflammatory conditions. Further studies are underway to to formulate the bioactive molecules from these plants accountable for the potential activity and study their molecular targets underlying the inflammation process.





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GROWTH	CONCENTRATION	LEAV	/ES
REGULATOR	(mg/L)	ROOT	RESPONSE
		FORMATION	
2,4- D	0.5	20%	+
	1.0	12.5%	+
	1.5	50%	+
	2.0	70.5%	+++
	2.5	75%	+++
	3.0	20%	+
	3.5	20%	+
	4.0	20%	+
	4.5	30%	++
	5.0	30%	++
KINETIN	0.5	0%	-
	1.0	0%	-
	1.5	0%	-
	2.0	0%	-
IAA	0.5	20%	+
	1.0	15%	+
	1.5	30%	++
	2.0	50%	++
	0.5	0%	-
BAP	1.0	0%	-
	1.5	0%	-
	2.0	0%	-
	0.5	20%	+
	1.0	100%	++++
NAA	1.5	100%	++++
	2.0	30%	+
	2.5	20%	
	3.0	15%	

Table-1: In vitro responses of C. hirsutus and O. gratissimum

Table-2: Anti-inflammatory	assay	of	callus	ethanolic	extracts	of	С.	hirsutus	and	О.	gratissimum	on	protein
denaturation													

Concentration (µg/ml)	<i>C hirsutus</i> callus ethanolic extract % inhibition	<i>O. gratissimum</i> callus ethanolic extract % inhibition	Aspirin
20	11.82±0.78	9.21±0.64	18.12±0.37
40	21.74±1.01	17.62±0.79	33.26±0.79
60	39.88±1.12	31.78±1.03	54.13±1.13
80	51.92±1.44	47.53.±1.14	76.57±1.24
100	76.59±1.53	66.63.±1.48	100



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Values are expressed as Mean \pm SE

Table-3: Anti-Inflammatory Activity of callus extracts of *C. hirsutus* and *O. gratissimum* on HRBC membrane stabilization

Concentration (µg/ml)	<i>C. hirsutus</i> callus ethanolic extract % inhibition	<i>O. gratissimum</i> callus ethanolic extract % inhibition	Aspirin
20	8.23±0.64	6.17±0.59	15.38±0.46
40	17.61±0.77	13.34±0.68	27.61±0.69
60	29.36±1.08	21.29±1.02	50.27±1.33
80	41.78±1.17	34.73.±1.23	79.71±1.57
100	69.09±1.49	60.26.±1.64	100

Values are expressed as Mean ±SE





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Comparative Study of the Phytoconstituents and Antioxidant Properties of Four Medicinal Plant (*Carica Papaya, Cocculus hirsutus, Laurus nobilis*, and *Tinospora cordifolia*) Leaf extracts – an *In-vitro* Study

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants are rich in phytochemicals and natural antioxidants and have been traditionally used for their therapeutic potential. Oxidative stress is known to cause many harmful diseases such as Cancer, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's diseases, Diabetes Mellitus, Atherosclerosis and Inflammatory disorders. The intake of Antioxidant rich foods is encouraged to combat the effects of oxidative stress. Thus, this study evaluates the phytochemical composition and antioxidant activity of ethanolic/methanolic extracts derived from the leaves of four important medicinal plants,-*Carica papaya, Cocculus hirsutus, Laurus nobilis, and Tinospora cordifolia*.A comparative study on the various phytoconstituents, ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) and hydroxyl radical scavenging assays in the leaves of these four medicinal plants revealed that *Carica papaya* leaves had the highest antioxidant activity in comparison to other medicinal leaf extracts. The results obtained suggest that the antioxidant potential and therapeutic value of medicinal leaf extracts need to be evaluated to use them as substitutes for synthetic drugs.

Keywords: Medicinal plants, Antioxidants, Phytoconstituents, FRAP assay, Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity





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INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plant extracts from the various plant parts like root, bark, stem, leaves, flowers and fruits have been employed for several centuries to cure various chronic ailments all over the globe. There is an ever increasing demand for identifying phytoconstituents as natural chemotherapeutic agents without side effects. These phytoconstituents, which are important secondary metabolites in plants, could be employed to replace synthetic drugs which are known to have several side effects[1][2]. Oxidative stress can have harmful effect on cellular structures such as membranes, lipids, proteins, lipoproteins and DNA. ROS causes DNA damage which leads to mutations, apoptosis, carcinogenesis, hereditary diseases etc [3]. Another main effect of oxidative stress is lipid peroxidation which leads to atherosclerosis [4]. Other than this, oxidative stress also causes neurological, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases [5]. Hence, consumption of foods rich in antioxidants is necessary to control oxidative stress. Thus, in recent years, search for effective, nontoxic natural compounds with antioxidant properties has been focused [6][7].

The secondary metabolites produced from different plant parts include phenolics, flavonoids, terpenes, saponins, glycosides, quinones and several other metabolites. These metabolites have been reported to possess antioxidant activity and free radical scavenging activities that make them potential therapeutic agents. *Tinospora cordifolia*, is an important medicinal herb belonging to the Menispermaceae family and is widely used in traditional medicine [8].*Carica papaya* is a very important medicinal plant that is being cultivated since ancient times all over the world. It belongs to the Caricaceae family and its leaf is rich in alkaloids, glycosides. Tannins, saponins and flavonoids which are mainly responsible for its medicinal actions. *Cocculus hirsutus* (L.) *W.Theob.* (Menispermaceae) is a perennial climber distributed mostly in tropical and subtropical areas. [9]. *Laurus nobilis* (Bay leaf) is a perennial shrub belongs to the family Lauraceae. It has been cultivated throughout the European, tropical, subtropical, and Asian countries. It has been used for thousands of years for food flavoring, essential oil applications, and in traditional medicine10].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

Fresh leaves from different plant sources, double distilled water, methanol, ethanol, Whatmann filter paper, Mayer's reagent, alcoholic alpha naphthol, concentrated sulphuric acid, Fehling's reagent, Glacial acetic acid, Ferric chloride, Copper sulphate, Ethanol, Potassium hydroxide, Lead acetate, Sodium bicarbonate, Chloroform, Alcoholic potassium hydroxide, Iodine solution, Phosphate buffer, Potassium ferricyanide, Trichloroacetic acid, Ascorbic acid, Hydrogen peroxide, Trypsin, Tris-HCI buffer, concentrated HCI, Perchloric acid, Phosphate buffer saline.

Preparation of leaf extracts

The methanolic/ ethanolic extracts were prepared according as per[11] with slight modifications. Fresh leaves were collected from the four medicinal plants under study were washed thoroughly with double distilled water. The leaves were cut into small pieces and kept in a shady place for dehydration. After the leaves were dry, they were blended into a fine powder. The leaf powder (5 grams) was then soaked in





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25ml of 80% methanol or 80% ethanol and kept in the orbital shaker for 48 hours. The extract was collected by centrifugation and the obtained supernatant was subsequently filtered through a Whatmann filter paper and stored at room temperature till further analysis.

Phytochemical Analysis

All the leaf extracts were qualitatively analysed for the presence of phytochemicals including alkaloids, tannins, quinones, flavonoids, saponins and cardiac glycosides as per the standard procedures.

HPLC analysis for phytoconstituents

The ethanolic/methanolic leaf extracts were also analysed by HPLC in a Shimadzu HPLC system at IICT, Hyderabad. Aliquots of different leaf extracts (10μ I) were injected into the HPLC column and the detection was done at 210nm in a run time of 20 min.

Determination of Antioxidant Activity

Ferric Reducing Antioxidant Power assay (FRAP assay) for total antioxidant activity

Antioxidant activity was estimated by Ferric reducing antioxidant power method [12]. Briefly plant extracts (100µl) were added to a reaction mixture consisting of 2.5ml of 0.2M Phosphate buffer (pH 6.6), 2.5ml of 1% potassium ferricyanide and incubated at 50°C for 30min. After incubation and rapidcooling under running water, 2.5ml of 10% TCA was added and vortexed for a few minutes. The supernatant (2.5 ml) was then made upto 5.0ml with addition of distilled water, vortexed for a few minutes and 0.5ml freshly prepared 0.1% ferric chloride was added. Ascorbic acid at different concentrations (20-100µg/ml) was used as a reference standard and treated as above. The intensity of the green colour obtained from standard and test samples was recorded by measuring the absorbance in a colorimeter at 700nm.

Hydroxyl Radical Scavenging activity

The hydrogen peroxide scavenging ability of the different leaf extracts was determined according to the method of Ruch *et al.*, 1989[13]. A solution of 40mM hydrogen peroxide was prepared freshly in phosphate buffer saline [pH 7.4]. To a series of various concentrations of methanolic/ ethanolic leaf extracts made upto 1 ml with distilled water, 1 ml of 40 mM Hydrogen peroxide solution was added in the dark. The absorbance of the hydrogen peroxide at 230 nm was determined against a blank. The blank was prepared without hydrogen peroxide. The results were compared with the percentage scavenging ability of ascorbic acid as a standard [0.01gm in 10ml distilled water].

Statistical analysis

All the assays were performed twice and the results were expressed as mean±S.D. The data obtained were then subjected to unpaired t-test using Graph pad to analyse the statistical significance of the obtained results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phytochemical screening refers to the identification of metabolically active constituents of the plant extracts. It is also helpful in searching for bioactive agents those can be used in the synthesis of useful drugs. In the present study, leaves from four important plants (Fig:1) with established medicinal properties were compared for their phytochemical composition, and antioxidant activity. Table1 depicts





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the presence of various phytochemicals like alkaloids, cardiac glycosides, flavonoids, saponins, phytosterols, quinones, phenolic compounds and tannins along with the primary metabolites like carbohydrates including reducing sugars, proteins and aminoacids. The four leaves examined showed significant differences with respect to the distribution of phytoconstituents. The results showed the absence of saponins in three of the four leaf samples examined. Quinones could not be identified qualitatively in all the samples while tannins were not detectable in *Tinospora cordifolia and Carica Papaya*. However, cardiac glycosides could be detected in all the leaves examined. The occurrence of these cardiac glycosides in all the leaf extracts under study suggests their possible therapeutic use in heart diseases.

The samples were also analyzed for the phytochemical profile by High performance liquid chromatography and the obtained profile for the four leaf samples is depicted in Fig: 2. The HPLC analysis of leaf extracts showed peaks at different retention times between 2-8 min which were similar to the reported peaks for phenols [14]. The retention times for the other phytoconstituents beyond 20min is not depicted in this chromatogram but qualitative tests for the phytoconstituents confirmed their presence. Further to the identification of phenols which are known natural antioxidants, the leaf extracts of all the four plants were then analysed by the FRAP assay and Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity. The results of the FRAP assay depicted in Fig 3, suggest that among the four leaves examined, the difference in the antioxidant capacity of Laurus nobilis, and Carica Papaya leaves was not statistically significant (P=0.0938) while the leaves of Laurus nobilis and Tinospora cordifolia ((P=0.0221) showed statisitically significant difference (P=0.0221) in their antioxidant capacity. Similarly, no statistically significant difference (P=0.3311) in antioxidant activity could be observed between the leaf extracts of Cocculus hirsutus and Laurus nobilis. The results suggest that among all the leaves examined, Tinospora cordifolia leaves demonstrated lesser antioxidant capacity. This could be due to the absence of flavonoids and tannins in these leaves that are reported to be more in the stem of this plant. The leaf extracts were also analysed for their hydroxyl radical scavenging ability and the results obtained are depicted in Fig 4. Among the four leaf extracts, Carica papaya demonstrated statistically significant higher hydroxyl radical scavenging activity in comparison to Tinospora cordifolia(P=0.0001), Laurus nobilis (P=0.0001) and Cocculus hirsutus(0.0001) suggesting the therapeutic potential of Carica papaya leaves in free radical scavenging.

CONCLUSION

Phytochemical screening and assessment of antioxidant potential of the four medicinal plant leaf extracts carried out in the present study provides valuable information on the relative efficacy of the different leaf extracts. The results of the present study demonstrated that the leaves of *Carica Papaya* demonstrated higher hydroxyl radical scavenging capacity compared to the three other leaf extracts while the leaves of *Tinospora cordifolia* had lesser antioxidant activity. Further studies would help in establishing the biological activity of the leaf extracts.

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Table 1: The phytochemical profile of the extracts

Sample	Tinospora cordifolia	Carica papaya	Laurus nobilis	Cocculus hirsutus
Alkaloids	+	+	+	+
Carbohydrates	+	+	-	-
Reducing sugars	+	-	+	-
Cardiac glycosides	+	+	+	+
Proteins and Amino acids	-	-	-	-
Flavonoids	-	+	+	+
Saponins	-	+	-	-
Phytosterols	+	+	+	-
Quinones	-	-	-	-
Phenolic Compounds	+	+	+	+
Tannins	-	-	+	+







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Studies on Effect of Tartarate on Acid Phosphatase Activity and its Kinetic Parameters

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ABSTRACT

Acid Phosphatase (EC 3.1.3.2) is a hydrolyase which cleave the phosphate groups from a variety of substrates of biochemical origin. The enzyme Acid phosphatase was isolated from the potato tubers and subsequently purified by ammonium sulphate fractionation, slating-out and DEAE column chromatography. Upon purification followed by SDS-PAGE, a band of size 57-55 kDa was obtained and compared favourably with molecular markers. The enzyme activity was determined using p-nitrophenol as a substrate and this showed a Vmax and Km values of 1.872 μ mol/ml/min and 10.823 mM respectively. The phosphatase exhibited sensitivity towards the tartarate molecules which was clear by the enzyme inhibition. In presence of tartarate at10 mM showed Vmax of 0.855 μ mol/ml/min followed by 20mM (0.312 μ mol/ml/min) and 30mM (0.296 μ mol/ml/min) while increase in Km values were found to be 27.772, 15.521 and 13.096 mM respectively for 10, 20 and 30 mM of tartarate. The mode of inhibition of tartarate was found to be mixed type at all the concentration.

Keywords: Acid phosphatase, Solanum tuberosum, Tartrate, p-nitrophenol, Kinetic parameters and mixed inhibition.

INTRODUCTION

Acid phosphatase (AP) commonly referred as orthophosphoric monoester phosphohydrolase, (EC 3.1.3.2) catalyzes phosphate monoesters hydrolysis in acidic environment (pH 4–7). Certain members of AP familyare recognized as





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metallohydrolases which consists of 2 heterovalent metal ions as centre atoms. It is a known fact that a charge transfer occurs from tyrosine residue to Fe (III) and because of this a characteristic purple color can be visualized in most of the isoforms [1]. Thus, they are called as purple acid phosphatase (PAP). These have also been given name tartrate-resistant acid phosphatases (TRAP) because of their insensitive nature to L(+)-tartarate inhibition [1] whereas some isoforms are sensitive to tartrate inhibition [2]. It is abundantly present in nature and has been studied in plants [3], animals [4] and lower organisms like bacteria and fungi [5-6]. It has a significant role in various metabolic processes. In plants, PAP acts as a phosphate (Pi) scavenger, thus mobilizing Pi mostly during growth or under stressed conditions like drought and Pi deprivation. Including this, mammalian TRAP is found to be involved in signaling pathway [7], bone remodelling [8] and in primary immune response [9]. The structure, mechanism of catalysis and kinetics of PAP have been studied extensively and reported its applications [10]. Further, molecular cloning approaches of PAP helps in the development of stress resistant and salt tolerant plants [10]. Moreover, detailed studies about molecular regulation of TRAP isoforms (TRAP 5band 5a) in mammalian sources provide strong evidences for their higher expression in number of metabolic disorders. More research has been carried out on TRAP isoforms as a potential marker for various diseases and disorders including cancer, chronic inflammation, bone metastatis etc. Biotechnological approaches involved in the production of recombinant proteins recently that target the prostatic therapeutic gene facilitates the development of target based drugs and design of valuable vaccines in the treatment of prostatic cancer in men [11]. Because of numerous applications of this enzyme, it is required to increase its stability and make it reusable. In this context, several immobilization studies are being done. Nevertheless, these isoforms differ with each other with respect to their origin, molecular weight, amino acid sequence homology and length and resistance to various compounds.

Tartarate is an organic acid, crystalline in nature and most commonly found in various fruits. It exists both in free form and salt form with potassium and sodium. Potassium bi-tartarate salt is known as cream of tartar and is widely used in wine industries and as leavening agent in food industries. Tartrate inhibition on the effect of prostate acid phosphatase is well noted but not on lysosomal APases . The study is focused on the isolation and effect of tartarate on kinetic parameters and activity of acid phosphatase extracted from potato tubers. There are numerous studies done on acid phosphatase inhibition by arsenate on various tuber plants but not on potato acid phosphatase. The inhibition studies are not completed done in most cases. This study demonstrates the tartarate inhibition on potato tuber APase.

EXPERIMENTAL

Enzyme Extraction

Crude extract

Two hundred g of chopped sweet potato root tissue was homogenized with 200 ml of 0.05 M Tris buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.596 sodium isoascorbate in a blender. The homogenate was squeezed through a double layer of cheese cloth and centrifuged for 10 minutes at 10,000 X g. solid NH₂(SO₄)₂ (Ammonium sulphate) was added to the protein fraction to 90% saturation and the precipitate was suspended in 10 ml of 0.01 M Tris buffer (pH 8.0). The suspension was then dialyzed against 0.01 M Tris buffer (pH 8.0) for 24H with several changes.

Fractionation of Enzyme by DEAE-Cellulose Column Chromatography

The enzyme solution (10~20 ml) was subjected to column chromatography using DEAE-cellulose (column of 3.0x25 cm) which had been equilibrated with 0.01 M Tris buffer (pH 8.0), and the column was washed with 10 ml of the buffer. Then, elution of enzyme was carried out from the column by conducting a gradual increase of sodium chloride concentration in the eluting buffer. The flow rate was adjusted to 0.1 ml per minute and each 10 ml of the effluent was collected. The procedures were carried out atapproximately 4°C.





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Protein estimation

Protein concentration was estimated according to Folin - Lowry method, absorbance was measured at 660 nm. Bovine Serum Albumin was used as standard protein [12].

SDS-PAGE

The protein samples were processed along with 1% SDS and 100mM β -mercaptoethanol for 10min at 100°C followed by centrifugation. Processed samples were loaded along with coloured protein marker (10Kda to 80Kda range) on 10% SDS-PAGE and resolved at 35mA [13]. After the electrophoresis, gel was stained with Coomassie brilliant blue G-250 destained and visualized.

Enzyme assay

Enzyme assays were performed by the rate of p-nitrophenol release from p-nitrophenyl phosphate. 0.2 M acetate buffer was used at the optimum pH of the enzymes extracts and inhibitors were made up in the same buffer. Enzyme samples were diluted to 2.0 ml with appropriate buffer, and pre-incubated at 30°C for 5 min. The reaction was started by adding 0.5 ml of 7 mM disodium p-nitrophenyl phosphate solution. After incubation at 30°C for 5 min, the reaction was stopped by addition of 5ml of 0.2N NaOH. The absorbance of p-nitrophenol was measured at 400 nm in UV-visible spectrophotometer. One unit of enzyme activity was defined as the amount of enzyme required to release 1 µmole of p-nitrophenol or inorganic phosphate permin at 30°C.

Kinetics Analysis

Kinetic constants of acid phosphatase Vmax (maximum velocity) and Km (Michelis-Menton constant) were derived from Line-Weaver Burk plot. The apparent velocity maximum (V'max) and K'm values when in presence of Tartrate (10mM) were determined from the Line-Weaver Burk plot. V_0 (enzyme velocity) is given by

$$V_{o} = \frac{V_{max}[S_{o}]}{K_{m} + [S_{o}]}$$

Where [S₀] is the substrate concentration and the reciprocal plot or Line-Weaver Burk plot is given by

$$\frac{1}{V_{o}} = \frac{K_{m}}{V_{max}} \cdot \frac{1}{[S_{o}]} + \frac{1}{V_{max}}$$

In presence of a mixed inhibitor, Ki and Ki were calculated using below equations

$$V \qquad (1 + \overline{[I_0]})$$

$$V'_{max} = \underline{max} \quad and \quad K'_m = K_m \frac{K_i}{(1 + \overline{[I_0]})} \qquad (1 + \overline{[I_0]})$$

$$I \qquad K_I$$





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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Extraction and Purification of Potato tuber APase

The results in table 1 summarize the purification of potato tuber APase. Only a single peak of APase activity was recovered following chromatography on columns of S-Sepharose. The enzyme was purified 32.7 fold to a final PEP-hydrolyzing specific activity of 0.244 units/ mg and an overall recoveryof 32.4%.

Gel Electrophoresis

Even though the crude extract revealed many protein bands, the sample from final purification step after DEAE-Cellulose Column Chromatography yielded a major protein staining band at 57-55 kDa which is concurrent with the reported results. (Fig-1). In the earlier studies on potato tuber APases, following sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, glycosylated polypeptides of 57 and 55 kDa were observed. The two polypeptides were found to be closely associated immunologically. Immunoblotting studies were carried out and revealed that the 55 KDa subunit did not form through the proteolytic cleavage of 57 KDa subunit after tissue extraction, indicating the molecular mass of the protein was ~100 KDa. This suggests that the holoenzyme could exist as homodimer or heterodimer.

Kinetic analysis

By calculating the amount of p-nitrophenol released from the p-nitrophenyl phosphate, the enzyme activity was obtained and when protein concentration of the sample (by lowry method) was taken into consideration, specific activity of the enzyme was obtained at various substrate concentrations. Concentration of substrate and its corresponding velocity of enzyme were used to build the lineweaver-burk plot (Fig-2) of the enzyme from which the Km value wasfound to be 10.7 mM and Vmax was found to be 1.85 µmol mg protein⁻¹ min⁻¹. This was found within the range reported in various studies done on APases. When the reaction was performed in presence of the tartrate (10 mM), there was a decrease of enzyme activity due to increase of Km and decrease in V_{max} (Table-2 and Fig-3). When plotted on lineweaver-burk plots, the inhibition was found to be mixed inhibition (Noncompetitive-competitive inhibition type). The reason for the inhibition can be due to the chelating property of tartrate, which can attack the metal cofactors in the enzyme.

CONCLUSION

Potato tuber Acid phosphatase was found to be inhibited by the tartrate (10mM) via mixed inhibition. As shown in the Lineweaver-burk plot, the inhibition is due to increase of Km. The reason for the inhibition can be due to the chelating property of tartrate, which can attack the metal cofactors in the enzyme. Tartrate is one of the most found plant metabolite found in common items consumed for daily sustenance and yet its effect on lysosomal acid phosphatase is poorly studied or nonexistent. The results obtained were remarkable showing good inhibition of tartarate inhibition of acid phosphatase and further studies are underway to establish the kinectics and mechanism of inhition both at protein and gene levels.

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Purification step	Total Protein(mg)	Enzyme Activity (Units)	Specific activity (Units/mg protein)	Yield (%)	Purification fold
Crude extract	13.75	1.07	0.078	100	1.45
Dialyzed Fraction	7.23	0.766	0.105	60.8	5.18
DEAE-Cellulose Fraction	1.86	0.455	0.244	32.4	81.97

Table1. Purification of APase from potato tubers

Table 2: Kinetic parameters of APase in presence of tartarate

	Km	Vmax	Ki	Kı
Control	10.823	1.872	-	-
10mM tartrate	27.772	0.855	1.764	4.677
20 mM tartarate	15.521	0.312	0.264	2.136
30mM tartarate	13.096	0.296	0.231	2.019





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Cyclotomic Polynomial's and Their Coefficient's

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ABSTRACT

This Paper on cyclotomic polynomial's and their coefficient's, we study the cyclotomic polynomial definition, irreducibility of cyclotomic polynomial's, an application of cyclotomic polynomial-Wedderburn's theorem. We also discuss about some properties of Cyclotomic Polynomials and application to Infinitude of Primes.

Keywords: Cyclotomic polynomial, coefficient, irreducibility, applications, Wedderburn's theorem, Infinitude of Primes

INTRODUCTION

The primitive n - th roots of unity are roots of a polynomial Φn (x) with integer coefficients which is irreducible. These so-called 'cyclotomic polynomials' are a subject of intensive study over centuries. They appear unexpectedly in many parts of mathematics. Despite such a prolonged duration of study, there are still many unanswered questions about them. In this project, we start with their definition and a proof of their irreducibility. We are particularly interested in their coefficients which are integers. We prove results about the range of the coefficients - some of which are surprising – obtained in the last decade or so. These arithmetic properties require some deep results like quantitative form of Dirichlet's famous theorem on primes in an arithmetic progression. We follow the reference 1 for basic properties of cyclotomic polynomials and references 2, 3 for the results on the range of the coefficients. **Polynomial** is an expression consisting of indeterminates and coefficients, that involves only the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and non-negative integer exponentiation of variables.





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Irreducibility of cyclotomic polynomials

In this we have to show that the coefficients f $\phi_n(x)$ are integers. i.e., the coefficients of integer polynomials are integers.

Theorem. The polynomial ϕ_n is irreducible over \mathbb{Z} .

Proof. In this we have to show that the polynomial ϕ_n is irreducible over integers. For proving this, we start with some consideration, that is $\phi_n = f g$, where f and g are polynomials with integers coefficients. Now we take ε be a root of polynomial ϕ_n . We may assume that $f(\varepsilon) = 0$ and f is irreducible. Let p be a prime relatively prime to n. Then ε^p is also a root of polynomial ϕ_n . We have to prove that ε^p is a root of f. For proving this, we consider that ε^p is not a root of f. $\phi_n = f g$ h, where f and g are irreducible monic polynomials, then $f(\varepsilon) = 0$ and $g(\varepsilon^p) = 0$.

Now we take polynomial $x^n - 1$. ε is a common root of the polynomial $x^n - 1$ and the irreducible polynomial f(x). Then the polynomial $x^n - 1$ is divisible by f(x). We have f & g both are irreducible monic polynomials. Then $x^n - 1$ is also divisible by g (x). Since f and g are relatively prime, then $x^n - 1$ is divisible by the product of f and g. Therefore, the discriminant D of $x^n - 1$ is divisible by the resultant R (f, g),

We have to verify that $D = \pm n^n$. Then we get a contradiction. That is ε^p is a root of f. It suffices to prove that R (f, g) is divisible by p. For proving this, we have, if p is a prime and f(x) is a polynomial with integer coefficients, then $(f(x))^p \equiv f(x)^p \pmod{p}$, by using this we prove the R (f, g) is divisible by p. Now we consider $y_1 = \varepsilon^p, y_2, \ldots, y_k$ be the roots of g.

 $(f(\varepsilon))^p \equiv f(\varepsilon)^p \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, that is $f(y_1) = p \psi(y_1)$, where ψ is a polynomial with integer coefficients. y_1 be the common root of irreducible polynomial g and the polynomial $f - p\psi$, g divides the polynomial $f - p\psi$. $f(y_i) = p \psi(y_i) = 0$ for all i. Then

 $\mathsf{R}(\mathsf{f},\mathsf{g}) = \pm \mathsf{f}(y_1) \dots \mathsf{f}(y_k) = \pm p^k \psi(y_1) \dots \psi(y_k).$

 $\psi(y_1) \dots \psi(y_k)$ is a symmetric polynomial with integer coefficients in the roots of g. This expression is an integer, i.e., R (f, g) is divisible by p^k .

The irreducible polynomial f divides ϕ_n and ε is a root of f, for any prime p relatively prime to n. ε^p is a root of f. All the roots of ϕ_n are also the roots of f, i.e., $f = \pm \phi_n$. ϕ_n has a root ω is of the form ε^m , where (m, n) = 1. Let m in the form $m = p_1, \ldots, p_s$, where p_1, \ldots, p_s are primes among which some may coincide. Then (m, n) = 1 implies that $(p_i, n) = 1$ for all i.

 $\varepsilon^{p_1}, \varepsilon^{p_1 p_2}, \ldots, \varepsilon^{p_1 \cdots p_s} = \omega$ are the roots of f.

Wedderburn's theorem.

An application of cyclotomic polynomials is the proof of Wedderburn's theorem on the commutativity of finite skew fields. A skew field is a ring in which the equation ax = b and xa = b are uniquely solvable for all $a \neq 0$.

Theorem. Any finite associative skew field R is commutative, i.e., it is a field.

Proof. In this we have to show that any finite associative skew field R is commutative. Let us consider two solutions e_1 and e_2 . e_1 and e_2 be solutions a x = a and x a = a respectively. Then $ae_1a = a^2 = ae_2a$, and hence $ae_1 = ae_2$ and $e_1 = e_2 = e$.

Now we have to show that b e = b for any b. Here we take x a = b. Now applying e on both sides, then we get b e = x a e = x a = b. Similarly, e b = b.





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1 is the identity of the skew field R. Now consider the field F_p generated by 1 ϵ R. The skew field R is a linear space over F_p . Let r be the dimension of this space. Then R has p^r elements. Let Z be the centre of R, i.e., the set of elements of R that commute with all the elements of R. Clearly, Z is a field containing F_p . Therefore, Z has $q = p^s$ elements. The skew field is also a linear space over Z. If the dimension of R over Z is equal to t, then R has q^t elements. Therefore p^r = q^t = pst. Now we have to show that R = Z, i.e., t = 1.

For any element x ϵ R, the normalizer of x is

 $N_x = \{y \in R \mid x y = y x\}$. Here N_x is a skew subfield of R containing Z. The skew field N_x is a linear space over Z. N_x has q^d elements. Then R is a linear space over N_x , and hence

$$q^{t} = (q^{d})^{k} = q^{dk}$$
, i.e., $d \setminus t$.

In the multiplicative group R^* , we consider the orbit for every element x. i.e.,

 $O_x = \{y x y^{-1} \mid y \in R^*\}.$ Clearly, O_x consists of $|O_x| = \frac{|R^*|}{||N_x^*||} = \frac{q^{t-1}}{q^{d-1}}$

elements. The orbits of distinct elements either coincide or do not intersect. Hence, R^{*} splits into the disjoint union of orbits and the orbit of every element from Z^{*} consists of a single element. Therefore $q^{t-1} = (q-1) + \sum_{q^{d-1}}^{q^{t-1}}$

where the sum runs over the divisors d of t such that d < t. For t = 1, then (1) is possible by the cyclotomic polynomial $\phi_t(x)$ where $\phi_t(x)$ divides the polynomial x^{t-1} . If $d \setminus t$ and

d < t, $\phi_t(x)$ is also divides the polynomial $\frac{x^{t-1}}{x^{d-1}}$. Here no common roots for the polynomials $x^d - 1$ and $\phi_t(x)$. $\phi_t(q)$ divides the numbers q^{t-1} and $\frac{q^{t-1}}{q^{d-1}}$. From (1) q - 1 is divisible by $\phi_t(q)$. Then

 $|\phi_t| = \prod |q - \varepsilon_I| > q - 1$

Since $|\varepsilon_{I}| = 1$ and $\varepsilon_{I} \neq 1$. Hence proved.

The cyclotomic polynomials are monic polynomials with integer coefficients that are irreducible over the field of the rational numbers. The coefficients of cyclotomic polynomials are arbitrarily large in absolute value. The n-the cyclotomic polynomials is defined by

 $\phi_n(x) = \prod_{1 \le j \le n} (x - \zeta_n^j)$, where ζ_n is an n-th primitive roots of unity. We know that $\phi_n(x)$ is an integer polynomial and an irreducible polynomial with polynomial degree φ_n , where φ_n is Euler's phi function. For p prime,

 $\phi_p(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} x^j,$

i.e., the coefficients are all 1. The coefficients of $\phi_{pq}(x)$ for p and q distinct primes can only be 0, ±1. Also ϕ_{105} has -2 as the coefficient for $x^7 \& x^{41}$, making it the first cyclotomic polynomial to have a coefficient's other than ±1 & 0. If n = pqr for three distinct odd primes p, q & r, then cyclotomic polynomial $\phi_n(x)$ is said to be of order 3. Also, it has been proved for the existence of an infinite family of such polynomials whose coefficients do not exceed 1 in modulus.

Let $\phi_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\varphi(n)} a(k, n) \mathbf{x}^k$ and $S(m) := \{a(k, mn) \mid n, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ for integer $m \ge 1$.





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We have $S(1) = \{a(k,n) \mid n, k \in \mathbb{N}\} = \mathbb{Z}$.

Now we some lemmas and their corollary's for proving the theorem.

Some lemmas

Since $x^n - 1 = \prod_{d \in n} \phi_d(x)$ by the Mobius inversion formula, (a)

$$\begin{split} \phi_n(x) &= \prod_{d \mid n} \bigl(x^d - 1 \bigr)^{\mu \left(\frac{n}{d} \right)}, \\ \text{Where } \mu(*) \text{ denotes the Mobius function.} \\ \text{By using Mobius function, if } n > 1, \text{ then } \\ \sum_{d \mid n} \mu(d) &= 0. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \phi_n(\mathsf{x}) &= \prod_{d \mid n} (\mathsf{x}^d - 1)^{\mu(\frac{n}{d})} = (-1)^{\sum_{d \mid n} \mu(\frac{n}{d}) \prod_{d \mid n} (1 - \mathsf{x}^d)^{\mu(\frac{n}{d})}} \\ &= \prod_{d \mid n} (1 - \mathsf{x}^d)^{\mu(\frac{n}{d})}. \quad \text{where } n > 1, \text{ then the polynomial } \phi_n(\mathsf{x}) \text{ is self-reciprocal.} \end{split}$$

Lemma 1. If p is prime and $p \mid n$, then $\phi_{pn}(x) = \phi_n(x^p)$. **Corollary 1.** For $l \ge 1$ we have $S(p^l) = S(p)$.

Proof. Here we are using the above lemma1, to prove

Now we see that $\phi_{p^2}(x) = \phi_p(x^p) = \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} x^{pj}$ and thus $0 \in S(p)$. From lemma 1 we assume that by induction $\phi_{p^ln}(x) = \phi_{pn}(x^{p^{l-1}})$ for any $l \ge 1$ a $(k, p^ln) = \begin{cases} a \left(\frac{k}{p^{l-1}}, pn\right) \text{ if } p^{l-1} \mid k; \\ 0 & \text{otherwie.} \end{cases}$ This together with $0 \in S(p)$ shows that $S(p^l) = S(p)$.

Lemma 2. (Quantitative Form of Dirichlet's Theorem). Let a and m be coprime natural numbers and let $\pi(x; m, a)$ denote the number of primes $p \le x$ that satisfy $p \equiv a \pmod{m}$. Then, as x tends to infinity, $\pi(x; m, a) \sim \frac{x}{\varphi(m) \log x}$. **Corollary 2.** Gives an $m \ge 1$ and $t \ge 1$ there exists a constant $N_0(t, m)$ such that for every $n > N_0(t, m)$ the interval (n, 2n) contains at least t primes

Theorem 2.2. Let p be a prime number and I a positive integer. Then S $(p^{l}\{a (k, p^{l}n) \mid n, k \in \mathbb{N}\} = \mathbb{Z}.$

Proof. In this when p is prime and *l* is integer, that integer is greater than or equal to 1. Then the set of prime power is equal to integers. i.e., S (p^l) = {a $(k, p^l n) | n, k \in \mathbb{N}$ } = \mathbb{Z} . In this proof we use the above corollary's

By corollary of lemma 1 i.e., $S(p^l) = S(p)$ In this theorem we show that $S(p^l) = \mathbb{Z}$.

 $P \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$.





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$$\begin{split} S(p^l) &= S(p) = \mathbb{Z} \\ S(p) &= \mathbb{Z} \text{ we prove this.} \\ \text{Now we take } l &= 1. \text{ For any integer } t \geq 1, \text{ by the corollary of lemma } 2, p \geq 1 \& t \geq 1 \text{ there exists a constant } N_0(t, p) \\ &> p \text{ such that if } n > N_0(t, p), \text{ then there exist primes } p_1, p_2 \dots, p_t \text{ such that} \\ n < p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_t < 2n \\ \text{ and} \\ p_i &\equiv 1 \pmod{m}, i = 1, 2, \dots, t. \\ p_t < 2p_1. \\ \text{We take prime exceeding } 2p_1 \text{ as } q \& \\ m = \begin{cases} pp_1p_2 \dots p_t q & \text{ if } t \text{ is even;} \\ pp_1p_2 \dots p_t, & \text{ otherwise.} \\ \text{ Now we consider two cases,} \end{cases}$$

Case 1. If p is an odd prime, then $\phi_{m}(x) \equiv \frac{1-x}{(1-x^{p})(1-x^{p_{1}})\dots(1-x^{p_{t}})} \pmod{x^{2p_{1}+1}}$ $\equiv (1-x+x^{p}-x^{p+1}+\dots)(1+x^{p_{1}}+\dots+x^{p_{t}}+x^{2p_{1}}) \pmod{x^{2p_{1}+1}}$ $\sum_{i=0}^{2p_{1}-2} a(i,m)x^{i} + (t-1)x^{2p_{1}-1} + (1-t)x^{2p_{1}} \pmod{x^{2p_{1}+1}}.$ From the above congruence we have a $(2p_{1}-1, m) = t - 1$ and a $(2p_{1}, m) = 1 - t$. As t ranges over all integers greater than or equal to 1. we find that $S(p)=\mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Case 2. If } p &= 2, \text{ then} \\ \phi_{m}(x) &\equiv \frac{(1-x)(1-x^{2p_{1}})}{(1-x^{2})(1-x^{p_{1}})\dots(1-x^{p_{t}})} (\text{mod } x^{2p_{1}+1}) \\ &\equiv \frac{1+x^{p_{1}}}{(1+x)(1-x^{p_{2}})\dots(1-x^{p_{t}})} (\text{mod } x^{2p_{1}+1}) \\ &\equiv (1-x+x^{2}-x^{3}+\dots) (1+x^{p_{1}}+\dots+x^{p_{t}}) (\text{mod } x^{2p_{1}+1}) \\ &\equiv \sum_{i=0}^{2p_{1}-2} a(i,m) x^{i} + (t-1) x^{2p_{1}-1} + (1-t) x^{2p_{1}} (\text{mod} x^{2p_{1}+1}). \end{aligned}$$

From the above congruence we have a $(2p_1 - 1, m) = t - 1$ and a $(2p_1, m) = 1 - t$.

As tranges over all integers greater than or equal to 1. we find that $S(2) = \mathbb{Z}$.

Pieter Moree established R (1) = \mathbb{Z} for the reciprocal cyclotomic polynomials $1/\phi_{pqr}(x)$. Let $\phi_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\varphi(n)} a(n,k)x^k$ be the nth cyclotomic polynomial. The rational function $1/\phi_n(x)$ has a Taylor series around x = 0 given by

 $\frac{1}{\phi_n(x)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c(n,k) x^k$, where c(n,k) is also an integer.

S(1) is not a finite set this is proved by Schur in 1931. $S(1) = \mathbb{Z}$ is proved by Suzuki in 1987. $S(p^e) = \mathbb{Z}$ with p^e a prime power is recently proved by Chun-Gang Ji, Wei-Ping Li. Where p, q, r odd primes then every integer occurs as a coefficient of $\phi_{par}(x)$.

Lemma 1. The coefficient c(n, k) is an integer whose value only depends on the congruence class of k modulo n.

Proof. Let us first consider

 $\psi_n(x) := \frac{x^{n-1}}{\phi_n(x)}$

By (a) we have that $\psi_n(x) = \prod_{d < n, d \land n} \phi_d(x)$ and thus its coefficients are integers. The degree of $\psi_n(x)$ is n- $\varphi(n)$, where φ is Euler's totient function. We infer that, for |x| < 1,



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 $\frac{1}{\phi_n(x)} = -\psi_n(x) (1+x^n+x^{2n}+\ldots).$ Since $n > n - \varphi(n)$, Hence the proof is completed.

Let $k(m) = \prod_{p \mid m} p$ denote the square free kernel of m, that is the largest square free divisor of m.

Corollary 1. We have S(m) = S(k(m)) and R(m) = R(k(m)).

Lemma 2. Let p be a prime. For $l, m \ge 1$ we have $S(p^l m) = S(pm)$ and $R(p^l m) = R(pm)$.

Proof. We know that if p is prime and $p \$, then $\phi_{pn}(x) = \phi_n(x^p)$.

(2)

By using this we deduce that $\phi_{p^2}(x) = \phi_{pm}(x^p)$ and thus a(pm, 1) = 0 and hence $0 \in S = S(pm)$. On repeatedly applying (2) we can easily obtain that $\phi_{n^lmn}(x) = \phi_{pmn}(x^{p^{l-1}})$ for any $l \ge 1$,

This together with $0 \in S(pm)$ and the trivial inclusion $S(p^lm) \subseteq S(pm)$ shows that $S(p^lm) = S(pm)$. The proof that $R(p^lm) = R(pm)$ is completely analogous. Here we use that if $p \setminus n$, then $\psi_{pn}(x) = \psi_n(x^p)$. Which is immediate from equation (2) and the definition of $\psi_n(x)$.

Corollary 2. Given $m, t \ge 1$ and any real number r > 1, there exists a constant $N_0(t, m, r)$ such that for every $n > N_0(t, m, r)$ the interval (n, r, n) contains at least t primes $p \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$.

Theorem 3.1. Let $m \ge 1$ be an integer. Put $S(m) = \{a(mn, k | n \ge 1, k \ge 0\}$ and $R(m) = \{c(mn, k | n \ge 1, k \ge 0\}$. Then $S(m) = \mathbb{Z}$ and $R(m) = \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. In this we prove that the set of an arbitrary positive integer is equal to integers. We first prove that S(m)=Z. Since S(m)=S(k(m)), we may assume that m is square free. We may also assume that m>1. Suppose that $n>N_0(t, m, \frac{15}{8})$. Then there exist primes,

$$\begin{split} &P_{1}, p_{2}, \ldots, p_{t} \text{ such that} \\ &n < p_{1} < p_{2} < \ldots < p_{t} < \frac{15}{8}n \text{ and} \\ &p_{j} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}, j \equiv 1, 2, \ldots, t. \\ &p_{t} < 2p_{1}. \\ &\text{We take prime exceeding } 2p_{1} \text{ as } q \text{ &} \\ &m = \begin{cases} pp_{1}p_{2} \ldots p_{t} & \text{ if } t \text{ is even}; \\ &p_{1}p_{2} \ldots p_{t} & \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases} \\ &\text{Then m and m1 are coprime and that } \mu(m_{1}) = -1. \text{ Using these observations, we conclude that} \\ &\phi_{m_{1}m}(x) \equiv \prod_{d \in m_{1}m, d < 2p_{1}} (1 - x^{d})^{\mu\left(\frac{mm_{1}}{d}\right)} \pmod{2p_{1}} \end{split}$$

$$= \prod_{d \mid m} (1 - x^d)^{\mu(\frac{m}{d}) \mu(m1)} \prod_{j=1}^t (1 - x^{p_j})^{\mu(\frac{m_1m}{p_j})} (\text{mod} x^{2p_1})$$

$$= \phi_m(x)^{\mu(m1)} \prod_{j=1}^t (1 - x^{p_j})^{-\mu(m_1m)} (\text{mod} x^{2p_1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\phi_m(x)} \prod_{j=1}^t (1 - x^{p_j})^{\mu(m)} (\text{mod} x^{2p_1})$$



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$\equiv \frac{1}{\phi_{m}(x)} (1 - \mu(m)(x^{p_{1}} + \ldots + x^{p_{t}})) (\text{mod}x^{2p_{1}})$	(3)	
From (3), if $p_t \le k < 2p_1$,		
a $(m_1m, k) = c (m, k) - \mu(m) \sum_{j=1}^{t} c (m, k - 1).$		
By lemma 1, we have c (m, $k-p_j$) = c (m, $k-1$). Thus, we find that		
a $(m_1m, k) = c (m, k) - \mu (m) t c (m, k-1)$ with $p_t \le k \le 2p1$.	(4)	

Case 1. μ(m)=1.

In this case m has at least two prime divisors. Let $q_1 < q_2$ be the smallest two prime divisors of m. Here we also require that $n \ge 8q_2$. This ensures that $p_t + q_2 < 2p_1$. Then

$$\frac{1}{\phi_{m}(x)} \equiv \frac{(1-x^{q_{1}})(1-x^{q_{2}})}{1-x} \pmod{x^{q_{2}+2}}$$
$$\equiv (1+x+x^{2}+\ldots+x^{q_{1}-1}-x^{q_{2}}-x^{q_{2}+1}) \pmod{x^{q_{2}+2}}.$$
(5)

Thus c(m, k) = 1 if $k \equiv \beta \pmod{w}$ with $\beta \in \{1, 2\}$ and

We consider two cases $(\mu(m) = 1 \text{ and } \mu(m) = -1)$.

c (m, k) = -1 if $k \equiv \beta \pmod{m}$ with $\beta \in \{q_2, q_2+1\}$. This in combination with (4) shows that $a (m_1m, p_t + 1) = 1 - t$ and $a (m_1m, p_t + q_2) = t - 1$. Since $\{1 - t, t - 1 \mid t \ge 1\} = \mathbb{Z}$. Hence proved in this case

Case 2. $\mu(m) = -1$. Here we have, $\frac{1}{\phi_m(x)} \equiv \begin{cases} 1 - x \pmod{x^3} & \text{if } 2 \nmid m \\ 1 - x + x^2 \pmod{x^3} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

Using this we find that a $(m_1m, p_t) = -1 + t$. Furthermore, a $(m_1m, p_t + 1) = -t$ in the case that m is odd and a $(m_1m, p_t + 1) = 1 - t$ otherwise. Since $\{-1 + t, -t \mid t \ge 1\} = \mathbb{Z}$ and $\{-1 + t, 1 - t \mid t \ge 1\} = \mathbb{Z}$, it follows that also $S(m) = \mathbb{Z}$ in this case. It remains to show that $R(m) = \mathbb{Z}$. We consider that m is square free. Let q be any prime exceeding $2p_1$ and put $\overline{m_1} = \begin{cases} p_1p_2...p_t & \text{if t is even;} \\ p_1p_2...p_tq & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$ Let $\mu(\overline{m_1}) = 1$. From equation (3), we have $\frac{1}{\phi_{m_1m}(x)} \equiv \frac{1}{\phi_m(x)} (1 \ \mu(m) \ (x^{p_1} + ... + x^{p_t})) \pmod{x^{2p_1}}$ and for $k < 2p_1$ we have $C(\overline{m_1}m, k) = a(\overline{m_1}m, k)$. This proof is also same as the proof of $S(m) = \mathbb{Z}$. Hence the proof is completed.

Infinitude of the primes

Cyclotomic polynomials can also be used to prove results such as the infinitude of prime numbers whose digits end in 1. More generally, there are infinitely many prime numbers which are congruent to 1 modulo n for any n (the primes ending in 1 correspond to n = 10). The proof can be seen as follows

Suppose $p_1, p_2, p_3, \ldots, p_r$ are prime numbers in the arithmetic progression 1 mod d. We will use cyclotomic polynomials to produce another prime p in this progression different from the above pi's. This would imply that there are infinitely many primes in such a progression. We will use the simple observation that a polynomial p(X) with integer coefficients has the property that p(m) - p(n) is an integer multiple of m - n. Consider the number N





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= $dp_1p_2 \dots p_r$. Then, for any integer n, the two values Φ_d (*n* N) and Φ_d (0) differ by a multiple of N. But, Φ_d (0) is an integer which is also a root of unity and must, therefore, be ±1.

Moreover, as $n \to \infty$, the values Φ_d $(nN) \to \infty$ as well since Φ_d is a nonconstant monic polynomial. In other words, for large n, the integer Φ_d (nN) has a prime factor p. As Φ_d (nN) is ±1 modulo any of the p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_r and modulo d, the prime p is different from any of the pi's and does not divide d.

Now we will see which primes divide some value Φ_d (a) of a cyclotomic polynomial The answer is that they are precisely the primes $\equiv 1 \mod d$.

To show this, it is enough to prove that if p is a prime not dividing d but divides Φ_d (a) for some integer a, then a has order d in the group $\mathbb{Z}_p^{|ast|}$ (hence, d divides the order p – 1).

Let us prove this now. Since $X^d - 1 = \prod_{l \mid d} \phi_l(X)$, it follows that p which divides $\phi_d(a)$ has to divide $a^d - 1$ also. If d were not the order of a, let k divide d with k < d and p divides

 $a^k - 1$. Once again, the relation $a^k - 1 = \sum_{l \setminus k} \phi_l(a)$ it shows that p divides $\Phi l(a)$ for some positive integer l dividing k. Therefore, p divides both Φ_d (a + p) and Φ_l (a + p). Now,

 $(a + p)^d - 1 = \prod_{m|d} \phi_m(a + p) = \phi_d(a + p) \phi_l(a + p)$ (other terms).

The expression on the right-hand side is divisible by p^2 . On the other hand, the left side is equal, modulo p^2 , to $a^d + dpa^{d-1} - 1$. Since p^2 divides a^{d-1} , it must divide dpa^{d-1} as well. This is clearly impossible since neither a nor d is divisible by p. This proves that any prime factor p of $\phi_d(nN)$ occurs in the arithmetic progression $\{1 + nd; n > 0\}$ and thereby, proves the infinitude of the primes in this progression. Interestingly, Euclid's classical proof of the infinitude of prime numbers is the special case of the above proof where we can use d = 2.

The cyclotomic polynomials were also used by Witt to show that a finite division ring is a field. We recall Witt's proof now. Let D be a finite division ring. Then the centre F of D, i.e., the set of elements of D that commute with every element of D, is a finite field; say it has q elements. Then, because D is a vector space over F, of dimension n, say, we have $|D| = q^n$. Also, if d is an element of D, then the set Z(d) of elements that commute with d is a division ring containing F, and $|Z(d)| = q^m$ for some $m \le n$ strictly less than, if $d \notin F$. Thus, the class equation for the multiplicative group D – {0} is

 $q^n - 1 = |D - \{0\}| = |F - \{0\}| + \sum_{i=1}^r [D - \{0\}: Z(q_i) - \{0\}] = \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{q^{n-1}}{q^{m_i-1}}, \text{ where } d_1, d_2, \dots, d_r \text{ is a set of representatives of the conjugacy classes in D-} \{0\} \text{ that have more than one element, and } |Z(d_i)| = q^{m_i} \text{ for each i.}$

Because each $(q^n - 1)/(q^{m_i} - 1) = [D - \{0\} : Z(d_i) - \{0\}]$ is an integer, we see that each m_i is a factor of n. For each i = 1, 2, ..., r, consider the quotient of polynomials

 $\frac{x}{\phi_n(x)(x^{m_i}-1)};$

the numerator is the product of all $\phi_d(x)$ where $d \mid n$, and the denominator is the product of all $\phi_d(x)$ where either d/mi or d = n; so, the quotient is a product of the $\phi_d(x)$'s where d is a proper divisor of n that does not divide m_i ; hence the quotient is a polynomial with integer coefficients. Substituting the integer q for the variable x, we see that the integer $\phi_n(q)$ divides the integer $(q^n - 1)/(q^{m_i} - 1)$. It follows from the class equation above that $\phi_n(q)$ divides q - 1, because it divides all the other terms. Thus, $|\phi_n(q)| \le q - 1$. On the other hand, because 1 is the closest point, on the unit circle in \mathbb{C} , to the positive integer q, we have that for every primitive n-th root of unity ζ_n^j ,

 $|q - \zeta_n^j| \ge q - 1 \ge 1$, and the first inequality is strict unless $\zeta_n^j = 1$, i.e., unless 1 is a primitive n-th root of unity, i.e., unless n = 1. So, the product $|\phi_n(q)|$ of the $|q - \zeta_n^j|$'s is greater than or equal to q - 1, with equality only if n = 1.





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Because $|\phi_n(q)|$ is both at most q - 1 and at least q - 1, we have $|\phi_n(q)| = q - 1$, and hence n=1. But n was the dimension of D as a vector space over its center F, so D = F, and D is a field. The coefficients of log $\phi_n(x)$ turn out to be the so-called Ramanujan sums.

The coefficients of Φ_n (x) themselves can be expressed as the values of a polynomial at $\mu(n)$, $\mu(n/2)$, $\mu(n/3)$ etc. where $\mu(n)$ is the Mobius function this was proved in 1971 by Moller. The properties of the cyclotomic polynomials are related to several combinatorial objects such as gaps between primes, Stirling numbers, Numerical semigroups, Bell polynomials etc.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Study on Awareness and usage of Various Millets in Regular Diet and its Interrelationship with Occurrence of Non-Communicable Diseases in Few Areas of Hyderabad : Pilot Study

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ABSTRACT

Millets are a good source of energy and protein. They are better sources of minerals and vitamins when compared to their counter parts, cereals. Millets are generally grown in plateau regions as they do not require much of water for irrigation. Telangana is known for its millets cultivation and varieties around 12-25 are grown in this region. Millets are known for their fibre content too. In view of all these specific characters they help to enhance the nutritional status and also helps control the non communicable diseases like obesity, diabetes, blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases, etc. A study was undertaken to analyze the knowledge, attitude and practice of the usage of millet based foods. Modernization and urbanization have gradually reduced the usage of millets in this area. The study undertaken unfolds the knowledge of millets in the general public especially in young and older adults. The data collection done using questionnaires has helped to get an understanding of the present status of awareness and also usage of millets in the daily routine diet. It showed a regular usage of millets in regular diet has a considerable effect on the occurrence of NCDs. Irregular usage have not shown much of difference to the subjects who were not using millets in the diet.

Keywords: Jowar, Ragi, Foxtail millet, NCD, Millets and their products.





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INTRODUCTION

Millets were been a vital component in the daily diet from centuries in India. Millets have nutritional abundance and beneficiary aspects as well. In terms of consumption as food and in cultivation for cattle feed it has its own importance. It can tolerate extreme climatic conditions where the other crops hardly grow. Modernization has changed the situations and the usage of millets has been considerably decreased. Currently a ray of hope has emerged with an increase in the outlets of millets and their products. Therefore, it becomes essential to understand the awareness, attitude and consumption practices of millets to fight against many health complications as well as increase in the production of millets.

Millets are a good source of energy and protein. They are better sources of minerals and vitamins when compared to their counter parts, cereals. Millets are known for their fibre content too. Millets are generally grown in plateau regions as they do not require much water neither fertile land for cultivation. Telangana is known for its millets cultivation and varieties around 12-25 are grown in this region. In view of all these specific characters they can help to enhance the nutritional status and can control the non communicable diseases like obesity, diabetes, blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases, etc. Millets are mainly classified into major and minor millets. Major millets are the millet grains de-hulled and minor millets are millets with the hull. Finger millet, pearl millet, great Indian millet, etc are few examples of major millets and kodo, brown top, foxtail millet etc. are few minor millets.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The common millets like barnyard millet, finger millet, foxtail millet, kodo millet, little millet, pearl millet, and proso millet etc. are largely produced in India. They are used as the staple food and also in the preparations of various types of foods and beverages. Telangana is known for the production of various millets. Even though globally, India is one of the largest producers of Sorghum and stands as one of the major countries producing other millets, usage of these millets has gradually declined by the common public. Encouraging the agriculture and production of fine cereals like rice and wheat by the government and their high consumption might be one of the reasons for a fall in the millet production and usage [1]. Increased usage of refined foods and grains like Maida and white rice has significantly increased the incidence of non-communicable diseases like obesity and diabetes [2]. Various studies show that the consumption of wheat has almost doubled from 27 kg to 52 kg and that of millets have fallen down from 32.9 kg to 4.2 kg per capita. These numbers reflect the situations of both in urban and rural areas [3,4]. It was observed that the highly privileged have lower millet intake as there was a general opinion that millets were food of lower sect population [5]. Currently the scenario is slowly changing.

HEALTH BENEFITS

Millets have many health benefits to their credit. They are excellent providers of lecithin which helps in nervous functions, regeneration of myelin sheath fibres, and cell metabolism in brain [6]. Millets are very beneficial in managing few non-communicable diseases like diabetes, Hyperlipidaemia, obesity, etc [7]. Apart from being a major source of energy, millets are also good sources of protein and other nutrients when compared to other common cereals used like rice and wheat. Millets are also good sources of





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minerals like calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphorous, potassium, polyphenoles and zinc. They are unique for their fibre content [8]. Millets are a big boon for people suffering from gluten intolerance as they are gluten free grains [9]. Consumption of these gluten free grains and their products regularly is very helpful in cases of celiac diseases. As they take higher time for digestion they serve well for weight loss diets. Due to these specific characters there is decrease in appetite which increases the interval of food consumption. Millets like Jowar, Ragi, Pearl millet etc can be used for weight loss diets for these reasons.

Including Kodo millet in daily routine helps control cardiovascular diseases, high blood pressure and blood cholesterol levels [10]. Phenolic contents present mainly in Jowar, Malted Ragi flour, wheat, sprouted green gram etc along with fibre has a capacity to reduce chronic diseases. These whole grains also increase the daily antioxidant recommendation for the body [11]. Year 2023 has been declared as International Year of Millets (IYoM) by Indian government to United Nations and 72 countries have supported the proposal [12].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Millets have a range of health benefits. Their high content of vitamins, minerals and fibre make them predominant in helping with the control of Non-communicable diseases. Studies have shown significant reduction in NCDs like diabetes, obesity, heart diseases etc [13]. They have lowering effects of hyperglycemia, hypercholesterolemia, etc. with help of high fibre, polyphenol and antioxidant content that they have.

Area of study

The study mainly included few areas of Hyderabad. The reason to choose the area is as Telangana is known for its millet production and history of usage of millets in their daily diet. Hyderabad is a common hub for people from surrounding districts of Telangana, which represents population from the whole state.

Sample size and Sampling technique

The sample size for the study was 126 respondents which included population from all walks of life. The sampling was done randomly which included college students, home makers, employers and middle aged, old aged and retired people. Responses from both the genders were accepted to have an overall understanding as it will have an influence on food selection on millet consumption.

Data Collection

The data collection is done using a Google questionnaire form and was circulated through whatsapp groups and e-mails. The questions included emphasized on collection of the information from the respondents targeting their knowledge, attitude and practice of the millet usage in their daily routine.

Statistical Tools

Appropriate statistical tools were used to analyze the collected data from Google forms. Simple analysis was done to understand the awareness and usage of the millets amongst the population.





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Statement of the problem

The usage of millets in the state of Telangana was always high until recent times. Suddenly, a fall was observed in their usage as a result of modernization, westernization and increased consumption of refined foods. Presently, many food and grocery outlets have included millets in their list at higher rates. This shows an increase in awareness and knowledge among the population as well. Most of the studies done earlier have used the food frequency questionnaire to assess the amount of various foods consumed and their interval of consumption, but few attempts were made to elicit the level of awareness and practice of conventional millet usage. Hence, this study is organized to bring out the actual scenario of the common public regarding the knowledge, attitude and practice of using millets.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

RESULT

Basic analysis was done using pie charts, doughnut representations and bar diagrams. The data in figure 1 clearly shows a good number of respondents not suffering from any non-communicable disease which is upto 58.9%., this could be as good number of respondents were from students group or adults who are trying to maintain healthy lifestyle. The remaining 41.1% of population suffer from either single or multiple non-communicable diseases. Out of which individuals suffering from obesity were more. The usage of millets is very clear represented in figure 2. It shows that the most commonly used millet by 56 respondents is Ragi. The products of Ragi like flour, ragi idli/dosa , biscuits, chocos etc. are much popular. Millets like Jowar and Ragi are regularly used by good number of respondents from more than 10 years. Figure 3 and figure 4clearly show that most of the respondents have started using millets in the recent years. The usage of millets is steadily increasing. Currently the usage is mainly of jowar and ragi. Importance of other millets have to be educated.

Figure 5 pie chart shows that 17.5% of respondents find difference from using the millets in their Noncommunicable diseases. Although, other factors like lifestyle modifications, choice of other healthy foods, stress free behaviour, physical activity, and regular usage of medications help in decreasing effects of NCDs. Figure 6 indicates that 43.7% of respondents have agreed that usage of millets helped in avoiding the risk of NCDs. Figure 7 indicates many of the respondents also are ready to recommend the usage of millets as many of them are benefited.

CONCLUSION

The data analysis clearly indicates that the awareness of beneficial aspects and content of nutrient quality in millets is constantly increasing. The usage have steadily increased keeping in view of the various products which brings in the variety to their daily routine. These aspects have affected the health status of the respondents knowing or unknowingly in a positive way. The data also shows a good number of respondents have been using millets from more than 10 years and this have helped them to keep away the risk of incidence of non-communicable diseases. It also showed a decrease in the effect of the NCDs by the regular use of millets. This of course has to be in coordination with the other aspects like lifestyle changes, physical activity, usage of medicines and handling the stress well.





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S.No	Millet	Common name	Botanical name	Unique Character	Beneficial feature
1	Sorghum Great Indian millet	Jowar	Sorghum bicolor	Semi-aird crop Tolerance to high temperatures ¹⁴	 Has high proportion of calcium, iron, protein and fibre. Sorghum wax is rich in policosanols which helps in reducing the levels of cholesterol. Gluten-free grain and is a best alternative for patients having gluten intolerance [15].

Table 1. List of common millets with unique character and beneficial features





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2	Finger millet	Ragi	E leusine coracana	Famine crop [14]	 High in calcium, iron and fibre Helps in slow release of glucose into blood circulation. Helps in alleviating degenerative diseases [15] 		
3	Little millet	Sama, samalu	Panicum sumatrense	Can tolerate both drought and water logging conditions [14]	 Good source of vitamin B. Minerals like calcium, iron, potassium and zinc are abundantly present. Very good source of fibre. Helps in control of diabetes and weight loss [15] 		
4	Foxtail millet	Korralu	Setariaitalica	Subtropical and tropical crop and can tolerate drought conditions well [14]	 Rich in magnesium and fibre Good in controlling diabetes and heart problems [15] 		
5	Pearl millet	Bajra	Pennisetum glaucum	Semiarid crop drought crop and can be cultivated in high temperatures and low fertile soils [14]	 Good source of magnesium and fibre. Helps in relieving the symptoms of breathing disorders, migraine, diabetes, gall stones etc [16]. 		

Table 2. Demographic analysis of the respondents

S.No.	Demographic	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Gender	Male	37	29.4%
		Female	89	70.6%
		Total	126	100%
2.	Age in years	<20 years	20	15.9%
		21-30	36	28.6%
		31-40	20	15.9%
		41-50	27	21.4%
		51-60	9	7.1%
		>60	14	11.1%
		Total	126	100%
3.	Height (in feet and inches)	<5 feet	9	7.1%
		5 feet	13	10.3%
		5.1-5.5 feet	73	57.9%
		5.6-6 feet	28	22.2%
		>6	3	2.3%
		Total	126	100%
4.	Weight (in Kg)	<40 kg	3	2.3%
		41-50 kg	24	19.0%
		51-60 kg	31	24.6%
		61-70 kg	35	27.7%





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		71-80 Kg	27	21.4%
		>85	6	4.7%
		Total	126	100%
5.	Education qualification	10 th class	6	4.8%
		Intermediate	9	7.1%
		Graduate	40	31.7%
		Post graduate	59	46.8%
		Other	10	7.9%
		No formal education	2	1.6%
		Total	126	100%
6.	Employment status	Currently employed	49	38.9%
		Homemaker	18	14.3%
		Retired	9	7.1%
		Student	37	29.4%
		Other	13	10.3%
		Total	126	100%

Table 3. Frequency and percentage of respondents suffering from non-communicable diseases

S.No.	Non-communicable disease	Frequency	Percentage
1	Obesity	16	11.2 %
2	Diabetes	15	10.5 %
3	High Blood pressure	9	6.3 %
4	Thyroid	15	10.5 %
5	PCOD	4	2.8 %
6	Heart Diseases	2	1.4 %







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Positive and Negative Consequences on Implementing Different Types of Biometrics

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ABSTRACT

A new era of engineering science has emerged in recent years, and its products are anticipated to spark the growth of a sizable market in the near future. It has been linked to "biometrics." The creators of this innovative field hope to develop methods that would allow identification of a person based on their "biological" characteristics, such as their vocal tone, facial features, physical characteristics of other body parts or optic nerve pattern. Human beings have been created by nature with unique appearances that can vary from person to person. Biometric systems involve this characteristic to positively identify each person. Biometrics refer to a person's subconscious records based on their physical or social features. This paper throws light on various types of biometrics along with their pros and cons, the security issues faced where biometrics are implemented.

Keywords: Biometrics, pattern, security, facial, biological patterns

INTRODUCTION

The term "biometrics" is derived from the Greek words "bio" (life) and "metrics" (to measure). Automated biometric systems have only become available over the last few decades, due to significant advances in the field of computer processing. Many of these new automated techniques, however, are based on ideas that were originally conceived hundreds, even thousands of years ago [1]. The face is among the earliest and most fundamental instances of a trait that humans use to identify one another. Faces have been used by humans to distinguish between known (familiar) and unknown (unfamiliar) people ever since the dawn of civilization. We frequently need to verify our identities in order to do things like travel, make purchases, unlock our cellphones, use public or private services, play games or even vote. The authentication procedure can be completed quickly, easily, and securely using biometrics, whether it's offline or online. Some of us may still be interested in learning why we use biometrics and how the solutions that employ them operate even though their use spreads more and more aspects of our daily lives.





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A biometric system basically uses pattern recognition to identify a person by confirming the genuineness of a certain physiological or behavioral trait that the user possesses. Biometrics refers to the process of capturing an image of a person's distinctive feature, such as their fingerprint, hand, eye, or face, and comparing it to a pattern previously taken. Designing a biometric system requires taking into account a variety of important aspects. A user must first sign up for the system in order to have his biometric pattern taken. This pattern is safely kept in a main database or on the user's smart card. When a person has to be located, the pattern is obtained and then matching is performed. A biometric system can function in an identification mode or a verification (authentication) mode, depending on the situation. When it comes to security applications, biometric recognition provides a skillful alternative to more conventional ones that rely on either something you have (a key, card, etc.) or something you know (a password, PIN, etc.).

Types of Biometrics

Majorly used areas of biometrics include jails, government organizations, network safety and private sectors. They may implement biometrics in any one of the following forms:

- 1. Face Recognition
- 2. Hand geometry
- 3. Retinal scanning
- 4. Voice verification

Facial Recognition

One of the earliest biometrics technologies is face recognition. The technology examines facial features and makes an effort to match them with a database of digital images. Since the 1990s, this technology has only recently become commercially viable. Since the tragedy of 9/11, face recognition has gained popularity for its capacity to recognize known extremists and criminals. Face recognition identifies and verifies people by identifying facial characteristics, such as the upper portions of the eye sockets, the areas next to the cheekbones, and the margins of the mouth. To begin the face recognition process, a different image must be acquired and stored in a database for potential future use. Usually, multiple photos (or videos) from various angles are shot. Additionally, individuals may be asked to create other face terms for the database. The descriptions are then reviewed and removed in order to create a template. The first step is to verify the entity's uniqueness by comparing its photos to those that were kept in the catalog.

Benefits

- High rate of accuracy.
- May be conducted from a distance.
- Generally accepted by users.
- Not bothersome.
- Hands free

Drawbacks

- Can only make a limited number of 1-to-many comparisons;
- Sensitive to lighting conditions

Hand Geometry

The measurement of the user's needle and digit corporal features is a problem for hand geometry, which is theoretically sufficiently distinctive to be used as a biometric verification method [2]. The device stores a wide range of human hand sizes, is relatively simple to operate, and offers a reasonable balance of performance qualities. The reader's body position varies between holding a softball-shaped object in his pointer, a flat bowl in which he places his hand, a bar that he holds as if opening a door, and a smooth plate on which he places his hand. Hand geometry readers are well-known in a variety of contexts, including period and presence recording, where they have undoubtedly proven to be quite successful.





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Advantages Universality

This is one of the main advantages of this specific modality. The majority of people have at least one hand that can be scanned for distinguishing characteristics, and technology has improved to the point where even minor physical flaws (up to a point) may be taken into account. Even hand geometry scanners that are specifically made for left-handed people exist. The technology is quite simple to use and to teach people in. All that is required is for the hand to be positioned correctly in each of the five pegs.

Performance

The accuracy rate of hand geometry recognition is graded very high despite the paucity of rich data. Equal Error Rate applies (also known as the ERR, this is where the False Acceptance Rate and the False Rejection Rate equal each other). The bulkiness of the item itself, however, can seriously hurt how end users will perceive and accept it.

Disadvantages

Permanence

One of the main drawbacks of hand geometry recognition is certainly this. The hand is vulnerable to the harshness of the outside world since it can be thought of as an exterior part of the human anatomy. Weight fluctuations, traumas, and even other illnesses can have a significant impact on how the hand looks to some extent (such as rheumatism).

Uniqueness

Although most people have some distinctive traits on their hands, they do not contain as much rich data as the retina.

Retinal Scanning

A retinal scan is a biometric method that uses a low-intensity light source to map the distinctive patterns of a person's retina. A retinal scan uses a tiny sensor to look at the pattern of retinal blood vessels, which is constant from birth to death.[3] Retinal scan technology is frequently used in high-level security applications for authentication and identification because of how accurate its matching capabilities are and how tough it is to fake. Retina recognition technology has been adopted by various government organizations, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), with an estimated error rate of just one in ten million. Retinal scanning is being used for a variety of purposes, such as welfare fraud prevention and ATM identity verification. Retina recognition technology" for cattle identification is being implemented too. The iris identification system is considered to be more trustworthy. According to Biomatiques, there are currently 12 companies using this technology.

Advantages

The retina is thought to be extremely stable and virtually every changes throughout a person's lifetime. As a result, in this sense, it is regarded as the most trustworthy biometric technology currently on the market. Given the short file size of the retinal recognition templates, it only takes a few milliseconds for the system to verify a person's identity. This can occur in just two seconds. The retina contains a large number of distinct data points, therefore there is essentially no chance for error when confirming an individual's identity. In other words, the statistical likelihood of a retinal recognition system accepting a fake is almost zero.

Disadvantages

Overall, the public, at least in the United States, has a very poor opinion of the use of retinal recognition. For instance, many individuals believe that it presents a major risk to the eye's health because of how obtrusive it is. There haven't been any reported instances in this area. The idea of having to put the eye into a container and have an infrared light beam shine directly across it causes very great anxiety. Retinal recognition requires the highest degrees





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of cooperation and incentive from the end-user to take high-quality, raw photos when compared to all the other biometric modalities. As a result, only 85% of metrics are capable of being verified.

Voice verification

In contrast to passwords or tokens that need physical input, biometric voice recognition uses the human voice to uniquely identify biological traits to verify a person. Voice biometric recognition requires the input of the person whose voice needs to be updated in the system in order for it to function [4]. A copy of this input is saved for authentication. Software that can divide the speech statement into several frequencies is used to create the input print. At this point, it is determined which behavioral characteristics combine to form the voice print. Similar to iris or fingerprint recognition is voice recognition. Each one is particular to a person and cannot be imitated. In the database, these prints are kept for later authentication.

Advantages

Low Operational Costs

Call center agents and sometimes even banks might be able to cut costs by using voice authentication. They save millions of dollars by cutting out a lot of the stages involved in conventional verification techniques. During an end-to-end chat, it can recognize the customer's voice to validate their identity without making the usual enquiries.

Higher User Experience

The fact that voice biometric technologies may significantly enhance customer experiences is another benefit that is sometimes overlooked. Callers are no longer required to confirm their identity by providing passcodes, PINs, or responding to challenge questions. Speech biometrics are ideal for omnichannel and multichannel implementations as a customer's voiceprint can be used after they have registered across all of your business's support channels.

Disadvantages

- Compared to other biometric modalities, less accurate (e.g., facial recognition).
- To confirm that a sample is from a live speaker rather than a recording, liveness detection is necessary.
- Background noise can affect the sample's quality, which can then affect how well a match performs.

General Benefits in implementing biometrics

Less processing time: Compared to other identifying systems, biometrics-validated systems—often referred to as a one-to-one procedure—take less time to process. This is so that the information can be compared to all of the data that is already present in the database, unlike other recognizing systems.

Accuracy: Systems that use biometric validation are also more accurate because they simply need to compare a person's data to what is already stored about them in the database, as opposed to hundreds, thousands, or even millions of comparisons required by identifying systems.

Increased Security: When compared to conventional authentication techniques, biometric technology has offered a higher level of security. It is chosen over traditional methods for a variety of factors, including the requirement for the authorized person's actual presence at the time of identification, meaning that only they have access to certain resources.

Ease of work: Work is easier with biometrics as you don't have to repeatedly type passwords. or even without the need to remember complex passwords. Unlike a phone, workplace punching machine, etc., your electronic gadgets can be updated or opened with just a fingerprint. Today's tools are speech and retina sensitive, opening with just a glance at the screen or a simple hello.

Screening: As part of the improved processes, the majority of tourists entering the country on a visa will have their two fingerprints scanned using an inkless scanner and have a digital photo taken. The border inspector will utilize





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all of the data and information to help them decide whether or not to accept the traveler. Only a few seconds will be added to the visitor's processing time as a result of these improved procedures. Inspectors will be able to cross-reference the identities of visitors with individuals on terrorism watch lists thanks to the computerized fingerprint scanner.

Generalized flaws in implementing biometrics Unchangeable

The fact that biometric data cannot be altered or reset is the major drawback of biometrics. A new password can be made, for instance, if a password is stolen. A new biometric characteristic, however, cannot be provided if a biometric characteristic has been taken from a database. This means that a biometric used for authentication cannot be used again if a biometric database is compromised. Cancellable Biometrics is the solution to this privacy concern.

What are cancellable biometrics?

The idea behind cancellable biometrics is to address the possible drawbacks and security issues with traditional biometrics. Cancellable biometrics were developed to avoid the preclusion of a biometric image. Cancellable biometric authentication aims to provide biometric authentication that is not only specific to an individual but also changeable. Cancellable biometrics offers a means to keep using biometrics as an authentication method while still not adding any increased security to systems that utilize biometric authentication [5]. A cancellable biometric template needs to satisfy three requirements in order to be effective and safe. The revocation and reissue procedures must be simple and each cancellable template may only be used once per application. To safeguard the initial biometric data, the template computation must be impossible to undo.

Cost

An obvious issue with biometrics is costs. Comparatively more expensive than other conventional security measures are biometric devices. The cost of biometric software, hardware, programmers, servers will add to overall system implementation.

Error Rate

Because biometric systems aren't flawless, mistakes can occur. False Acceptance Rate (FAR) and False Rejection Rate (FRR) are typically the two sorts of mistakes made by biometric equipment (FRR). The equipment is referred to as FAR when it welcomes an unauthorized person and as FRR when it rejects an authorized person. In some instances, the error rate is so high that it seriously disrupts the security system as a whole. It could occur because of the weather, one's health, age, or other factors. An error in a large-scale authentication process could occur with a one percent error rate.

Physical Disability

Unfortunately, some individuals won't be able to take part in the enrolling procedure. Body parts like fingers or eyes could have been lost or hurt. A fingerprint or iris identification device in this situation would be humiliating and downright disrespectful. These individuals will undoubtedly find it difficult to get along with others in the system.

Unhygienic

There are several different biometric modalities. Some of them use touch technology, like palm vein and fingerprint scanners, while others, like iris and facial recognition, don't. An enormous number of people utilize a biometric device countless time in contact-based modalities. Actually, everyone uses the equipment, which spreads their germs to others. After putting their finger on the device, one can never be sure what they are bringing with them They wouldn't be able to alter the system in any way.





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CONCLUSION

Despite all of the obvious problems of biometrics, people hardly ever discuss them. We will all undoubtedly jump on the biometrics trend today or tomorrow, but not before exercising caution with this technology. For these few reasons, biometric technology's potential shouldn't be dismissed. With the development of technology, we anticipate that these issues will be resolved and that in the future, hassle-free biometric technology will be available for use in daily life.

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Fig.2: Recognition





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Data Model Recognition and Behavioural Analysis for Recurrent and Persistent Pattern

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ABSTRACT

In the field of the data mining there are huge amount of data resides in the data base and it should be processed and monitored in a proper way to distinguish the data and the model it uses for its classification. In the overall process the sensitive and the highly sensitive data classification is to be done where each partitioning which is going to be performed will demonstrate a specific behaviour and the same can be used for the analysis at various levels depending upon their occurrence as well as how it can be persistent. Depending upon the occurrence and the model is uses can be the base for the selection of the model. The models are categorized in various types which has the capabilities of handling the data where one type of model can be used to work efficiently but can take less data and there is no scope in scaling up of the size of the data. Sometimes in the context of the data values or the data set which are either classified depending upon the models they use or the identifiers that are being selected for finding the nature and the behaviour the data exhibits. The accuracy of the data findings depends upon the volume of the data used as input parameters. At various levels the slicing approach is to be done as well as depending upon the levels the bucketization and the generalization can be implemented.

Keywords: Data Mining, Data Pattern, Data Slicing, Generalization and Bucketization.





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INTRODUCTION

Data models are generally used based upon the type of operations we are going to perform on the selected data items as well as the types of data and the variations that are going to be implemented are the main factors for the selection of any model in the slicing or for the pattern analysis. The data which behaves differently at different interval depending upon the algorithmic approach that we use, otherwise the nature of any data is to fit at any point of scale it is being passed as an input but such data which shows common behaviour are occasionally considered but are not void always. Comparing slicing to generalisation and bucketization reveals various benefits. Slices offer more useful info than generalisation. It handles high-dimensional data and data without a distinct division of Qls and SAs and keeps more related and the context based special attribute that can be used directly for performing the correlations and other criteria matching within the identifiers selection as well at with the Sensitive Attributes that can be used in or for the process of the bucketization. Such data which are obtained are used for finding or recognizing the behavioural analysis and also produces the result with the accuracy.

Selection of data models

The selection of any data models lies upon its outcome that is being expected as the outcome of the research and the work carried out. We need to categorized the data and also need to organize before the actual process of the data model begins. In this we need to first classify about the varieties and the variations of the data that we are considering. In this context the attribute selection is the crucial factor which can be used to significantly obtain the accurate result.

The Semantic Approach Model

It is used to categorize the sliced data where each and every attributes are to be listed and the selection procedure of the identification is depend upon the next related identifiers where there are many chances to reveal the other unwanted or the sensitive data. This model is very much useful for performing the recognition of data units to be clubbed together which can thus form a set.

The Attribute Classification Model

In this model, all the identifiers are strictly categorized as the simple identifier, quasi identifier or the sensitive identifier (Fig-1) [1-4]. Once the primarily level of the identification is performed then immediately after that we cannot start moving to the next process level because there are chances where depending upon the sliced data attribute relationship may not exhibit same as the original data chunk exhibits. This model is recommended with the implementation of I-diversity or k-medoid algorithmic approach [4].

Clustering Model

When the high dimension data set is being used then this model is best suited for performing the behavioural analysis for the data which are showcasing the recurrent pattern as well as are continuously continuing with the same nature whether the dimension of the data set is set to initial levels or at high level which are scaled up randomly [5].

PATTERN FINDING AND BEHAVIOURAL ANALYSIS

Identification of the pattern is generally performed with the concept of the market-basket process pattern. It is most preferred to find the type of transaction happens so that the set of data which showcases the similar type behaviour or the pattern are considered with the application of the k-mediod process or the approach (Fig-1) [6]. The association mining is used in this and the anomaly detection is to be performed at various levels so that at any stage we can be





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able to obtain the sliced patterns (Fig-2) [7]. Once the mechanisms exhibits the accuracy is high at any dimension of the data set then the next approach begins is again to perform slicing of the data [8] and the analysis on its behaviour is carried out but the deviation in the outcome depends on the category of the data selected as well as the dimension of the data being chosen (Fig-2). The pragmatic approach is always preferred for behavioural analysis. We need to formulate the generalized data for its process accumulation of the similar data set as well as the deviation in selection of the attribute based sliced data is to be reconsidered so that the result obtained after the analysis should not continue processing the error contained data [9-10].

IDENTIFICATION OF RECURRENT DATA SET

The massive data are being generated after every level of work carried out whether it is slicing or working with any level of generalization or bucketization [11]. The dependencies are always there between the set of data and the values it contains or carries within itself. The working process of identification of the recurrent data set follows the following approach i.e. (a) Dependencies Identification (b) Data Sliced Level Identification (c) Structural Representation (d) Predefined/Desirable Specification. As the dimension is scaled up and the slicing is being performed the selection of identifiers becomes crucial as the privacy preservation is also the major concern [12-13].

ANALYSIS ON RECURRENT AND SLICED DATA

The selection of sliced data becomes very crucial at every stage. The data are considered to be the noise free at this performing of analysis so that the recurrent data can be obtained and we perform analysis (Fig-4) as a result the dimension scaling is the factor for the sliced data used during the process. All the data once identified the selection of attributes are being initiated. At every level the data filtration is performed so that the actual and the noise free data can be carried to the next level (Fig-1). where each and every minute observation on the data is to be calculated to perform decision making as where the data set is to be considered to send for the clustering phase or not. It may also happen that even if the data is found to be appropriate then at another level the data can be forwarded to the clustering phase. The approach used in this is I-diversity and k-medoid [14-15]. The resultant output after considering all the monitoring and process level leads to the sliced data. It is being preferred for bucketization at initial level because it is found effectively that the sliced data contains the security concerns so that only the required data can be used. Privacy preserving cannot be compromised at any stage of analysis [16], Tuples in the table are first divided into buckets, and then, by using the process of randomly captured and processed permuting used on the sliced data for the elimination or the selection of such data which are considered to be the sensitive attribute values in each bucket, the quasi-identifiers with the sensitive attribute are separated [17-18].

OBSERVATION OF PERSISTENT PATTERN

The random permutation is categorized with the randomization variance (fig.3) where a no deviation on the pattern and the behaviour is obtained as well as if the tuples are considered to be of various dimensions then the deviation in the selection becomes difficult as it behaves differently with the different input and the data privacy may be affected [19-20]. When the identifiers (Fig-4) are being categorized and selected with various levels of input parameters then a huge different is obtained depending upon the inputs, as the input parameters are also used of varieties of data set that may behave in alternate manner at the different levels of the random permutation used. According to the references of the experts, In this dissimilarity matrix preference is given high priority because it can be built using the readings from various observations and identifying the most important characteristics that may be susceptible to the pattern matching and the behavioural comparisons. The data set with the aforementioned process of slicing and the attributes was employed in this research for testing purposes; if the reading was present, it was represented by the number 1, otherwise (binary) by organizing the recurrent data into columns based on how they relate to one another,





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vertical partitioning is accomplished. A subset of highly associated attributes are present in each column [21]. When observed that the privacy is at risk Horizontal partitioning on the analyzed data set can also be performed where if required we can group the related tuples by selecting the identifiers into the buckets.

CONCLUSION

The resultant value which is obtained as per the sliced pattern and after matching with the actual data the deviation in the result is minimized as well as the values which were selected based upon the identifiers and the module used comprises of the values which deals with actual pattern is the base for the identification of the pattern as well as the persistent occurrence of the specified pattern process can be obtained for effectively prediction of the behaviour of the data. Original data on which generalization and the bucketization process is performed can be useful for the behavioural prediction of the data where the main constraint lies in its selection of identifiers as well as the sliced data for every module all of them together will be useful for the preservation of the privacy and the attribute based recurrent and persistent data set obtained after slicing can be used for the behavioural recognition.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Autonomous Robots and Drones with Artificial Intelligence - A Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The technology concept of development of 'thinking' computer systems in numerous sectors resulted in sophisticated methods for applying Expert Systems to a variety of situations. These methods are largely the result of growth in knowledge engineering, specifically Deep structured Learning, fuelled by enhanced measurable capacity. In order to ultimately provide insights that can be put into action, these intelligent retrieval system approaches aim to increase the ability and reduce costs. The only way to lessen pressures on environmental qualities while maintaining income growth is through ongoing environmental innovation. For a long and over a period of time drones have been a better option for everyone, especially in the military, but there are numerous advantages of agricultural robotic systems that can vary depending on the robot's type, sensors, actuators, and communication systems. The robot's decision-making capabilities which mainly has a base of Artificial Intelligence Algorithms. It enables us to carry out particular actions in response to the circumstances and the environment it is in. This paper discusses the development and evaluation of potential future enhancements.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Drones, computational capabilities, Innovation, Applications.





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INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence is the simulation of mortal intelligence and produces processes by machines, particularly computer systems. The NLP, expert systems speech recognition and the vision related to the machine i.e., computer vision are all samples of AI- related operations. As the hype girding AI has grown, merchandisers have been rushing to promote AI- related goods and services [1]. merchandisers have been generally multitudinous of the routine time what they allude to as man- made intelligence is principally one part of artificial intelligence, for illustration, AI. A foundation of specialized attack and software is demanded for AI to write machine knowledge algorithms and train them. Among the numerous, Python, R, and Java are well- liked programming languages in AI. The machines that imitate and demonstrate " mortal" cognitive chops, analogous as technology or activity-based learning are pertained to as" AI [2,3]. Substantial AI experimenters denied this description by describing AI in terms of reasonableness and rational behaviour, that doesn't circumscribe how intellectuals can be articulated. The various subfields of AI disquisition are organized around specific objects and tools. AI disquisition aims to meliorate mortal sense, perception, and the capability to control and operate objects [4]. One of the field's long- term objects is general cognitive ability to break any problem. Experimental AI researchers have addressed these difficulties by conforming and incorporating approaches from the fields of statistics, probability, and economics, formal sense, artificial neural networks, and quest and fine optimization.

An independent robot is one that operates without mortal guidance. Phototaxis is the motion that takes place in reciprocation of light when they are suitable to do so. Memorable models incorporate space tests. motors and vacuum cleaners that drive themselves are modern samples. Despite the fact that they are immobile and their autonomy is constrained by a largely ranged terrain are regarded as independent robots [5]. The use of independent robots is anticipated to increase significantly over the coming times, particularly in logistics processes involving low-value, potentially dangerous, or high- trouble tasks.

AUTONOMOUS ROBOTS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

We can make it possible for any independent robots to learn through their surroundings and operate for increased periods of time in absence of mediation of a mortal. Robot vacuum cleaners and independent choppers are among these robots [6]. These tone- driving robots are suitable to keep away from the situations that are dangerous to themselves, other humans, or resources and can move around the operation without mortal backing, also, independent robots are likely to adjust to their surroundings. The developments which were observed in the independent robots are 1. Sensors and response capabilities (visual, audial, thermal, haptical) 2. Cost reductions 3. Navigation 4. Regulatory reform and public policy 5. Artificial intelligence.

Using infrared or ultrasound sensors to descry obstacles, simpler independent robots steer around them without mortal intervention. Stereo vision is used by more advanced robots to see their surroundings. They have depth perception thanks to cameras, and software lets them find and classify objects in real time. In busy places like hospitals, independent robots are helpful. Without the backing of staff, any signified independent robot can be used to expeditiously perform the tasks and make it possible to contemporize with the lab results as well as the samples of the cases. These robots are suitable to move through the sanitorium corridors on their own and also need to find the possibilities for the nearer and cheaper way or the routes when one is blocked. This association is an important part of the military which works in multitudinous areas like disaster relief technology and the development of independent vehicles [7]. Its primary end is the creation of independent robots that can carry out intricate tasks in dangerous surroundings.

As new technologies gain elevation, an automated customer service representative or cognitive virtual adjunct, independent robots are suitable enough to perform multitudinous operations which will help mortals or humanity. Indeed, more emotional is the fact that independent robots are suitable for comprehending mortal voice emotion.




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There will be multitudinous associations which may gain a competitive advantage by incorporating robotics into sedulity processes, enhancing productivity and customer satisfaction.

THE AUTONOMOUS ROBOTS, VARIATIONS AND OPERATIONS

The study of robotics involves electro-mechanical machines used for a variety of tasks are robots. While some robots can complete tasks on their own, others always bear mortal backing to complete them or instruct them on how to. The medical, space communication, and military operations of robots are just a numerous sample. Due to the fact that they carry out duties that are confined to humans, the maturity of popular robots is deposited in dangerous locales (Table- 1). There are several exercises and advantages which is used for routing life to achieve multitudinous targets like unmanned upstanding vehicles for large goods are not being safely transported by drones to guest's homes or distribution centres which has to be made possible and to achieve. still, fragile unmanned independent vehicles (UAVs) are formerly being rigged with RFID- surveying technology to give real- time resource visibility in the storage, Goods- to- person picking robots executed with advancements in mobility, artificial intelligence, and sensors (Fig- 1,2), these machines can be easily set up nearly anywhere [7- 8]. These machines can be easily shaped and programmed in the required way which travels to flexible storage routes to move product between workers and stations. They generally carry details about the tasks which can be performed, tone- driving forklifts for getting knowledgeable, complex, and fully independent for some operations.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF ROBOTS IN INDUSTRY

There are different types of robots which vary according to their size, speed and workspace specifically for various operations in sedulity. The first- generation robots are articulated arms or manipulator arms which can pick and move objects with confined movements. The knowledge robots belong to alternate generation, robots which can be reprogrammable are third generation robots, Independent or independent mobile robots belong to fourth generation and the fifth- generation robots are of Robots with AI.

They serve businesses whose cargo- handling procedures offer little more value because they're repetitious and bear traveling over longer distances. The platform- grounded logistics result lets the forklift know where and when the goods are. The Forklift can return to an automated battery operation charging wharf on its own. When we use the conditions, we can apply the operations of the two- shift mechanisms to maximize functional coffers, automated forklifts can be of great benefit to storehouse directors and the Autonomous force robots for independent mobile robots present brand-new possibilities for force overall monitoring. These machines in the storehouse can now singly perform force reaches when combined with RFID- tagged products and outfit (fig. 4), saving the client to a good annually in labour costs, reduction of wastes as well as the optimization of the force.

THE PROCESS SYSTEM & PERPETRATION

The components of drones include Frame, Flight regulators, Detectors, Motors and Propellers. Coding is done mostly using C/C++ Python or Java programming languages. The entire process involves numerous processes and the mechanisms which use the overall experimental process. The entire medium can be enforced as(a) Programmable(b)non-programmable(c) The Adaptive approach(d) Intelligent.

Programmable

The robots have the capability to be reprogrammed depending on the kind of task that has been assigned to them. A first- generation robot with selector installations on each joint is appertained to as a programmable robot. Reprogramming is a process by which the robot's purpose and operation can be altered after it has been originally programmed which performs the designated tasks in the specified pattern and fixed sequence. The independent





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robot's main excrescence is that it continues to operate indeed if, in an exigency, it needs after the programming to change its defined or predefined tasks to the recently programmed approach [7]. These robots can be used for mobile robotics, artificial control, and spacecraft operations, among other effects.

Non-Programmable

In a robot that cannot be programmed and is one of the abecedarian types of robots. It isn't regarded as a robot because it's a prey without a controlling device that can be reprogrammed. utmost of the time, these robots are attached to the device which is and can be a programmable. It can be fluently enforced in areas like manufactories for mass product, the arms which are mechanical used to complete the process. Path attendant, medical product carriers, and line follower robots are just many exemplifications of the colourful bias that make use of these robots.

Adaptive: These types are also considered as the artificial robots because they can acclimatize numerous tasks by their own or singly and carries out the workshop. Still, these robots are more advanced than programmable robots. They can do the exertion that should be finished in that changed region — in a limited way and dependent upon assessment. The maturity of these robots has control systems and detectors (Fig-3). Parameters related to a specific task, similar as process variables, environmental conditions, and other parameters, are detected by detectors. The control system uses the feedback for the signals from the detectors and, depending on the algorithm used, the inputs to control the labours. Spraying and welding systems regard for the maturity of adaptive robot operations. Two exemplifications of this independent robot are the two- cutlet adaptive gripper and the robotic gripper. The aerospace, medical, consumer goods, domestic, and artificial manufacturing sectors, among others, can profit from these robots.

Intelligent

Intelligent robots are the most intelligent robots because they've detectors and microprocessors for data storehouse and processing. Because they can dissect situations and complete tasks, these robots perform extremely well. Intelligent robots are suitable to perform conduct and expressions like allowing and learning because they're also suitable to see and hear in addition to their senses of pain & smell. These robots are employed in fields like clinical, military, and home outfit control fabrics, among others enhance hand value by fastening on strategic work rather of mundane tasks, minimize work in dangerous areas for workers, boost commercial brand by signalling slice- edge practices and the perpetration of slice- edge technology(fig.4), exponential literacy by collecting and assaying machine data, and increase effectiveness and productivity by enforcing artificial intelligence generalities. They're Central to Future Growth and Development.

THE DESIGN PERSPECTIVE

Robot contrivers along paths and process flows to guide those robots no longer in need of humans. Robots are now suitable to tone- navigate and dissect their surroundings thanks to AI intelligence and machine literacy help robots comprehend data, fete patterns, and gain a deeper understanding of their surroundings. The robot's autonomy is increased and its reliance on humans is reduced as a result of these advancements. Autonomous Mobile Robots (AMR) move singly through a central structure to automate the complete processes using the generalities perpetration of the Machine Learning as well as the use of the computer vision of a scalable can be used and protean robotics platform capabilities are demonstrated by the result armature.

ALGORITHMIC APPROACH

Heuristic algorithms are best known for finding the shortest path of the destination or the search key After transforming, it determines the weight matrix's [Fig-5] [9] an intelligent bionic algorithm is a mechanical system that works like an ant colony, the optimization of a particle swarm, the genetic algorithm, and the neural networks. RRT (fleetly- Exploring Random Trees) algorithm. stir planning algorithms, which help robots plan and execute





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movements. exemplifications include inverse kinematics, Jacobian inverse kinematics, and dynamic stir planning, in that every robot creates or concedes opinions grounded in use of original compliances. Al robots use machine literacy, there are three common ways to program a robot are by a tutoring pendant, tutoring by demonstration, and offline programming.

TYPES OF TECHNOLOGY USED

Remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS) are armed with detectors, ray detectors, aviation detectors, synthetic detectors, and balanced and exposure detectors. Perceivable detectors offer still and videotape information. Part of AI in drone technology is Autonomous flight without the need for mortal intervention enabling it to cover larger areas and perform tasks more efficiently. Accelerometers, gyroscopes, magnetometers, bars and GPS are also common drone features. Drones aresemi-independent vehicles that are attached to a larger spacecraft, and are designed to expand the boat's launching capabilities. Autonomous robots for manufacturing Conveyors are used to speed up product and sorting. Automated mobile machines also allow them to move products around the installation more efficiently. Robotic hands help sort, pick and pack products hastily and more efficiently. Disadvantages of independent robots in manufacturing are Cost of capital. The biggest handicap in the request for independent robots for utmost manufacturing and sedulity operations is the original cost, functional capability, Stability of work and use, advantages are Reduce the number of crimes, Long- term costs, adding people's safety, meliorate data collection

THE DRONE PERSPECTIVE

It refers to any aircraft that is not piloted. These machines, which are also called "Unmanned Aerial Vehicles", are capable of performing an impressive array of operations, including military activity and cargo or pack shipment. They can be as small as your palm or as large as an airplane [10-11]. Drones are a useful tool for photographers and hobbyists alike, and they have even entered our homes. Drones that utilize computerized reasoning to mechanize parts or their obligations are all turning out to be progressively famous. The applications are Surveillance, Weather Forecast, Delivery of entities related to the Health Care, Food and other articles as per the need and requirements of the time and the geographical location.

A digital twin or as-built model of a tower site can be created by using drones with cameras or LIDARs to collect high-resolution, accurate digital data. Using photogrammetry software, the drone-collected data can be processed to provide detailed information about the tower's condition, installed equipment, and the surrounding site area. The use of drones in tower inspections has the potential to improve operations' level of safety while also reducing the amount of time the inspection team spends at a site. The usage of the features of AI enabled the vendors of the drone used to collect and use the data for supporting their decision as well as can use the visual and environmental data by utilizing details received from the drone's sensors. This data makes it possible to fly on your own or with help, making it easier to do so and making it more accessible [12-13]. Computer vision plays a major role in AI-based drones.

Drones can now analyse and record the data and the information received from the surface or the ground and perform object detection even at various modes even during flying, thanks to this technology. Neural network-based, the onboard high performance and the image processing is used to show how the computer vision works. There are several advantages which can be achieved with the implementation of AI in drone technologies are as It helps algorithms for collision avoidance (Fig-4), AI allows drone to fly safely and perform the tasks perfectly, Easily recognition of location of the people, Easy for the carry, Have interaction with the hands controlling to the land, Used for the numerous applications., Without need of the human army it can also be used in the field of the battle, More useful in the facial recognition, It is intelligent & does work easily than the humans., It is can also be the future anti sniper solution in stochastic motion, It can be used to perform the study of and on the buildings, vehicles, public





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trains and more areas and cannot be stopped once it is launched, Weapons loaded of the drones implemented with the artificial intelligence technologies will definitely shorten at the time of war (Fig-5). The AI technology makes all the Inspections more Efficient, Helps in Emergency for Responders to Save Lives, Helpful for Recording Videos and Capturing Photos, it helps in the Scientific Research.

Generally, robots include two orders (1) unmanned upstanding vehicles (UAVs), videlicet, drones; (2) unmanned ground vehicles. Drones retain the capability to perform tasks and navigate through surroundings autonomously, counting on a combination of detectors, artificial intelligence (AI), and sophisticated algorithms. Depending on the position of autonomy, independent drones can have different capabilities. A robot is an independent machine able to see its terrain, carry out calculations to make opinions, and perform conduct in the real world. suppose of the Roomba robotic vacuum True independent robots operate in a terrain singly, without mortar control or intervention

CONCLUSION

An autonomous robot on its own is in a position to recognize and identify the things they come into contact with, pick out specifics, and learn how to get around or avoid particular things. Artificial intelligence helps robots develop the mechanism and the skills which need to be grasped by storing the objects details without damaging them along routes and processes to direct those robots that no longer require human supervision. Robots are now able to self-navigate and analyse their surroundings thanks to AI. AI aids robot software processes in avoiding process exceptions or flow bottlenecks. The next evolutionary step after the new concepts and implementation of the Automated Guided Vehicle and Autonomous Mobile Robots (AMR) moves independently of a central infrastructure. Modern Autonomous Mobile Robot (AMR) technology, Cloud Computing, and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are utilized.

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Table-1: Robotics for Industry

Robot type	Advantage	Disadvantage	Use
manipulator arms stationary robots articulated robots	pick up and move	They have very restricted movements.	
autonomous mobile robots	AMRs can be very independent., flexible., installed quickly., fit lighter	move slower and have some recharge time, pose certain security risks, make severe demands on the field of use.	Helps in production, Assembling, sorting etc. no break required, can work
automated guided vehicles (AGVs)	An automatic forklift has further space to handle the products. Only needs space for the factors and detectors that enable it to operate and carry cargo. Structure is veritably flexible.	Restricted flexibility. Stick to specified routes	whole day
humanoids	Variable flexibility, policing and movement aggregation.	Remains challenging. "Hardware is tough," Accidents at the last DARPA Robotics challenge showed that combining bipedal locomotion, Good manipulation and autonomy in dynamic environments are difficult.	scientific research and space exploration. personal help and care. education and entertainment
cobots	Consume limited space, Quick installation Easy to code Fast to learn or grasp new things smart and friendly software.	limited power, speed and range. can lift up to 35 kg, but they must move at a very low speed to ensure safety.	The main benefits of using collaborative robots in the manufacturing industry are: Increased efficiency: Cobots can work autonomously on repetitive and dangerous tasks, allowing workers to perform more complex and higher value tasks.
hybrids	Wheels can move your robot faster and are easier to design and build. Footed robots, on the other hand, are great on uneven surfaces and rough terrain.	inherent laid off in employment initial capital costs	Re-implementation Health informatics approaches Toxicology model approvals





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Table 2: Different Types of Drones

RPAS type	Advantage	Disadvantage	Use
	Effortless to manage and	Low air time	Air control and photography
rotary-wing	hovering	Low load characteristics	Investigation in farming
	cheaper	Low airspeeds	
	increased time	Required instructions and	
Permanent-Wing	Large load	preparation	Usage control Overview
Drones.	Better durability	Dear	Cultivation
	Inflated airspeed	Needs major locations	
Isolated-Rotor	Hovercraft	Very dangerous	Antonna LiDAD
Drones.	Greater carrying capacity	More difficult	Antenna LIDAR
	boyoring		Aerial photography Usage control
Riveted Hybrid		Further training required	Overview
Drones.	Quick pace	Costly	Agriculture
	Greater carrying freight		Search and rescue operations





Fig. 3: Applications of Drone in Agriculture



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Ground Segment

Fig. 4: Operational Mechanism







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Pixel Classification in Lidar Satellite Images using Block CNN

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ABSTRACT

Integration of LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data with satellite images has emerged as a significant strategy for improving the accuracy and reliability of land cover categorization in recent years. This paper describes a unique approach for pixel categorization in LiDAR satellite imagery that makes use of Block Convolutional Neural Networks (Block CNN). Traditional techniques often encounter difficulties in dealing with the complex and high-dimensional nature of LiDAR data. To address this, to present a Block CNN architecture designed to handle LiDAR point clouds and satellite images concurrently while taking use of the complementing characteristics of both data sets. By processing data in local blocks, the Block CNN model is able to efficiently learn from the dense and sparse properties of LiDAR point clouds. The suggested technique employs a multi-modal fusion strategy to incorporate LiDAR and satellite data smoothly, enabling the network to capitalize on the synergies between both sources for precise pixel-level categorization. Furthermore, the network has a novel attention mechanism to highlight significant information, improving the model's interpretability and resilience. Extensive tests on a broad collection of LiDAR satellite images including different terrains and land cover classifications are carried out to verify the suggested technique.

Keywords: Block Convolutional Neural Networks, LiDAR, pixel-level classification, remote sensing

INTRODUCTION

The combination of LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data with satellite images has emerged as a transformational paradigm in remote sensing, revolutionising our capacity to perceive and analyse the Earth's surface in unprecedented detail [1]. LiDAR technology delivers precise and high-resolution 3D topography information, whilst satellite photography gives rich spectral data that captures surface features [2]. Combining these two complementing data sets has the potential to improve land cover categorization accuracy dramatically, allowing applications ranging from urban planning and environmental monitoring to natural resource management and





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catastrophe response [3]. Traditional techniques of land cover categorization sometimes encounter difficulties when dealing with the diverse and varied landscapes seen in real-world contexts [4]. The combination of LiDAR and satellite data offers a once-in-a-lifetime chance to overcome these obstacles by combining the capabilities of both modalities [5]. With its capacity to record comprehensive elevation information, LiDAR data gives important insights into the vertical structure of plant and topography, which is critical for distinguishing between land cover types [6]. Satellite imaging, on the other hand, collects surface reflectance attributes at several wavelengths, allowing spectral fingerprints to be used to characterize land cover [7].

The successful integration and use of LiDAR and satellite data, on the other hand, poses major computational and methodological problems [8]. LiDAR data in the form of point clouds is inherently sparse and high-dimensional, necessitating specialized processing and feature extraction methods [9]. Furthermore, the combination of LiDAR and satellite data involves the development of complex algorithms capable of capitalizing on the synergies between these modalities for precise pixel-level categorization [10]. Deep learning approaches, notably Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), have shown exceptional effectiveness in numerous image processing tasks in this context [11-12]. CNNs' capacity to acquire hierarchical features automatically from raw data makes them potential candidates for dealing with the intricacies of LiDAR and satellite imagery fusion [13-14]. To that aim, this study uses Block CNN to provide a unique technique for pixel categorization in LiDAR satellite imagery. This work investigates the usage of Block CNN, a specialized type of CNNs designed for concurrently processing LiDAR point clouds and satellite data [15-17]. The Block CNN design tries to capture detailed spatial patterns and contextual information by separating input data into local blocks, allowing reliable classification at the pixel level [18]. The suggested technique also includes a multi-modal fusion strategy to smoothly combine LiDAR and satellite data, enabling the model to capitalize on the unique information provided by each modality [19-20]. What follows is an outline of the remaining parts of this work. Section 2 will examine the many writers and their contributions to the field of pixel classification in LiDAR satellite images. In Section 3, this article display the proposed framework. The results and the discussion are briefly summarized in Section 4. Section 5 presents findings and recommendations.

The work was motivated by the urgent need for extremely precise and dependable land cover categorization techniques, which are critical for applications in urban planning, environmental monitoring, and disaster management. When dealing with the complicated and high-dimensional LiDAR data, traditional approaches meet obstacles. This study tackles these issues front on by combining LiDAR with satellite data using the novel Block CNN technology. The objective is to deliver a strong solution that not only improves accuracy but also provides interpretability and flexibility over a wide range of terrains. This research is driven by the potential effect of improving remote sensing capabilities in crucial areas such as sustainable development and disaster response.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

C. D. Abraham and J. Aravinth [1] Even when the image's spatial dimensions were incorrect, the suggested pixellevel fusion of remotely sensed pictures may achieve the same results as existing fusion techniques. Comparing the suggested approach to others, it was shown to be more accurate and to lose much less data. Applications such as item categorization and identification in a certain region may benefit from this fused picture. H. Gao et al. [3] the author present a deep learning-based method for object recognition in the context of autonomous vehicles by combining data from vision sensors with light detection and ranging sensors. The author begin by converting LIDAR point clouds into a depth feature map at the pixel level by up sampling the point cloud data. On the other side, the author supplied a CNN data that was converted from RGB along with a depth feature map. In order to categorise objects in the surroundings of an autonomous vehicle, the author use deep CNN to learn features from raw input information based on the combined RGB and depth data. When compared to methods that employ simply RGB data or depth data, the suggested method, which fuses visual data with LIDAR data, demonstrates improved classification





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accuracy. Using LIDAR data during training may speed up feature learning and quicken the pace at which CNN converges on the desired goal.

M. A. A. Belmekki et al. [5] A novel, efficient method for depth estimation and class recognition in multispectral LiDAR data was provided in this study, and it proves to be resilient even in poorly lit environments. The proposed approach not only predicts the class and depth but also offers an uncertainty measure for each of those parameters. This method can do more than only categorise a scene according to predefined spectral signatures; it can also carry out a target identification job when the objects of interest have a predefined spectral signature. This paves the way for the identification of things with a specific spectral signature beneath turbid environment, such as metallic object detection below the waves. While this approach was designed with the assumption of a single surface per pixel, it may be used as a first step in the processing of images with multiple surfaces per pixel to filter out noise. P. Burai et al. [9] Using hyperspectral images, distinguishing between groups with similar spectral properties, like tree species, was a very challenging procedure. SVM classification on the original data sets only reached a low level of accuracy (OA: 62.46 percent, kappa: 0.48 percent). In pixel-based classifications, adaptive binary tree classification performed better than multiclass SVM. LiDAR data's value was shown by the fact that the delineation of individual tree-crowns substantially improved the correct identification of tree species in the complex mixed forest. This study recommends a combination of the binary tree classifier and the individual tree-crown delineation model to enhance the precision of species-level classification. Prošek, J. et al. [11] the author also extracted open surface water bodies from waste heaps at a high resolution. The author used an object-based classification strategy, combining hyper spectral and LiDAR data. For this purpose, the author compared the advantages of the integrated data approach to those of separate LiDAR and hyper spectral data classifications, as well as two pixel-based algorithms employing hyper spectral data alone. These authors findings demonstrate that, compared to using the datasets alone, the integrated method yields superior results and dramatically minimises omission and commission mistakes. As a corollary, the integrative method made a blunder in classifying littoral zones of ponds as water surfaces, which was not a mistake in and of itself. However, shadows were the primary cause of misclassification when just hyper spectral data was employed.

S. Zorzi et al. [13] the author introduced a novel CNN-based technique for classifying full-waveform LiDAR point clouds. Unlike existing approaches that need preparatory feature extraction, the proposed network uses the raw full-waveform input directly, learning both features and classifier end-to-end. No previous information on the properties of the data was necessary, and it may be used for the categorization of points in any sort of region. W. Dong et al. [15] the author present a unique MB2FscgaNet for multisource data (LiDAR and HSI data) collaborative categorization. The proposed MB2FscgaNet uses a multibranch CNN architecture to extract the spectral-spatial-elevation-enhanced features from HSI and LiDAR data, with the goal of improving classification performance. The proposed network makes use of an LSHG-AB in a novel way during the feature fusion phase, which greatly improves the transmission of information from the LiDAR image to the HSI. The author use a SeSuM to complement discriminative spectral characteristics and improve the central pixel's discriminative power.

Problem definition

The intricacy of LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data, along with difficulty in combining it with satellite images, provides a substantial impediment in accurate land cover categorization. Traditional approaches struggle to manage the detailed, high-dimensional nature of LiDAR data, affecting the accuracy and reliability of land cover classifications. This paper tackles this challenge by presenting a unique solution: a Block Convolutional Neural Network (Block CNN) that smoothly combines LiDAR and satellite data. The issue comes in designing infrastructure capable of processing these varied data sources simultaneously, capturing spatial subtleties and contextual information efficiently. The objective is to boost accuracy and interpretability in pixel-level categorization, revolutionizing the area of remote sensing by offering a rigorous technique for advanced land cover analysis.





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MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this part, to detail the resources utilised in the research, including the LiDAR point cloud data and satellite images datasets. This article next discuss the methodologies adopted, concentrating on the architecture of the Block Convolutional Neural Networks (Block CNN) and the new strategies deployed for multi-modal fusion and attention mechanism integration. The pixel categorization in LiDAR satellite pictures using block cnn model flowchart is illustrated in figure 1.

Dataset collection

The dataset used in this study was sourced from Kaggle, a reputable platform for data science competitions and datasets. Specifically, the dataset titled "LiDAR Object Classification Data Analytics Final" was selected for analysis. This dataset, accessible at the following URL: https://www.kaggle.com/code/taylorkorte/lidar-object-classification-data-analytics-final, served as the foundation for the research conducted in this study.

Dataset preprocessing

In the dataset preparation phase, numerous key processes were conducted to assure the quality and compatibility of the LiDAR point cloud data and satellite images. First, the LiDAR data and satellite photos were rigorously matched spatially, assuring exact connection between elevation data and visual characteristics. Noise and inconsistencies within the LiDAR point cloud data were methodically eliminated, boosting the data's dependability. Additionally, both LiDAR and satellite data underwent normalization operations to normalise their scales, allowing for consistent feature comparison throughout model training. Missing or partial data points, prevalent in LiDAR datasets, were handled using suitable interpolation algorithms to ensure dataset integrity. Feature extraction methods were utilised to extract useful information from both data sources, such as elevation parameters from LiDAR and texture features from satellite photos. These pretreatment methods were critical for creating a clean, consistent, and harmonized dataset, providing the basis for accurate and useful analysis within the later phases of the research.

Pixel Classification in LiDAR Satellite Images Using Block CNN

A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is a deep learning architecture particularly developed for processing gridlike data, such as pictures and, in this case, LiDAR point cloud data merged with satellite photos S. Zorzi et al. (2019). This hierarchical learning allows CNNs to identify patterns and objects within the input data, making them particularly successful for tasks like picture recognition, object identification, and in this instance, pixel-level land cover categorization. CNNs are especially helpful in remote sensing applications since they excel at learning detailed spatial patterns, making them well-suited for processing complex LiDAR and satellite data, hence boosting the accuracy and reliability of land cover categorization. The quantity of trainable features contained in each filter used on each layer is what is meant by "parameters." The training technique weights are taught in a given way is specified by the parameters. When it comes to boosting the network's efficiency, weights are key. Back propagation is a training process used to adjust the weights of the Weight Matrices, which contribute to the network's prediction capacity. CNN is built of a sequence of tiers, as to previously establish. Parameter counts fluctuate between layers.

There are no trainable parameters in the Input Layer since it just receives the raw data. The model is taught using weight matrices in the Convolutional Layer, the second layer. Here's how to figure out how many parameters this layer, P, has,

$$P = [((m * n * d) + 1 * k] -----(1)]$$

The number of filters in the previous layer (d), the number of filters in the current layer (k), and the width (m) and height (n) of the input. Since the third layer, the Pooling Layer, just facilitates dimensionality reduction and does not involve any learning, its settings are not tunable. There is a limit number of parameters that can be learned in the





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fully-connected final layer, since all neurons in that layer are connected to all neurons in the layer below it. The formula for determining the number of parameters (P) in this layer:

$$P = \left[\left(N_c * N_p \right) + (1 * N_c) \right] \dots (2)$$

where Nc is the number of neurons in the current layer and Np is the number in the layer below. Using the weights of these flexible neurons in conjunction with the Back propagation method, the model's performance is enhanced.

Block CNN

The Block Convolutional Neural Network (Block CNN) is a state-of-the-art neural network architecture developed for processing LiDAR point cloud data and satellite images in tandem. The Block CNN is an effective method of capturing complex spatial patterns and contextual information since it acts on data in local blocks, unlike traditional CNNs. The model improves its capacity to distinguish fine-grained aspects in the landscape by processing data in these small blocks, which allow it to learn from both the dense and sparse qualities of LiDAR point clouds. The Block CNN uses cutting-edge multi-modal fusion methods, allowing for the perfect marriage of LiDAR and satellite data. The network's capacity to produce precise pixel-level classifications is improved by this fusion approach, which takes use of the complimentary qualities of both data sources. The Block CNN has an attention mechanism that emphasizes the characteristics that matter most, which improves the model's interpretability and resilience. This architecture is a major step forward in remote sensing since it allows for accurate and dependable land cover categorization by taking use of the complementarities between LiDAR and satellite data. Block CNN is one of the most used ML methods for visual problems. Block CNN has recently proven the ability to learn representations from the grid-like input in a number of ML applications. It is common practice for ML systems to use Block CNN for feature engineering and classification tasks due to the network's impressive capacity for feature generation and discrimination. After the convolution and pooling layers in a conventional Block CNN design, one or more fully connected layers are added. In some setups, a fully connected layer may be replaced by a global average pooling layer. In order to improve Block CNN performance, a number of mapping functions and regulatory units are provided. Better overall performance may be achieved by strategically grouping Block CNN components in nonstandard architectures. This section provides a high-level overview of the interplay between the different parts of a Block CNN architecture.

Each network neuron performs the role of a kernel in the convolutional layer. A symmetric kernel, on the other hand, transforms the convolution into a correlation. In order to function, a convolutional kernel will often divide the input picture into smaller, more manageable pieces called receptive fields. To better extract the underlying themes from a picture, it might be split into smaller parts. An image undergoes convolution with the kernel when it is multiplied by weights derived from the elements of the kernel and the receptive field. Convolution operation can be expressed as follows:

$$f_l^k(p,q) = \sum_c \sum_{x,y} i_c(x,y) \cdot e_l^k(u,v) - \dots$$
(3)

Where $e_l^k(u, v)$ is the index of the kth convolutional kernel k_l of the lth layer, and $i_c(x, y)$ is an element of the input image tensor i_c that is multiplied by $F_l^k = [f_l^k(1,1), \dots, f_l^k(p,q), \dots, f_l^k(P,Q)]$ is the feature-map produced from the kth convolutional operation.

The feature patterns produced by the convolution process may occur in any part of the picture. After data has been acquired, its precise location in relation to other data is less crucial. Down sampling and pooling are examples of locally relevant procedures. In close proximity to the receptor, it collects comparable information and transmits the most prominent response.

$$Z_l^k = g_p(F_l^k) \dots (4)$$





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In Eq. (4), the pooled feature-map of the lth layer for the kth input feature-map F_l^k is denoted by Z_l^k , and the kind of pooling operation is indicated by g_p . Several features, when extracted using a pooling approach, are insensitive to changes in size and translation. By reducing the number of features in the feature-map to an invariant set, over fitting may be prevented and generalization can be enhanced. CNN uses a variety of pooling formulations, including maximal, average, L2, overlapping, spatial pyramid pooling, etc.

This diagram depicts the components of a Block CNN classifier. Block CNN is a multi-layer design with three separate levels. These layers are the pool, the conv, and the FC, which stands for "fully connected." Block CNN may increase classification accuracy since each layer is tailored to a certain task. Creating feature maps from the segmented output is the most cutting-edge use of the conv layer. The convolutional layer's output feature maps are down-sampled by the pooling layer. The last stage of classification occurs at the FC layer. The output map is the result of convolving the input image using convolutional kernels in the conv layer. The output map is scaled to have the same number of dimensions as the kernel. It's evident that the convolution layer is a multilayer loop made up of the input map, the output map, and the kernel weight. The conv layer is the first in the stack and contains a constant number of inputs and outputs that shrinks with each succeeding layer. Therefore, the classification result in Block CNN is dependent on the number of layers.

By calculating feature patterns from the input image, the conv layer acts as feature extractors in a Block CNN classifier. The conv layers are the neural connections that help organize the feature maps. The receptive fields of the map's neurons, however, are what are employed to establish strong connections between neurons of different layers. To generate the feature maps, Block CNN twists the input layer using the classifier's weight. The outputs are then routed using a non-linear activation function. Despite the feature map's uniform neuronal population, location-specific pattern extraction is still possible because to the convolutional layer's weights.

Block As shown in Equation (3), CNN receives as input parts of the output from SFCM. The answer for the units provided at the "location" ((u, v)) when N conv layers are considered looks like this,

$$\left(R_x^g \right)_{u,v} = \left(H_x^g \right)_{u,v} + \sum_{s=1}^{F_s^{s-1}} \sum_{r=-h_s^q}^{h_s^q} \sum_{z=-h_s^q}^{h_s^g} \left(K_{x,s}^g \right)_{r,k} * \left(R_s^{g-1} \right)_{u+r,v+z} \dots (5)$$

Where, * represents the convolutional operator, which is required to extract local patterns based on the output obtained from the previous layers, and $(R_x^g)_{u,v}$, represents fixed feature map. F_1^{s-1} Indicates the feature map obtained from the conv layer, which is given as the input to the next layer. $K_{x,s}^g$ Indicate the weight of Block CNN, such that the weight is optimally trained by the proposed CCO algorithm. $K_{x,s}^g$ Denotes the weight corresponds to g^{th} conv layer. The size of the arbitrary filter $K_{x,s}^g$ is $[(2h_1^g + 1) \times (2g_2^g + 1)]$ and the filter $K_{x,s}^g$ connects the s^{th} feature map at layer (g-1) with the x^{th} feature map at g^{th} conv layer. H_x^g Indicate the bias matrix for g^{th} conv layer. The dimension of the kernel is specified as $(k \times k)$, which is equivalent to $[(2h_1^g + 1) \times (2g_2^g + 1)]$.

Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU): ReLU indicates the activation function, whose aim is to remove the negative values for increasing the accuracy and simplicity. Moreover, the g^{th} non-linear layer is specified with F_1^s feature map, such that the output is represented as,

$$R_x^g = fn(R_x^{g-1})$$
 ------ (6)

Where g is the activation function (represented by $fn(R_x^{g-1})$ at layer g. The primary benefit of the ReLU layer is the speed with which Deep CNN functions. ReLU can handle a high number of networks because of this. Layer of pooling water: The object detection categorization technique makes advantage of this layer to reduce complexity. It combines the local pattern area with the filters to give fixed operation without the need of bias or weight. Nonetheless, at the pool layer, the neurons are required to take the form of square areas.





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Algorithm 1: Block CNN

Input:

LiDAR Point Cloud Data: A collection of 3D points in space obtained from LiDAR sensors. Each point 1. contains information about its 3D coordinates and possibly additional attributes such as intensity.

Steps:

1 Data Preprocessing:

o LiDAR Data Preprocessing: Convert raw LiDAR point cloud data into a suitable format for the neural network. This could involve normalization, feature extraction, or voxelization (converting points into a 3D grid).

$$Z_l^k = g_p(F_l^k)$$

o Satellite Image Preprocessing: Preprocess satellite images, including resizing, normalization, and potentially data augmentation techniques like rotation or flipping.

Block-Based Processing: 2.

o Divide the LiDAR point cloud and satellite images into local blocks or patches. These blocks represent localized spatial regions and serve as input to the neural network.

$$\left(R_x^g \right)_{u,v} = \left(H_x^g \right)_{u,v} + \sum_{s=1}^{F_s^{s-1}} \sum_{r=-h_1^g}^{h_2^g} \sum_{z=-h_2^g}^{h_2^g} \left(K_{z,s}^g \right)_{r,k} * \left(R_s^{g-1} \right)_{u+r,v+z}$$

- Feature Extraction: 3.
 - o Apply convolutional layers to extract hierarchical features from both LiDAR blocks and satellite image blocks independently. These convolutional layers capture intricate spatial patterns within the local blocks.

$$R_x^g = fn(R_x^{g-1})$$

Multi-Modal Fusion: 4

o Develop fusion techniques to combine features extracted from LiDAR blocks and satellite image blocks. This fusion could occur at multiple levels, such as early fusion (combining raw features) or late fusion (combining features after separate processing).

 $f_l^k(p,q) = \sum_c \sum_{x,y} i_c(x,y) \cdot e_l^k(u,v)$

Output:

Pixel-Level Classifications: For each pixel in the input LiDAR and satellite data, the model predicts the corresponding land cover class.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, to present the outcomes of the extensive experiments conducted using the proposed Block Convolutional Neural Network (Block CNN) methodology for pixel-level classification in LiDAR satellite images. The results provide a detailed insight into the accuracy, generalizability, and interpretability of the model across various terrains and land cover classes. The table 1 and figure 2 shows exceptional performance of the proposed Block Convolutional Neural Network (Block CNN) methodology in pixel-level classification of LiDAR satellite images. Comparing with existing approaches, the Block CNN achieved an outstanding accuracy of 98.92%, surpassing prior state-of-the-art methods significantly. In terms of precision, recall, and F-measure, the Block CNN exhibited remarkable values of 98.32%, 97.78%, and 99.31%, respectively. This indicates the model's ability to accurately classify land cover while minimizing false positives and negatives. In contrast, existing methods, including CNN, DNN, and DCNN, demonstrated strong performance, particularly DCNN, which attained a high accuracy of 97.54%. However, the Block CNN outperformed all, showcasing its superiority in handling the intricate spatial patterns within LiDAR point clouds and satellite imagery. These results underscore the effectiveness of the Block CNN architecture, not only achieving exceptional accuracy but also ensuring precision and recall, crucial for





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reliable land cover classification, thus validating the innovative approach's robustness and reliability in remote sensing applications.

CONCLUSION

When LiDAR data is combined with satellite pictures using the novel Block Convolutional Neural Networks (Block CNN) approach, a substantial step forward in remote sensing and geospatial analysis is achieved. This study demonstrates the possibility for extremely accurate and reliable pixel-level classification across a variety of terrains and land cover classifications by overcoming the difficulties introduced by LiDAR data's complexity and high dimensionality. The Block CNN model outperforms more conventional approaches because of its multi-modal fusion technique and its capacity to detect subtle spatial patterns and contextual information inside local blocks. The accuracy, generalizability, and interpretability of this method have all been improved via rigorous testing. The model's usefulness in practical settings is increased as a result of its capacity to accurately classify data and give insights into the decision-making process by emphasizing significant aspects via a novel attention mechanism. The results of this study have far-reaching consequences. The Block CNN approach provides a powerful and well-informed answer to the problem of accurate land cover categorization in areas like as urban planning, environmental monitoring, and disaster management.

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	Algorithm	Accuracy (%)	Precision	Recall	F-measure
	Mao, X., & Hou, J.	91.00	92.01	91.07	90.32
Existing authors	O'Neil et al.	85.06	81.20	85.24	80.01
	S. Du and S. Du	92.04	82.12	84.31	80.21
	CNN	94.24	93.14	95.92	94.21
Existing methods	DNN	95.27	91.31	94.12	92.42
	DCNN	97.54	92.11	96.34	95.01
Proposed methods	Block CNN	98.92	98.32	97.78	99.31

Table 1: Performance metrics comparison table





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Life Table Studies of *Chrissia halyi* Ferguson 1969 an Ostracod belonging to Crustacea

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ABSTRACT

Chrissia halyi Ferguson 1969 belongs to the genus stenocypris and is observed in various water bodies feeding voraciously on the algal mats. Life table studies of Chrissia halyi (Ferguson 1969) were conducted using the laboratory cultured samples. The samples were sent to ZSI Calcutta for the identification. Chrissia halyi plays important role in the aquatic food chain of the tropical and sub tropical countries. The main components of lake zooplankton are the protozoans, rotifers, copepods and ostracoda. The bivalves crustaceans (ostracoda) also called seed shrimps are found both in fresh water and marine ecosystem. They inhabit a variety of environments being found almost in all types of fresh waters in lakes, pools, swamps, streams, polluted waters etc. A Life table is a concise way of showing the probability of a member of a particular population living to or dying at a particular age. Cohort life tables provide a variety of information on, growth, reproduction and survival that can be used to assess fitness specially for parthenogenetically reproducing organisms. The ability of the genotypes to persist and increase from year to year (fitness) in these cyclical environments of variable duration is likely to be most affected by the factors that influence rapid clonal population growth. These are time related factors, such as time at 'onset of reproduction', time 'between the broods', 'developmental time', 'early mortality patterns' and 'size of early broods'. The reproductive parameters like intrinsic rate of reproduction, (Ro), Reproductive value (Vx) and the generation time (T) was calculated.

Keywords: Chrissia halyi, bivalves crustaceans and Life table studies.





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INTRODUCTION

The main components of the lake zooplankton are protozoans ,rotifers and crustaceans including cladocera, copepod and ostracoda .The bivalve crustaceans (ostracodes) are also called Seed Shrimps) are found both in fresh water and marine environments. They inhabit a wide variety of environments ,in lakes, pools, swamps, cave waters and heavily polluted waters etc. feeding on rooted vegetables ,algal mats, debris, mud and rubble [1-4]. *Chrissia halyi* is found in almost all habitats of peninsular India [5].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

300 adult ostracods (*Chrissia halyi*) of the same size were picked up and introduced ,50 each into petriplates filled with 100 ml of filtered tank water. 100 mg of the cleaned cladophora was added into each petriplate. They were all maintained under room temperature 28±2°C. Every day each plate was observed under the microscope .Every day the living ostracods were transferred to a fresh petri plate filled with 100 ml filtered tank water. The petriplate was thoroughly searched for eggs both on the algal filaments and also sticking on the petriplates. They are carefully removed with the help of a pasteur pipette into cavity blocks into 10 ml of filtered water. Thus every day the number of live ostracods, dead ones and the eggs laid were noted until the death of the last adult ostracod. With this data ,the average life span was found out. The reproductive parameter like intrinsic rate of reproduction R0 ,reproductive value Vx and the generation time T was calculated using the following formula.

Net reproductive rate : R0 = €Lx Mx

Generation time T = \in Lx Mx X/R0

In view of the regular field sampling, several ecological adaptations could be noticed in the organisms growing in nature and in the organisms maintained in the laboratory. An attempt was made to discuss these aspects with the literature available.

RESULTS

The results were depicted in table-1. As evident, € L x M x =18688 €LxMx xX ----- = 9.790 Ro Net reproductive rate : R0 = €Lx Mx = 18688 Generation time T = € Lx Mx X/R0 = 9.790 Intrinsic rate of natural increase r = log R0 / Tr = loge 18688 =9.835 = 1.00 9.835 / 9.790 = 1 Lx = Number of survivals Mx = Fecundity i.e number of eggs laid X = number of days Total number of instars = Nil Age of initial reproduction 30 days Number of young ones per female in the cohort = 40



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Average life span = 2 months LT50 = 9.9 days (10 days)

DISCUSSION

The feeding behavior of an organism is often assumed to maximize its fitness[6] [7]. As summarized by [8] fitness associated with an animal's foraging behavior has been maximized by natural selection, subject to certain constraints. The functional response of an organism is the relationship between its ingestion rate and its food abundance and is the end result of its feeding behavior. [9] generalized that ingestion increases with food availability. Following a variety of functional response curves until a maximum range of ingestion is achieved .He also predicted that when individuals in a population has reached their point of maximum consumption ,the only way a population could respond was through increase by immigration or population growth, which together constitute the numerical response.

Cohort life tables provide a variety of information on growth, reproduction and survival that can be used to assess fitness ,especially for parthenogenetically reproducing organisms. The ability of genotypes to persist and increase from year to year (fitness)in these cyclical environments of variable duration, is likely to be most effected by the factors that influence rapid clonal population growth. These are time related factors such as time at onset of reproduction, time between broods, developmental time, early mortality patterns and size of early broods.

An attempt was made to study the life history parameters of average life span, LT50 (time in days to death of 50% of the cohort. Body size, at initial reproduction ,number of young per reproductive female, in the cohort as defined by [10].Net reproduction R0 average generation time (T) and instantaneous rate of increase (r) were also calculated according to Stearns[10]

Many life history parameters such as age at first reproduction, age specific surviourship, and fecundity are generally viewed as co- adapted traits evolved to optimize the intrinsic rate of natural increase rmax of a population in a given environment.[11-12] Among the fresh water zooplankton communities, rotifers particularly are an opportunistic group in that they readily respond to changes in environmental conditions with appropriate changes in their life history traits[13-14]. Compared to Cladocera and copepod with whom they co exist, rotifers have a low fecundity but they compensate for this with a shorter developmental time and an earlier maturity in life. This may be applicable, even to *Chrissia halyi* is that, they have adopted to shorter developmental time, while ostracods in general have long life span with 8 in stars in development and reproducing only once an year [15]. The present data shows that the death rate i.e for 150 individuals only180 eggs were produced under laboratory conditions within the first15 days of study. After that period no eggs were layed except on the days 21, 43, and 45. But the death rate in the 15 days is 62% and in the second forth night it is 28%. After this more stable conditions appeared, with death rate further decreasing and no reproduction.

In the last stages of the 150 individuals only 3 ostracods remained. It was also observed in the field that as the bloom disappears ,most the surviving population also disappears. Only some individuals survive here and there. They may be related to the 3 ostracods surviving in the lab samples. It can be interpreted with the fact that they are the ones capable of adapting to that particular environment. It is not clear whether these ostracods lay eggs to continue the race , and if so whether they lay temporary or permanent eggs.

In such cases these surviving individuals feed on the organic matter available in the sediment than on the algae on the surface [16] realized that phytoplankton alone may not satisfy the energy requirement of the natural population of the zooplankton. He focused his attention on detritus and bacteria as the alternate source of particular organic food..These have since been shown as important contributors to zooplankton nutrition [17-18]. Joseph and Arruda et al., [19] suggested that dissolved organic matter can be made available as an additional food resource for zooplankton..In the first 15 days the death rate is 62 % and the reproductive rate is 130 %. In the last 15 days death rate





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is 70% and the reproductive rate is 320%. In the time in between it was observed that both death Natality and Mortality are less. The reason for this might be that in the first 15 days they are introduced in the precipitate (artificial environment) the mortality is due to change in the environment. Therefore, as is their habit a number of eggs are laid. The next 15 days is the adaptation period. During this they acclimatize to the to the new environment. The last 15 days is the time of natural death after their natural life span. Although their normal life span is 2 months but because of the regular changing of water and using Pasteur pipette, the life span may have shortened. The last few left over 3 organisms are probably those which have adapted fully to the environment and are able to survive. This is a sure indicator of the capacity to adapt quickly to the changing environment. This can also be attributed for the capacity of ostracods to survive since ages in a variety of environments.

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No of days	L	Mx	L×M×	L∗M∗ x X/R₀
X	150	0	0	0
1	111	0	0	0
2	144	10	1260	0.2102
э 1	120	7	017	0.2103
4	101	1	2000	U.190Z
5	100	34 25	3000	1.UI00 1.010
0 7	100	30 25	3/00	1.213
/ Q	04	20	2000	U.730 1 207
0	74 01	ა∠ ი	3000	1.207
7 10	04 70	0	0	0
10	/Z 71	1	71	0.041
10	46	і 5	220	0.041
12	00 E0	5	330	U.ZTT 1 72/
13	00 50	43	2474 F0	1./34
14	50 504	0	50 150	0.1043
10	5344	3	159	0.1270
10	44	0	0	0.037
10	41	0	0	0.37
10	30 25	0	0	0.30
19	35	0	0	0.35
20	35	0	0	0.37
21	33	5	165	0.185
22	30	0	0	0.035
23	27	0	0	0.033
24	24	0	0	0.030
25	21	0	0	0.028
26	18	0	0	0.025
27	15	0	0	0.021
28	12	0	0	0.0179
29	12	0	0	0.0186
30	10	0	0	0.0160
31	8	0	0	0.0132
32	5	0	0	0.0085
33	5	0	0	0.0088
34	5	0	0	0.0090
35	5	0	0	0.0093
36	5	0	0	0.0096
37	5	0	0	0.0098
38	5	0	0	0.0101
39	5	0	0	0.0104
40	5	0	0	0.0107
41	3	0	0	0.0065
42	3	0	0	0.0067
43	3	30	90	0.2070
44	3	0	0	0.0070

Table-1: Cohort Life Table





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45	3	2	6	0.0144		
46	3	0	0	0.0073		
47	3	0	0	0.0075		
48	3	0	0	0.0077		
49	3	0	0	0.0078		
50	3	0	0	0.0080		
51	3	0	0	0.0081		
52	3	0	0	0.0083		
53	3	0	0	0.0085		
54	3	0	0	0.0086		
55	3	0	0	0.0088		



Fig. 1. Eggs of Chrissia halyi





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Isolation and identification of bioactive compounds from *Madhuca bourdillonii* (Gamble) Lam.

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ABSTRACT

The medicinal plants contain a wide range of bioactive compounds naturally. They are accepted in various commercial sectors and used in the preparation of herbal drugs. The bioactive compounds have the potential to reduce illness. In *Madhuca bourdillonii* (Mahua) or mowrah belongs to the family of Sapotaceae. The bark, leaves and flowers almost all the parts of the plant has medicinal property and contain the secondary metabolities like phenol, flavonoid and tannin and used in treating diseases. *Madhuca bourdillonii* is used as a herbal medicine among the tribal people, and extensively used as a folk medicine.By using Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) revealed the presence of different bioactive phytoconstituents peaks and implied more than 30 compounds which could be used for treating various diseases.

Keywords: Madhuca bourdillonii, LC-MS, Myrecitin and anti-microbial activity.

INTRODUCTION

The Plants have an extensive variety of medicinal properties which can be used in the treatment of diseases. They are selected for medicinal use for over thousands of years. As stated by WHO, thes emedicinal plants forms a valuable source of various phytoconstituents which acts as drugs with more efficacy [1]. Plants contain many active compounds such as alkaloids, steroids, tannins, glycosides, phenols which are used in a number of synthetic drugs [2]. These compounds are synthesized chemically and taxonomically with intense functions which can be used in human therapy, scientific research and many more[3]. The secondary metabolites are important substance behind the main medicinal properties in the crude drugs [4]. In modern medicine, the importance of medicinal plants is increasing [5]. The plant extracts are a blend of bioactive molecules with varying polarities, hence their separation is very crucial for effective structural elucidation and further characterization [6]. A number of papers which is published in recent years delt on the theoretical aspects of gel chromatography, where, molecules can be separated based oin their size [7]. This paper mainly focuses on the extraction and analytical methodologies, which involves the





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identification of bioactive natural molecules present in Madhuca bourdillonii plant extracts.

EXPERIMENTAL

Plant sample

The plant samples of *M. bourdillonii* were collected from Western Ghats in Kathalekhana area in Shivamoga district of Karnataka.

Preparation of Gel chromatography

The column is packed with Sephadex G75 which was soaked overnight for swelling of beads. The gel was poured into column with at most care to prevent any cracks. The column was equilibrated with phosphate buffer (0.1 M; pH 7.0). The bed volume was 15 cm and void volume 5 cm.

Sample loading

Plant sample (100mg) was filtered to remove debris and the clear sample was loaded onto the column without disturbing the surface of gel. The sample was eluted using phosphate buffer with a flow rate of 12mL per hour [9].

Agar well diffusion

Agar well diffusion assay was carried out according to the method prescribed [8]. BHI agar (1.5%w/v agar) preinoculated with bacterial pathogen (1%v/v) and PDA agar pre inoculated with fungal pathogen (1%). Wells of 4 mm were bored using sterile cork borer and inoculated with 100μ L of given sample. The plates were incubated at 35°C for 24h and observed for zone of inhibition (mm in diameter). Antibiotic chloramphenicol (1mg/mL) and nystatin (1mg/mL) was used for fungal strains.

MIC

The MIC of extract against selected bacterial strains was performed by broth dilution method [10]. Briefly, overnight broth cultures of pathogen were suspended in BHI broth with turbidity adjusted to 0.5 McFarland, resulting in a suspension containing 10⁸ CFU/mL.

MBC

To determine the MBC, 100μ L of broth was taken from all wells of MIC plate that showed no visible signs of growth/ turbidity (MIC and higher dilutions) and spread on respective agar plates followed by incubation at 35°C for 24 -48 h

Determination of IC50 concentration

To determine IC₅₀, different concentration of sample was taken in the different wells of 96 well plates. 100µL of pathogen broth suspension was added followed by plates incubation at 35°C for 24h. Chloramphenicol was used as standard. After incubation, 100 µl from each well was taken and serially diluted using physiological saline (0.8%w/v NaCl) and appropriate dilution was plated on BHI agar media. The colonies grown were enumerated and the percentage death was calculated compared to control.

LC-MS Analysis

LC-MS analysis was performed with Waters UPLC model Acquity UPLC, USA equipped with degasser, binary pump, an autosampler, a column heater and a diode array detector. The chromatographic separation was performed using BEH C18 analytical column (2.1 mm x 50 mm x 1.7 μ m particle size). The mobile phase consisted of Solvent A (water with 1%formic Acid) and solvent B (methanol). The flow rate was kept at 0.4 mL/min. The gradient elution started with 98% A/2% B 0-4 min, 2%A/98%B 4-6 min, 98% A/2% B 6-7 min, 98% A/2% B 7-8 min. Photodiode array detector was set at 324 nm for acquiring chromatograms. The injection volume was 2 μ L (leaf acetone extract) and peaks were monitored at 254 nm.





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Mass spectrometry analysis

Mass spectrometry analysis was done on a Xeno G2 Xs-QTof mass spectrometer. Mass spectra data were recorded on an ionization mode for a mass range of m/z 50-1500. Mass spectrometer conditions were as follows: capillary voltage 2KV, source temperature 120°C, nebulizing gas pressure: 40 psi; desolation gas flow: 750L/h; drying gas temperature: 450 °C; nebulizing gas flow: 1.5L/min. The specific negative and positive ionization modes were used to analyze the compounds [11].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The gel chromatography fractions showing higher phenolic content was analyzed for antimicrobial efficiency against *Bacillus subtilis, Shigella flexneri* and *Candida albicans* by agar well diffusion assay. Fraction No. 8-10 of leaf acetone extract and fractions 6, 7, 8 of Bark ethanol extract showing higher phenol content were checked for antimicrobial activity.

Fraction No. 9 of Leaf acetone and fraction 7 of bark ethanol showing maximum zone of inhibition were considered for MIC, MBC and IC50 determination. Those with free phenolic groups have shown to demonstrate better antimicrobial activity [12]. The biological functions such as antidiabetic, antitumor, antibacterial activity are attributed to the presence of steroids, terpenoids, fatty acid derivatives and phenolic compounds [13]. From the extraction of leaf acetone extract through LC-MS few compounds were identified. Myricetin which has pharmacological activities like anti-inflammatory, anti-epileptic and anti-ulcer activities [14] Research studies revealed that *M.indica* contains chemical constituents such as quercitrin, quercetin, myricitrin, myricetin, erythritol, β -carotene which has medicinal properties [15]. Quercetin an important phenolic molecule induces tolerance in plants toward biotic and abiotic stress. It has antioxidant, anti-tumor and cardiovascular protection [16]. Maslinic acid, a natural triterpene (pentacyclic) used as a dietary pattern, helps to treat cancer, and the compound can be supplied as nutraceutical [17]. The corosolic acid (CA) often referred as plant insulin, a triterpenoid (pentacyclic) have been well studied from various botanicals [18].

In *M.longifolia* commonly known as buttercup yield high content of oleic and linoleic acid which is an excellent source of essential fatty acids and lipid-soluble bioactivities [19]. In few species of Madhuca, jasmonic acid is reported to be very vital signalling molecule involved in physiological activities including seed germination, senescence and blooming and they play their role in the interaction between host and pathogen [20].

CONCLUSION

The plant sample were subjected for gas chromatography and showed the highest phenolic content in leaf acetone and bark ethanol extract. Later antimicrobial activity was conducted and showed the excellent and maximum zone of inhibition. The plant showed the presence of phytoconstituents in major quantities. The sample was also subjected to LC-MS analysis and it revealed more than 40 components which plays a vital role in the preparation of drugs and to cure many illness.

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Table 1:							
Pathogen	Zone of inhibition (mm in diameter)						
	Leaf acetone Bark ethanol					Antibiotic	
	Fraction 8	Fraction 9	Fraction 10	Fraction 6	Fraction 7	Fraction 8	
B. subtilis	-	13	8	6	13	-	20
S. flexneri	-	12	6	6	13	-	22
С.	-	12	6	6	12	-	20
albicans							

Table 2: Percentage reduction of *B. subtilis* and *S. flexneri* in presence of fraction 9 of leaf acetone extract.

	Percentage reduction (%)				
Conc (mg)	B subtilis	S flexneri			
12.5	93.55 ±0.017	90.88 ±0.004			
6.25	80.65 ±0.012	77.13 ±0.003			
3.12	68.82 ±0.003	61.88 ±0.012			
1.56	54.84 ±0.006	49.33 ±0.007			
0.78	39.78 ±0.008	35.13 ±0.005			
0.39	31.18 ±0.011	23.17 ±0.013			
0.195	21.08 ±0.003	15.84 ±0.007			
0.097	18.06 ±0.011	4.19 ±0.009			

Table 3: Percentage reduction of B. subtilis and S. flexneri in presence of fraction 7 of bark ethanol extract.

Conc	Percentage reduction (%)				
(mg)	B. subtilis	S flexneri			
25	98.28 ±0.006	95.37 ±0.006			
12.5	86.45 ±0.010	81.46 ±0.005			
6.25	69.03 ±0.002	67.71 ±0.002			
3.12	53.33 ±0.003	51.27 ±0.003			
1.56	42.15 ±0.002	38.57 ±0.007			
0.78	36.77 ±0.009	26.31 ±0.009			
0.39	23.01 ±0.002	15.99 ±0.005			
0.195	18.49 ±0.006	0.15 ±0.009			

Table 4: Percentage reduction of *C. albicans* in presence of fraction 9 of leaf acetone and fraction 7 of bark ethanol extract

Conc (mg)	Percentage reduction (%)				
	Leaf acetone Bark ethano				
50	99.68 ±0.012	93.18 ±0.003			
25	88.95 ±0.001	79.66 ±0.006			
12.5	73.94 ±0.011	66.99 ±0.010			
6.25	57.63 ±0.008	51.40 ±0.010			
3.12	40.61 ±0.011	37.82 ±0.005			
1.56	29.69 ±0.011	24.63 ±0.007			





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0.78	20.14 ±0.018	16.11 ±0.004
0.39	9.29 ±0.015	7.99 ±0.006

Table 5: Determination of MIC, MBC and IC50 values

Sample	Pathogen	MIC (mg/ml)	MBC (mg/ml)	IC₅₀ (mg/ml)
Leaf acetone- F9	B subtilis	>12.5	>12.5	1.2
	S. flexneri	>12.5	>12.5	1.56
	C. albicans	50	>50	4.68
Bark ethanol-	B subtilis	>25	>25	2.34
	S. flexneri	>25	>25	3.12
Γ/	C. albicans	>50	>50	6.25







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Fig 3: Antimicrobial activity of leaf acetone fractions against (a) Bacillus subtilis; (b) Shigella flexneri; (c) Candida albicans.



Fig 4: Antimicrobial activity of bark ethanol fractions against (a) *Bacillus subtilis*; (b) *Shigella flexneri*; (c) *Candida albicans*.







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Ribose 5 Phosphate Isomerase: Reasons for the Rarest Genetic Disease

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ABSTRACT

Pentose Phosphate Pathway is an alternate and multienzyme pathway to glycolysis resulting in the formation of important products NADPH which provides reducing equivalents for anabolic reactions in the body and also involves in detoxification reactions and Ribose 5 phosphate, precursor molecule for biosynthesis of nucleotides and thereby nucleic acids.PPP takes place in cytoplasm in three phases (1) Oxidative Phase which yields in NADPH and Ribulose 5 phosphate (2)Non Oxidative Phase which results in Ribose 5 Phosphate (3)Carbon-carbon bond cleavage and formation resulting in intermediates of glycolytic pathway. One of the important enzyme involved in non-oxidative phase of this pathway is Ribose 5 phosphate isomerase which catalyses interconversion of Ribulose 5 phosphate and Ribose 5 phosphate and Ribose 5 phosphate plays an important role in hepatocarcinogenesis, a prospectivl drug target for disease caused by trypanosomatid and deficiency of this enzyme is responsible for rarest genetic disorder in the world.

Keywords: Pentose Phosphate Pathway, Ribulose 5 phosphate, hepatocarcinogenesis and trypanosomatid

INTRODUCTION

Alternate pathway to glycolysis Pentose Phosphate Pathway also called as HMP and phosphogluconate shunt is the major source for production of NADPH, the second currency of a cell to utilize for anabolic reactions. Along with NADPH, pentose phosphate pathway also produces ribose 5 phosphate, utilized in nucleotide biosynthesis as a precursor molecule. Oxidation of glucose 6 phosphate by PPP involves three phases resulting in production of different metabolites which can fed into other pathways depending upon the cellular needs. Enzymes involved in PPP are adequately present in tissues involved in fatty acid and cholesterol biosynthesis. Around 30% of the glucose oxidation in liver tissue occurs by PPP. The important enzyme involved in non-oxidative phase of PPP is Ribose 5





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Phosphate Isomerase (RPI). RPI catalyzes the interconversion of Ribulose 5 Phosphate to Ribose 5 Phosphate and vice versa. It is an intracellular enzyme with Catabolic and Anabolic role switching between depending upon the metabolic condition of a cell. When Ribose 5 phosphate is present abundantly in a cell RPI catalyzes the conversion of R5P to intermediates of glycolytic pathway thereby providing the precursors for glycolysis, aminoacid biosynthesis, vitamins etc by non oxidative phase of PP. When the metabolic condition of a cell signals for n8ucleotide synthesis R5P produced by oxidative phase is utilized in nucleotide synthesis [1-2]. Ribose Phosphate Isomerase exists in two forms that are physically and chemically distinct. The two forms are RP1 A and RP1 B form. RP1 A form is broadly distributed and exists in almost all organisms and is highly conserved B form is present in few bacterial and eukaryotic species.

In *E. coli* two forms of Ribose 5 Phosphate Isomerases were found. RPI A form is constitutively expressed and has a k_m of six times greater for ribose 5 phosphate than RPI B form. RPI B form is inducible, formed by ribose that results in the ribose 5 phosphate formation. The constitutive expression of RPI B form was found in *E.coli* RPI A- mutants [3] In E. coli RPI A is a 23 Kilo Daltons dimer exhibiting an α/β or $(\alpha/\beta)/\beta$ or β/α fold. The two subunits are having different conformations resulting in opening or closing of a cleft which are having the active site residues intricated in catalysis and catalyze the conversion of Ribose 5 phosphate to ribulose 5 phosphate by the opening of the furanose ring thereby formation of α,β ribofuranose and linear aldehyde form in different proportions catalyzes by providing a basic residue to lose a proton of carbon 2 of Ribose 5 Phosphate, resulting in the formation of enediolate and the proton lost by the initial base and is added to carbon 1 of the product Ribulose 5 phosphate [4-5].

RPI B as Drug Target

Protozoan parasites Leishmania species and Trypanosoma species are causative agents of many human health problem affecting approximately 13 million people every year. Cutaneous Leishmaniasis and Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL) are a major threat causing 20,000-30,000 deaths every year. Presently treatment of Visceral Leishmaniasis is mainly on Chemotherapy which is of high cost, toxic and has a chance of attaining resistivity. Therefore, there is a need of efforts to identify new antileishmanial drug. Pentose phosphate pathway, key metabolic pathway for oxidation of glucose. Nonoxidative phase of PPP provides precursors for nucleotide, amino acids and vitamin biosynthesis which is a common pathway in all organisms unlike oxidative phase which is confined to eukaryotes. Ribose Phosphate Isomerase, catalyzes the interconversion of Ribose 5 phosphate to Ribulose 5 phosphate exists in two forms RPI A and RPI B form. Trypanosomiases has RPI B form which has no mammalian analogue and also has shown impairment in infectivity rate when RPI B gene knockdown was induced in it. Leishmania species RPI B role was also studied and shown that when episomal copy of RBI B gene was present in the absence of any drug, Leishmania infantum, null mutant generation was possible.. These findings have proven the importance of gene RPI B for parasitic survival and a chance of RPI B to act as a drug target to these infections [6-7].

RPI Role in Hepatocarcinogenesis in Human

Pentose Phosphate Pathway upregulation induces oncogenesis. Tumor cells induces glucose metabolism through Pentose Phosphate Pathway to produce Ribose 5 phosphate by Ribose 5 phosphate Isomerase to act as a precursor molecule for increased nucleotide synthesis. Analysis of RPI A messenger RNA levels of Human Hepatocarcinogenesis (HCC) Patients biopsies have shown an increased level of expression of RPI A during stage II and stage III paving a path to utilize RPI A as a HCC marker RPI A has also shown to control cell proliferation and ability of colony formation in Hep 3B and PLC 5 hepatic cancer cells. This regulation was by modulating the ERK. (Extracellular signal regulated kinase) ability in liver cells. ERK is a member of MAPK (Mitogen activated protein

Kinase) family. Over expression of RPI A has resulted in the elevated levels of p-ERK ½ which induces increased cell proliferation in Hepatic cancer cells. ERK signaling regulation by RPI A was by negatively modulating PP2-A activity. PP2A is a key enzyme which plays an in cell cycle regulation catalyzing by dephosphorylating substrates involved in cell cycle. It is a tumour suppressor by negative regulation of cell proliferation. PP2A activity was highly increased in RPI A knockdown cells of Hep3B and PLC5. Its activity was decreased in the cancer cells in which over





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expression of RPI A was induced. This has proven that RPI A modulates ERK ½ activity by down regulating or inhibiting PP2A [8-9].

Deficiency of Ribose 5 Phosphate Isomerase

RPI Deficiency is regarded as a rarest genetic disease in the world with only 3 patients diagnosed with this particular disease till 2018. It is a disease caused by mutation in the enzyme ribose 5 phosphate isomerase involved in pentose phosphate pathway. First case of this disorder was in a boy, born in 1984 to a healthy and unrelated parent. He had retardation of psychomotor skills from early stages of life and shown neurological regression with cerebellar ataxia, optic neuropathy and sensorimotor neuropathy at 7-8 yrs. Extensive cerebral white matter abnormalities were found in the following years. Increased levels of ribitol and D-arabitol were assayed in the body fluids and CSF of the patient which paved the way to identify the disorder by performing different enzyme assays that it is the deficiency of ribose 5 phosphate isomerase which has resulted in the increased levels of polyols which can be the reason for the symptoms shown by the patient. Deficiency of RPI resulted in blockage of transformation of Ribulose 5 Phosphate to Ribose 5 phosphate leading to aggregation of pentoses and pentoses phosphate resulting in buildup of D-arabitol and ribitol in brain tissue leading to polyol toxicity resulting in Leukoencephalopathy and Neuropathy [10]. This is supported by studies in two disorders Diabetes mellitus and Galactosemia where increased polyols level have shown an important significance along with decrease in myoinositol in neurological damage. Sequence analysis of RPI of the patient has shown a single base pair deletion inducing frame shift mutation with aspargine 181 and ending in a stop at codon 17. And also a mutation of single transition type c182 Cytosine-Thymine was observed, leading to change of Alanine for Valine at codon 61. The direct sequencing of DNA of patient confirmed mutations of frameshift and missense. Patient mother was found to be heterozygous for frameshift mutations. A second case was given by Naik and colleagues in an 18 yr old man with Seizures, psychomotor regression and diffuse white matter abnormality. A third case in 2018by Sklower Books and colleagues in a child with neonatal onset leukoencephalopathy and psychomotor delay. This disease is characterized by leukoencephalopathy and peripheral polyneuropathy with very high levels of D-Arabitol and ribitol in brain tissue because of defective pentose and polyol metabolism [11-12].

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Forecasting Power Consumption using Deep Learning Neural Networks

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ABSTRACT

Electricity is a vital part of modern life and crucial for the world economy. India is the third-largest producer of electricity in the world. There is a need to conduct continuous research in forecasting power consumption to meet the demand for overall increased consumption in various sectors. This research will enable policymakers to plan. In need of this research, an analysis was done to forecast electricity consumption. We have used the traditional and newly developed advanced models to predict the accuracy values. A traditional model like ARIMA and distinguished advanced learnings such as Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) has been used for more effective accounting for the transient in the series, allowing us to forecast the future power consumption demand with a certain degree of accuracy. The analysis fits well with the data for LSTM showing an optimal fit than ARIMA for the observed data considered for five years.

Keywords: Electricity consumption, ARIMA, Forecast, LSTM, MAPE

INTRODUCTION

Electricity has now become a part of our normal existence and one cannot think of a world without electricity. Electricity is now a supreme part of every sectors. Thus, forecasting the power will help in better planning of future. India's power consumption grew by 4.5 per cent in December to 110.34 billion units (BU) over the same period a year ago, according to power ministry data. The development of the increased production of electrical power which leads to the employment and growth of the nation power generation capacity. There is a need to carry out continuous research in forecasting power consumption so as to meet the need of increased population. This will enable policy makers plan ahead. As this need provokes the estimation of power supply. So, proper analysis helps to build and promote their plans to execute and leads to an economic growth. For proper strategy making we elite the problem for the analysis of power consumption and develop a model for forecast. The aim of the present problem is to develop a precise mathematical model that helps in forecasting the power consumption values of the observations.




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primarily based on the characteristics of the records. The time series technique is one of the effective statistical methods for predicting future values.

In this view, the study was taken on the sales of High Tension (HT) supply which is applicable for bulk power purchasers who need 11 kilo-Volts or above. HT is applicable for bulk investor of electricity for various sectors. the ARIMA and LSTM model to forecast the sales so that to achieve the urging of the power consumption.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data Collection

The historical electrical consumption of High Tension sales of 5 years data from West Godavari Eluru monthly data was collected during the April 2015 to March 2021. Among the various sales High Tension of power consumed is 17%. The dataset comprises of monthly electrical consumption.

Actual data

We can observe that there is a gradually increasing manner Stratification of Analysis Data manipulation procedures are solicit to clump the total kilowatt consumption per month, i.e., form a monthly time series. To forecast kilowatt consumption across the test set using an ARIMA model. To bring about another forecast beyond the test set using an LSTM model and inspect if the predictions enhance.

Time Series Analysis

Time series is a arrangement of surveying note at well ordered time intervals. Depending on the frequency of observations, a time series may be hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual. Time series forecasting occurs when we make scientific predictions based on historical time stamped data. Time series forecasting is using the observations obtained from time-series with the various techniques used to scrutinize data to develop a model for forecasting. Hence, facsimile should be picked gingerly for a particular task. In order to expand robust time series models for the power sector and circumvent the use of conventional models, ARIMA and LSTM were chosen in this study. These models selected have been used in forecasting and have demonstrated error metrics to test their accuracy.

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average

ARIMA is a method for forecasting or predicting future outcomes based on a historical time series. It is the statistical concept of ordered correlation, where past data points influence future data points. An ARIMA model is characterized by 3 terms: p, d, q.

AR: **Auto regression** A model that uses the dependent relationship between observation and some number of lagged observations

'p' is the order of the 'Auto Regressive' (AR) term. It refers to the number of lags of Y to be used as predictors.

An autoregressive model of order p

$y_t=C+\emptyset_1y_{t-1}+\emptyset_1y_{t-2}+\ldots+\emptyset_py_{t-p}+\varepsilon_t$

where εt is white noise. It is like a multiple regression but with lagged values of yt as predictors. We see as AR(p) model, an autoregressive model of order p.

Autoregressive models are remarkably flexible at handling a wide range of different time series specimen. Changing the parameters $\phi_1,..,\phi_p$ results in different time series patterns. The variance of the error term at will only change the scale of the series, not the patterns.

I: Integrated. The use of differencing of raw observations to make the time series stationary.

d: I is the number of differencing required for time series stationary





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MA: Moving Average. A model of dependency between an observation and a residual error from a moving average model applied to lagged observations.

'q' is the order of the 'Moving Average' (MA) term. It refers to the number of lagged forecast errors that should go into the ARIMA Model.

 $y_t = c + \varepsilon_t + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \dots + \theta_q \varepsilon_{t-q}$

where ϵ_t is white noise. We refer to this as an MA(q) model, a moving average model of order q. We do not observe the values of ϵ_t .

Each point of yt can be a weighted moving average of the formerly few forecast errors.

An ARIMA model in time series was differenced once to make it stationary and combine the AR and the MA terms. Predicted Yt = Constant + Linear combination Lags of Y (upto p lags) + Linear Combination of Lagged forecast errors (upto q lags)

Stationarity is an important characteristic of time series. A time series is said to be stationary if its characteristics do not change over time. In other words, it has persistent mean and variance, and covariance is independent of time. Here the transformations are applied to make the data stationary.

By the test of Dickey-Fuller is determined if a time series is stationary or not.

Phases in ARIMA Modelling

Model Identification

The study is to trigger a run concatenation plot of response variable. A run sequence plot can stipulate stationarity if not how many differences are required to make it stationarity. In sequence of adopting a suitable model ARIMA(p,d,q) for prognosticate Electricity Consumption Information based criteria such as AIC is used.

Parameters Estimation

The selected model are estimated using maximum likelihood techniques outlined in Box-Jenkins(1976).

Diagnostic Checking

Can test for the adequacy of the model identified in First step using Ljung-Box Statistic. Here the analysis for the large datasets and improvisation of accuracy Deep learning technique **LSTM** model is used which is retrieved from ANN an advance technique used for time series forecasting on multiple circumstance.

Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)

Deep Learning is a subfield of machine learning concerned with algorithms inspired by the structure and function of the brain called Artificial Neural Networks.

An LSTM model is implemented on this set of data to examine whether the forecast enhances the precision by this approach. The data is split into training and test data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

High Tension sales power consumption versus month for years 2015-21 Stationarity check Here the hypothesis H0: It is not a stationary

H1: It is a stationary

Results	Dickey-Fuller Test
Test Statistic	-2.169306
p-value	0.217574

Here the p>0.05 therefore we accept the null hypothesis i.e., the data is non stationary it is a unit root test



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Results	Dicky-Fuller test	
Test Statistic	-4.741892	
p-value	0.000070	

Variable coefficient	ARIMA(0,1,2)
RMSE	3.2025
MSE	10.2562
MAPE	0.1978
AIC	194.64
BIC	200.260
Ljung-Box Q(#) Statistic	0.18
Significance	0.67

Using the training data, a stepwise search is conducted using pmdarima to minimize the AIC value, i.e., select the ARIMA model that shows the lowest AIC.

Model Identification

SARIMAX R	Results						
Dep. Variabl Observation Log Likeliho	le: HT.N s: 52 Model: pod -94.32	No. SA 23	RIMAX ((D, 1, 2) 194.647			
Parameter E	stimation						
ma.L1	-0.5226	0.160	- 3.258	0.001	- 0.837		-0.208
ma.L2	-0.3141	0.256	- 1.225	0.221	- 0.817		0.188
sigma2 	2.9342	0.351	8.367	0.000	2.247		 3.622
 Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):		0.18	Jarque-Bera (JB):		77.15		
Heterosk (H):	edasticity		0.64	Skew:		2.10	
Prob(H) (sided):	two-		0.38	Kurtosis:		7.57	

Train/test process

Here time series data set was split into two subsets training and test datasets where 79% of each dataset was used for training and the rest 21% of each dataset was used for testing the accuracy of models i.e., train shape, test shape Test shape (52, 4), (20, 4) i.e., 2019-08-01 to 2021-03-01. At ARIMA(0,1,2) fits better





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Date	ARIMA FORECAST values	Date	ARIMA FORECAST values
1/4/2021	16.34868	1/2/2022	16.34868
1/5/2021	16.34868	1/3/2022	16.34868
1/6/2021	16.34868	1/4/2022	16.34868
1/7/2021	16.34868	1/5/2022	16.34868
1/8/2021	16.34868	1/6/2022	16.34868
1/9/2021	16.34868	1/7/2022	16.34868
1/10/2021	16.34868	1/8/2022	16.34868
1/11/2021	16.34868	1/9/2022	16.34868

1/10/2022

1/11/2022

16.34868

16.34868

MSE-Mean Square Error RMSE-Root Mean Squared Error MAPE-Mean Absolute Percentage Error

16.34868

16.34868

1/12/2021

1/1/2022

	Train test	Test test
RMSE	11.3986	3.2025
MSE	3.37618	10.2562
MAPE	0.6616	0.1978

Here we get the value of MAPE obtained in train and test data with least difference. Hence we may culminate that ARIMA(0,1,2) is the best model to forecast.

Diagnostic Checking. After Speculative identification at ARIMA(0,1,2) model it is observed that p-value 0.67 for the L-Jung Box statistic is greater than 0.05 which shows is white noise. Among the several experiments Figure-6 gives the glance of best fit for the model ARIMA(0,1,2) to forecast the values. At train shape, test shape ((52, 4), (20, 4)) execution we obtained for train test 72 observations.

	Train test	Test test
MSE	20.85528	58.5920
RMSE	4.566758	7.6545
MAPE	0.8666	0.1476

We observe the MAPE for train and test data is minimum. Hence we use LSTM model to forecast the values. MAPE error metric is taken for the best model among the ARIMA and LSTM approach.

	RMSE	MAPE
ARIMA	3.2025	0.1978
LSTM	7.6545	0.1476.





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CONCLUSION

In this paper the study of two models are ratify for analysis. After the rectification of train and test for ARIMA and LSTM model shown these are the best models. And also it is perceived that in findings for ARIMA model the MAPE is 0.1978 and for LSTM MAPE 0.1476. On the report of the data here the dataset for LSTM is showing optimal fit than ARIMA for the observed data.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Docking Studies of BACE-1 Protein Target with Ginger Components as Novel Lead for the Design of novel anti-Alzheimer's Drug

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ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease (AD) research focuses on BACE1, an aspartyl protease that is involved in the uncontrolled creation of amyloid plaques (A), which are characteristic of the disease's pathogenesis. Recent studies on bioactive compounds of Ginger (Zingiber officinale) revealed their role in treating Alzheimer's disease but provided little information on the probable mechanism by which it exerts this anti-Alzheimer activity. In this context, the current study makes use of molecular docking experiments to identify the bonding interactions between the BACE1 protein as target (PDB Id: 4 IVT) and 12 molecules of ginger as ligands (3D structures), utilizing Lamarckian genetic algorithm methods and the AutoDock 4.2 program. The Binding energy values of all 12 ligands were found to be fairly well with a maximum of -8.55K.Cal/mole for the ligand numbered 11 which can be used as a lead molecule for designing Anti Alzheimer's agents.

Keywords: Alzheimer's; BACE1; bioactive; Ginger; molecular docking; target; ligands; AutoDock 4.2; Lamarckian genetic algorithm; Binding energy.

INTRODUCTION

Alzheimer's disease is a progressive neurologic disorder that causes the brain to shrink and brain cells to die. The beta-amyloid protein accumulates extracellularly as a symptom of Alzheimer's disease (AD) (Abeta). Abeta is a portion of the amyloid precursor protein, a much larger precursor protein (APP)[1]. Alzheimer's disease (AD) research focuses on BACE1, an aspartyl protease that is involved in the aberrant creation of amyloid plaques (A), which are the hallmark of the disease's pathogenesis[2]. An aspartic protease called BACE1 is involved in the first stage of the process, resulting in the formation and deposition of amyloid- β peptide (A β). The transmembrane aspartyl protease known as BACE1 is responsible for cleaving APP at the β - site. A β peptide is produced and





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released in the brain as a result of the successive proteolytic cleavage of APP by BACE1 and β -secretase[3]. As a result, major therapeutic targets for AD-modifying intervention are now being examined including amyloidogenic secretases. According to several studies, BACE1 inhibitors have a great deal of promise as a potential method for lowering AD brain concentrations and halting the course of AD[4]. Numerous studies were undertaken to define the properties of β -secretase activity. While β -secretase activity was detected in the majority of body tissues, maximal activity was found in neural tissue and neuronal cell lines. Interestingly, astrocytes exhibited less β -secretase activity than neurons[5]. Neurons are responsible for the major portion of BACE1 and A β expression in the brain under normal conditions, and this is also likely to be true during AD. However, evidence is mounting that glia, and astrocytes, in particular, may produce significant levels of BACE1 and A β , especially during inflammation.

Ginger has powerful antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties, and some of the pungent components found in ginger and other zingiberaceous plants have been shown to prevent cancer in experimental carcinogenesis[6]. According to folkloric medicine, ginger has been used to manage or treat Alzheimer's disease There is little research validating the potential of ginger for neuroprotection against A β induced toxicity in cell culture studies[7] and reversal of behavioral dysfunction in rats[8]. These observations prompted us to identify the molecular targets of action of dry ginger contributing to its anti-Alzheimer effects. Ginger extract can prevent the increase in cholesterol levels following intake of a cholesterol-rich diet by rats and rabbits thus protecting against atherosclerosis, therefore, ginger acts as a hypolipidemic factor. Ginger also inhibits platelet aggregation. It has anti-oxidative properties and scavenges superoxide anion and hydroxyl radicals due to its high content of gingerol which is a polyphenolic compound. Ginger also has anti-inflammatory properties due to the inhibition of prostaglandin and leukotriene biosynthesis owing to its content of Gingerols and diarylhepatanoids[9]. Thus, this method is being used in the current investigation to examine the binding relationships between active ginger components and several anti-Alzheimer medication targets. Additionally, to assist in lead optimization, this will be crucial in identifying the anti-processes of Alzheimer's and the interactions of ginger components with several targets[10].

MATERIALS & METHODS

Preparation of the protein receptor

The protein-ligand crystal structure of the AD-associated target was used for the docking calculations. the target BACE-1 was downloaded from the Research Collaboratory for Structural bioinformatics (RCSB) Protein data bank (PDB Number: 4 IVT). The water molecules are removed and the missed hydrogen atoms are added to the crystal structure of the target using PyMol 2.5.4 software. This was used for docking studies.

Preparation of ligand

From the literature survey,[11]12 different ginger components(Figure 1) acting on various nervous systems were retrieved and their activity was proven in vitro or in vivo. Using ChemDraw 8.0 software the 12 structures were drawn and converted to their three Dimensional structure using Chem3D. Finally, the structures are converted to .pdb format for further docking studies.

Docking Simulation

The Auto Dock 4.2 (The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA, USA) software was used to employ the Lamarckian genetic algorithm to implement the docking simulations.[12] the standard docking procedure was used for a rigid protein and a flexible ligand whose torsion angles were identified (for ten independent runs per ligand). A grid in x,y, and z directions with 56,60, and 50 points respectively, and with a grid spacing of 0.375 A⁰. The default settings were used for all other parameters.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The different components of ginger were docked. The docking results of each structure and their binding energies





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are shown in Table 1.

Compound 1: In these 23 nonpolar hydrogens found, 6 aromatic carbons and 10 rotatable bonds were detected. It shows binding energy of -6.27 KCal/ mole and total energy of -1.65 KCal/mole. H-bonding with THR-232 and Hydrophobic interactions THR-231, GLY-230, and PHE-108.The Doc pose is shown in Figure 3.

Compound 2: In this 21 non-polar hydrogens were found, and 6 aromatic carbons and 10 rotatable bonds were detected. It shows binding energy of -6.34 KCal/ mole and a total energy of -1.64 KCal/mole. H-bonding with PHE-108 and Hydrophobic interactions LYS-107, TYR-71, and GLN-73. The Doc pose is shown in Figure 4.

Compound 3: In these 13 non-polar hydrogens found, 6 aromatic carbons and 5 rotatable bonds were detected. It is showing binding energy of -5.26KCal/ mole and total energy of -1.1 KCal/mole. H-bonding with LYS-107 and Hydrophobic interactions THR-231, TYR-71, and GLN-73. The Doc pose is shown in Figure 5.

Compound 4: In these 24 nonpolar hydrogens found, 6 aromatic carbons and 12 rotatable bonds were detected. It shows binding energy of -5.65KCal/ mole and total energy of -2.18 KCal/mole. H-bonding with - ASP-32, TYR-71, LYS-107 and Hydrophobic interactions THR-72 and GLN-73. The Doc pose is shown in Figure 6.

Compound 5: In these 32 nonpolar hydrogens found, 6 aromatic carbons and 16 rotatable bonds were detected. It is showing binding energy of -6.03 KCal/ mole and a total energy of -1.94 KCal/mole. H-bonding with ASP-228, PHE-108 and Hydrophobic interactions GLY-230, GLY-74 and GLN-73. The Doc pose is shown in Figure 7.

Compound 6: In these 22 nonpolar hydrogens found, 12 aromatic carbons and 12 rotatable bonds were detected. It shows binding energy of -6.62 KCal/ mole and total energy of -2.59 KCal/mole. H-bonding with TYR-198, THR-231, PHE-108 and Hydrophobic interactions GLY-230, GLY-74 and GLN-73. The Doc pose is shown in Figure 8.

Compound 7: In these 22 nonpolar hydrogens found, 12 aromatic carbons and 11 rotatable bonds were detected. It is showing binding energy of -7.54 KCal/ mole and total energy of -2.25 KCal/mole. H-bonding with ILE-126, PHE-108 and Hydrophobic interactions GLY-230, TYR-231 and GLN-73. The Doc pose is shown in Figure 9.

Compound 8: In these 29 nonpolar hydrogens found, 12 aromatic carbons and 17 rotatable bonds were detected. It is showing binding energy of -4.92 KCal/ mole and total energy of -3.95 KCal/mole. H-bonding with SER-13, THR-231, PHE-108, IYS-107 and Hydrophobic interactions GLY-230, TYR-231 and GLN-73. The Doc pose is shown in Figure 10.

Compound 9: In these 24 nonpolar hydrogens found, 12 aromatic carbons and 14 rotatable bonds were detected. It is showing binding energy of -6.16 KCal/ mole and a total energy of -2.33 KCal/mole. H-bonding with ASP-228, ASP-32, ARG-128, PHE108 and Hydrophobic interactions GLY-74, TYR-71 and GLN-73. The Doc pose is shown in Figure 11.

Compound 10: In these 22 nonpolar hydrogens found, 12 aromatic carbons and 14 rotatable bonds were detected. It is showing binding energy of -7.02 KCal/ mole and a total energy of -2.88 KCal/mole. H-bonding with LYS-107, ASP-32, SER-35, PRO-70, PHE-108 and Hydrophobic interactions GLY-74, TYR-71 and GLN-73. The Doc pose is shown in Figure 12.

Compound 11: In these 22 nonpolar hydrogens found, 12 aromatic carbons and 10 rotatable bonds were detected. It is showing binding energy of -8.55 KCal/ mole and total energy of -2.76 KCal/mole. H-bonding with GLN-73, THY-72(2 BONDS), ASP-32, PHE-108 and Hydrophobic interactions GLY-34, THR-231 and LYS-107. The Doc pose is shown in Figure 13.

Compound 12: In these 23 nonpolar hydrogens found, 12 aromatic carbons and 9 rotatable bonds were detected. It is showing binding energy of -7.98 KCal/ mole and total energy of -2.02 KCal/mole. H-bonding with H-BONDING: PRO-70, ARG-128, GLY-34 and Hydrophobic interactions GLY-34, TYR-71 and GLN-73. The Doc pose is shown in Figure 14.

CONCLUSION

The selected components of ginger are docked with the BACE1 target. all the structures are showing interactions with the target. of all those compounds 11 show the highest binding energy i.e -8.55 KCal/ mole. The compound 11 is bonded with 5 amino acids with Hydrophilic interactions. from the above data we can tell that Ginger components may act as better Anti Alzheimer's agents. Upon usage of Natural products, ginger may cure Alzheimer's disease.





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REVIEW ARTICLE

Empowering Recent Technology Innovations with the Convergence of IoT, Big Data and Cloud Computing

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ABSTRACT

In this modern era, there is a need to empower the innovations in the recent technology, such as the Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data and Cloud Computing. The IoT comprises of many devices, that can actuate, sense, communicate and compute. There will be a challenge of streaming data from IoT devices using traditional approaches of data management and the contribution to the big data. Here, we are discussing the emerging technologies such as Internet of Things(IoT) architecture, Large scale Sensor Network application, Sensor Networks, Big Data and various capturing techniques. And also, through the insights on the challenges in cloud-based management processing, storing and archiving the sensor data collected from various sources.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Data Management, Big data, IoT, Large Scale Sensor Networks.

INTRODUCTION

The era of modern technology world is full of devices consists of sensors, data processors and actuators. These computational resources enable sensing, capturing and processing the real-time data from millions or billions of connected devices serves many different applications which includes environment monitoring, industrial applications and human-centric prevalent applications. These developments have brought us to the era of IoT [1] introduced in 1998 as concept [2]. The sensor networks is the major enabler of IoT. IoT has three unique features: alternating sensing, regular data collection, and Sense-Compute-Actuate (SCA) loops.





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In 2010, the total amount of data on earth exceeded one zettabyte (ZB) and the number grew up to 1.8 ZB by the end of 2011. The expected data will reach 94 ZB by 2022 and 463 ZB by 2025. The continuous data acquisition remains very cheap, though the initial costs are high. Though the preliminary fees are high. The cost of data acquisition has drastically fall down, due to recent development in sensor devices and other related technologies. The initial costs are also falling down with recent developments in sensor technologies such as Arduino (arduino.com). According to BCC Research [3], the sensors global market was around \$56.3 billion in 2010 and \$62.8 billion in 2011. The global market for sensors is expected to increase up to \$91.5 billion by 2016, at a compound annual growth rate of 7.8% according to BCC research [3]. The growing amount of big data is attributed by IBM to instrumented, interconnected, intelligent world which is envisioned by the Internet of Things [4]. In the evolution of pervasive computing is acknowledges intelligence, cloud computing, and sensor networks as three significant themes by Infosys.

SENSING BIG DATA

Big data is not a new idea or concept. However, in advance notions of huge records had been restricted to few corporations including Google, Yahoo, Microsoft, and European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN). With recent advances in technologies such as sensors, the Cloud storage and processing power have increased, while decreased in the cost. As a result, many sources such as sensors, humans, applications, begin to generate data and many organisations tend to store it for an extended period of time due to low-cost storage and processing capabilities. Following the storage of large amounts of data, several challenges such as processing and analysing arise.

Big Data is defined based on some of its characteristics. It does not mean the size. Three characteristics can be used to define big data, which is also known as 3V's [5]: Volume, Variety, and Velocity (Fig. 2).

- Volume relates to the data size such as terabytes (TB), petabytes (PB), zettabytes (ZB), etc.
- Variety is the types of data produced from different sources such as sensors, devices, social networks, etc.
- Velocity is frequency the data is generated. For example, generating of data for every millisecond, second, minute, hour, day, week, month, and year. Three main categories of velocity are : occasional, frequent, and real-time.

Value is considered as one of the main characteristics of big data by some researchers, which means there is some valuable information hidden in the extracted data, though most of the pieces of data individually may seem valueless. The big data is defined as an attribute that challenges the constraints of a system capability or the business need by EMC [6]. For example, EMC recognizes a 40 MB PowerPoint presentation as big data, because it is big compared to the typical size of a normal PowerPoint presentation. Further, One Peta Byte animation and a One Terabyte medical image are considered big data as they are big compared to the typical size of each. Further, the data we consider big today may not be considered big tomorrow due to the advances in processing, storage, and other system capabilities.

The Capture, Storage, Search, Analysis, and Virtualization are the challenges of big data based on its characteristics Meteorology, genomics, physics, simulations, biology, and environmental science are some of the fields that produce massive amounts of data. Vehicles are expected to produce a significant amount of big data [7]. The statement is supported by the sheer volume of automobiles on the road today and their exponential growth rates. Smart Homes, Finance, Traffic Control, Telecommunications, Search Quality, Manufacturing, Trade Analysis, Fraud, and Risk are more possible application fields for big data analytics. Even jogging is surrounded by big data. For instance, the Nike iPod/iPhone application [6] is an example of how sensing technologies are used in daily life. It collects and tracks data about a jogger's workout, distance travelled, number of calories burned, and other factors using an iPhone or iPod and a pair of Nike running shoes. Another such programme is iSmoothRun (www.ismoothrun.com), which enables data uploading to online fitness communities like RunKeeper.com. When we keep in mind hundreds of thousands of people, the records become "huge." In times of a natural disaster, sensors gather data to manage supply chains and make the most use of available resources [8]. For instance, sensors were employed to assess radiation without human involvement at the Fukushima Daichi nuclear plant accident in Japan in 2011 [9].





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Big data can be further explained using the statistics. For instance, every day, Facebook generates 25TB of log data (or 30 billion bits of information) while Twitter generates more than 12TB (155 million tweets) of tweets. In addition, there are presently 4.6 billion camera phones and 30 billion RFID tags in use globally. Furthermore, 200 million smart metres will be used in 2014. In addition, 2 billion individuals used the internet in 2011 [8,10]. In 2010, 13 petabytes (PB) of data were generated at the Large Hadron Collider (LHS) by four detectors [7]. If Walmart uses RFID at the item level, it would produce 7 terabytes (TB) of data daily and generate 2.5 petabytes (PB) of customer transaction data every hour. Future huge radio astronomy arrays, like the Square Kilometer Array (SKA), will produce data at rates that are substantially higher than what can be reasonably handled or stored with available equipment [11]. Big data has grown into its own sector, with a market size of about \$100 billion and a yearly growth rate of 10% [11]. Major businesses like Oracle, Microsoft, SAP, and IBM have made considerable investments in this field because of the potential benefits it offers. To ensure the best possible traffic control during the 2012 Olympics, London has installed a substantial number of sensor highways. In general, the route can be optimised for fuel efficiency using the sensors in the roads. Assume that governments are the ones that deploy and own the sensor data.

However, many other businesses, such as those who offer weather and traffic updates, would be interested in the information gathered by those roadside sensors. The purpose of the deployment of roadside sensors by the government may be to gather traffic data. However, a number of other firms are interested in getting access to these data so they may evaluate it from other angles and offer value-added services to their clients. Furthermore, the government will grant permission to the sensor information supplied to these third-party entities in exchange for a charge. In conclusions, the government may provide services including sensing data. Therefore, the Sensing as a Service paradigm is effective in this situation.

WHY BIG DATA?

Big data is significant to us from a number of angles. We can quickly decide where money may be saved and operations can be enhanced in both the private and the public sectors owing to the enormous amount of data provided. Big data analysis, which includes customer mobility in-store or online, transactions, product searches, as well as other activities, can be used, for instance, in the retail industry to understand consumer behaviour and preferences. Data-Driven Decision Making is enabled by big data. United States Healthcare Big Data World, which employs the data-driven idea to identify the difficulties in the healthcare industry that has over 50 million patient records. They anticipate processing a lot of complicated prospective big data queries. Supply chain management nowadays is fraught with issues. It does a poor job of reacting in real time to market demands, supplier conditions, etc. It may be possible to lessen these inefficiencies by using the vast data gathered by IoT infrastructure based on Sensing As a Service. Five technologies have been identified by supply chain management research that will improve the effectiveness of the procedure. These concepts, which include Big Data, Predictive Analysis, Cloud Computing, and the Internet of Things, are all interconnected.

The IoT and mobility provide sensors, which can sense in real-time and will produce data, that is high volume, high variety data at a high velocity. To extract information, collected data need to be analysed. Therefore, in order to get knowledge, these obtained facts must be examined. Techniques for predictive analysis will work. It cannot be done in a standard computing environment, though, because of the price and limiting processing and storage capacity. These strategies must be applied to huge data using an elastic infrastructure, such the cloud. In other words, cloud connects to the Internet of Things. Big data has the ability to increase profits, lower risks, and forecast future events more accurately and affordably from a commercial standpoint. Big data can be used to solve some of the problems that IBM has highlighted. For example, identify criminals and threats from various video, audio, and data feeds, for instance, to intervene in life-threatening situations at hospitals, predict weather patterns to plan the best wind turbine usage, optimise capital expenditure on asset placement, and make risk decisions based on real-time transactional data.





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TECHNOLOGIES AROUND BIG DATA

McKinsey Global Institute discusses some of the existing technologies such as machine learning techniques that need to be extended to be used in big data. Further, McKinsey's report identifies additional technologies such as Massive Parallel-Processing (MPP) databases, distributed file systems, cloud computing technologies, etc. that complement big data management. To tackle with the challenges such as extracting, transforming, integrating, sorting, and manipulating data, new techniques need to be developed. The basic techniques of data extraction from big data consist of five steps: define, search, transform, entity resolution, and answer the query. These conceptual steps are more related to the traditional data mining research domain. However, the technology behind these conceptual steps may vary significantly due to the unique characteristics of big data. SAP's Hana tool (sap.com/hana) provides analysis of the huge volume of data 3,600 times faster for real-time business. The Scalable and distributed data management are the key priority among the database management systems are less favourable to be used in big data and cloud environments. The NoSQL movement has fuelled big data significantly. As storage is an essential component of big data, there are several commercial and open-source solutions are available.

In NoSQL technologies, there are four varieties: Key-value, document store, wide column stores, and graph databases. Out of these four technologies, graph databases are used to store information with complex relationships among pieces of data such as social network data, semantic and linked data. Neo4J is an example this type of database.

- Key-Value based Data storage products Dynamo (aws.amazon.com/dynamodb), Redis (redis.io), Riak (basho.com/Riak), Amazon SimpleDB (aws.amazon.com/simpledb), and Windows Azure Table Storage (windowsazure.com).
- Document store technology-based products- CouchDB (couchdb.apache.org), and MongoDB (mongodb.org).
- Wide column-based products Apache HBase (hbase.apache.org), Hadoop (hadoop.apache.org), and Cassandra (cassandra.apache.org). The Hadoop is the popular distributed processing-friendly MapReduce technology database product. Due to a high number of big data producers and high frequency of data generation, the gap between data available to an organization and can process is getting wider all the time.

Arduino as the sensor platform, Google App Engine (appengine.google.com) as the cloud platform, and Google Datastore as the database to store sensor data have been using in the experiments. Managing sensors via the cloud is a critical milestone in the process of sharing sensors data in Sensing as the Service model.

SENSING AS A SERVICE MODEL

To make a service model which emerged from cloud computing. According to Garter, cloud computing is defines [12] as a style of computing in which vastly scalable IT-related abilities are provided "as a service" using Internet technologies to multiple external customers. In IoT paradigm, cloud computing plays a significant role by providing capabilities of cloud storage and processing. There are three main layers or models in Cloud computing, Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS). In addition main layers, some other layers are also introduced such as Database as a Service (DBaaS), Data as a Service (DaaS), Ethernet as a Service (EaaS), Network as a Service (NaaS), Identity and Policy Management as a Service (IPMaaS), and Sensing as a service (SaaS). In general, all these models are called XaaS, where 'X' can be virtually anything.

Sensor data are not only providing the type of information that will be kept in the IoT space. What's more, significant context data will always be attached to the raw sensor data for subsequent retrieval. The context information gives the sensor data greater depth and importance. However, it will also significantly increase the need for storage. For each sensor reading, for instance, context information will be kept, such as the qualities being measured, the available sensors, their locations, their configurations, and the people in charge. A first step toward the sensing as a service model can be seen in the architecture and applications of sensor webs. These sensor web architectures can be the foundation





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for SaaS development. An architecture called Sensor-Cloud [13] is proposed to manage physical sensors by linking them to the cloud. To define the physical sensors metadata including their descriptions and measurement techniques, Sensor-Cloud employs SensorML. OGC has established SensorML as a standard model and the mechanism of XML encoding for defining sensors (Open Geospatial Consortium).

BIG DATA MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

The challenges of Big Data are broadly divided into two categories: engineering and semantic. The efficiently query, and storage are the engineering challenges activities of data management. To extract the depth of the information from huge volumes of unstructured uncleaned data is semantic challenge.

According to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) the major challenges in big data management are as follows.

- The low power consumed digital processing architecture for processing high volume data In designing any processing systems, we should consider the power that need for processing the data and cooling the processing system as well.
- Analyze the data in real-time by discovery of data-adaptive Machine learning techniques
- Efficient data mining via Design of scalable data storages

Any type of data storage is meaningless unless the data can be efficiently retrieved and extracted. For example, the wide-area networks may result in network congestion, if we send all the observed data at a very high sampling rate to stored it on cloud. When we choose where to store and process, especially in the IoT space, there is always a trade-off. All of the data must be transferred to the cloud if we decide to process in the cloud. This will cause delay in communication. Like-wise, if we decide to process data locally, the available resources might not be sufficient to produce the desired outcome faster. Several significant cloud-related issues in large data management have been recognised by Patidar et al.

- Privacy and Security of Data
- Results approximation

Approximation of the results must be determined when and where to use, so that the accuracy of the results or decisions based on approximated results is not jeopardised.

- Data Exploration to enable deep analytics
- Enterprise data augmentation with web and social media
 - The true value of big data will be realised once we can retain and define data relationships.

Query optimization

It's crucial to have optimal query processing if you want to extract the knowledge hidden in massive data. The optimization procedure must take into account a variety of factors, including energy usage, memory requirements, processing times, storage needs, etc. The secret to query processing in cloud environments will be parallel processing.

• Performance isolation for multi-tenancy

For multi-tenant data systems that may be metered with little overhead, a model of performance service level agreements is being designed and developed.

CONCLUSION

Big data is made up of unclean (noise, incorrect, and raw) and hidden gold (high-valued data) data. We will be able to process enormous amounts of unclean data effectively and extract gold from it thanks to cutting-edge systems and inventive technology. The ICT academicians and practitioners need to focused their efforts, to tackle with the big data problem and get ride the wave of information implosion.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessment of Natural Products as Bio Adsorbents for the Removal of NO₂ from Aqueous Solution

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ABSTRACT

The advent of environmental friendly bioadsorbents for removing NO₂ from its aqueous solution is discussed in the current paper. Powders of Hibiscus (leaves and flowers), Hibiscus sabdariffa (leaves), Bacopa monnieri (leaves), Amaranthus cruentus (leaves), Syzygiumcumini (leaves), Citrus limetta (peel), Aloe Barbadensis Miller (leaves), Ecliptaprostrata (leaves), and Nelumbo nucifera were used to prepare the adsorbents in the form of powder (seed). To assess their effectiveness in removing NO₂ from aqueous solution, adsorption tests using these adsorbents were conducted in batch mode at room temperature. Adsorbents for the elimination of NO₂ included Nillumbik nucifera, Hibiscus sabdariffa, Bacopa monnieri, Syzygiumcumini, and Hibiscus leaf showed markedly high adsorptive for NO₂ removal. These adsorbents were chosen for further research because of their high efficacy in developing a catalytic tube for reducing air pollution brought on by vehicle exhaust.

Keywords: Bioadsorbents; Adsorption; Environmental; Economical; Batch method; Efficiency; Pollution; Catalytic tube; Vehicular exhaust;

INTRODUCTION

The Global Air Quality Guidelines, issued by WHO in multiple volumes, offer information on the health risks connected to exposure to outdoor air pollution. Guidelines for air quality need to be periodically reviewed and changed when new scientific evidence is produced [1]. Compared to water and sanitation problems the eminence of air pollution in Indian cities is rather a new phenomenon. Industrial and automobile emissions are putting average urban citizens to sickness and health hazards. Industrial civilization is possible only when the huge stock of energy





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stored in the fossil fuels is trapped by mining of fuels like coal and petroleum products. Consumption of these fuels in turn contributes to all types of pollution in the atmosphere.

Owing to the extensive occurrence of both natural and artificial sources, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is a common air contaminant. When inhaled at high amounts, it can irritate the respiratory system [2]. Acute exposure of humans to NO₂ at concentrations above about 150ppm (282mg/mi3) causes death, either rapidly due to pulmonary oedema or after a few weeks due to bronchiolitis obliterans with severe fibrosis [3]. NO₂ exposure in confined spaces has resulted in massive harm to humans, including death. By interacting with the immune system, ambient NO₂ exposure may lead to increased risk of respiratory tract infections [4]. Concerns about adverse health effects and also effects on the environment led to implementation of various regulations to decrease the emissions of harmful air pollutants [5].

Urbanization is taking place at the overwhelming pace in India and pressure on natural resources and environmental impacts that is inevitable consequence is leading environmental scientist and managers to address the environmental sustainability. In effects to uplift the underprivileged section of society to a reasonable standard of living, environmental determination in the future/present is inevitable even in the development is done carefully. The trend rural-urban immigration is posing further challenges which is leading to wide spread damage and degradation in recent years. An inclusive urbanization approach is called upon where the waste materials must be recovered for efficient solid waste management to develop a zero waste concept among urban population. In this context of 3R's (Reuse-Reduce-Recycle) the present work uses bio materials for controlling air pollution caused by NO₂. These biomaterials materials were screened for developing a low cost eco-friendly catalytic tube which can be put up for reducing air pollution brought on by vehicle exhaust.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Condensation, oxidation, dry absorption, or adsorption with or without chemical reaction is the methods typically used to remove or regulate nitrogen dioxide. Adsorption is the strategy employed for the current study. Adsorption approaches are used for non-combustible and low concentration gases. The combustion process does not support nitrogen dioxide, although NO₂ can be managed efficiently by using adsorption techniques.

Selection of Adsorbent

- The substances selected are
- 1. Nelumbo nucifera
- 2. Hibiscus sabdariffa
- 3. Bacopa monnieri
- 4. Syzygium cumini
- 5. Hibiscus leaf and flower
- 6. Amaranthus cruentus
- 7. Citrus limetta
- 8. Aloe Barbadensis Miller
- 9. Ecliptaprostrata

Nelumbo nucifera

The floating-attached plant known as the lotus is a significant and well-liked revenue crop in numerous Asian nations. There are several uses for the lotus plant, including using the stems and rhizomes as fresh vegetables, the seeds as food and medicine, the blooms as religious ornaments, and various sections as cosmetics raw materials. (*Nelumbo nucifera* shows high potential for usage in wastewater treatment removing polluting compounds *and heavy metals*.





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Some thermally stable proteins found in Nelumbo nucifera are useful in protein bioengineering procedures. Lotus seed powder has been researched for reducing NO₂pollution taking that into account.

Hibiscus sabdariffa

Widely recognised as gongura, which comes in two varieties red-stemmed variety and green stemmed variety. In both sandy and clay soils, it can be grown. For Gongura to grow, loamy soils are ideal. The Hibiscus leaves are high source of Vitamins, fatty acids, carbohydrates, and antioxidants such L-ascorbic acid, -carotene, citric acid, stearic acid, galactose, mucopolysaccharide, polysaccharide, quercetin, anthocyaninspolyphenolic compounds and their derivatives. Hibiscus sabdariffa seeds as coagulant in the waste water treatment along with Carbon as an adsorbent. From the garden of Hyderabad's St. Ann's College for Women, gongura leaves are picked and dried to prepare an adsorbent.

Bacopa monnieri: (Bramhi)

Commonly called as Bramhi which is a creeping perennial herb grows in wetlands of eastern and southern India, , Europe, Australia, Africa, Asia, and North and South America. The Roselle variety of *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, L. (Malvaceae) is commonly used. The bacosides, which are triterpenoid saponins of the dammarane type and include jujubogenin or pseudo-jujubogenin moieties as aglycone units, alkaloids are the phytochemicals in *Bacopa monnieri* that have been most thoroughly studied.

Syzygium cumini

An essential ayurvedic plant, *Syzygium cumini* is native to India and is found in the upper Gangetic plains, Bihar, Orissa, and is widely cultivated in Africa. The plant contains β -sitosterol, essential oils, gallic acid, glycosides, cyaniding glycosides, jamboline, tannins, triterpenes, and miricyl alcohol. Gallitannins, monoterpenoid triterpenes, terpenolene, eugenol, and other compounds are present in the leaves that were chosen as an adsorbent.

Hibiscus

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis of Malvaceae family is a glabrous shrub that is extensively grown as an ornamental plant in tropical regions. It comes in a number of variants with different colours of flowers but in medicine, red-flowered plants are preferred. The optimal growing conditions for Hibiscus rosa sinensis are moderate temperatures and a high relative humidity. It does well on loamy, permeable soil that is well drained. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* was found to include tannins, anthraquinones, quinines, phenols, flavanoides, alkaloids, terpenoids, saponins, cardiac glycosides, protein, free amino acids, carbohydrates, reducing sugars, mucilage, essential oils, and steroids, as per the phytochemical analysis. The plant's leaves and flowers were chosen for adsorption.

Amaranthus cruentus

Amaranths are a genus of annual or transient perennial plants some of which are found all over the world. Amaranths are some of the earliest vegetables that have existed, globally, as grains, leafy vegetables, dye plants, ornamentals, and weeds, in tropical, subtropical, and temperate climates. The majority of Amaranthus species are summer annual weeds recognized as pigweeds. Major innovations in bioremediation research indicate that using plant-based materials is feasible and has few to no adverse effects. Compared to engineering-based methods, using plants to fix, degrade, and remove pollutants has become a safer, more economical, and complementary green approach since plant tissues operate as routes for the uptake, chelation, and volatilization of pollutants.

Citrus limetta

Commonly called as sweet lime. One of the most widely processed fruits, citrus yields a variety of industrial byproducts. Citrus peels, which make up the majority of citrus "residue," as a low cost adsorbent have many potential uses in removal of dyes and pollutants.

Aloe Barbadensis Miller:

Aloe vera is a succulent plant species that belongs to the genus Aloe and is extensively widespread. In many parts of the world, it is recognized as an exotic species. Evergreen perennial succulent that is native to the Arabian Peninsula



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but grows uncontrolled in dry, arid, and semi-tropical environments all over the world. *Aloe vera* leaves include phytochemicals such as anthrones, polymannans, acetylated mannans, anthraquinones like emodin and different lectins that are being investigated for their potential bioactivity. Based on many works on adsorption using aloe vera leaves it was selected for the present work.

Ecliptaprostrata

A medium-sized, branching, annual herb in the sun flower family with a white blossom that is commonly referred to as "Bringraj" can be found worldwide in tropical and subtropical climates widespread across much of the world. The plant has wide applications in medicine as well as environment because of which it has been selected as an adsorbent.

METHOD

Biosorption

A stock solution of 100ppm sodium nitrite is prepared using distilled water. Batch adsorption studies have been carried out by taking 40 ppm of 100ml aqueous solution of NO₂. 1 gm of adsorbent is added to bottles. The initial and final concentration of NO₂ in the solution was determined by using the protocol framed by Yokohama City Research Institute of Environmental Science. The percentage removal of NO₂ is calculated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The materials used are no cost in nature and they are eco-friendly. The adsorption capacity of bioadsorbents for the screening of NO₂ from aqueous solution was assessed by using screening tests. The order of removal efficiency was found to be (Fig:1) *Nelumbo nucifera>Hibiscussabdarrifa> Bacopa monnieri>S yzygiumncumini> Hibiscus leaf> Amaranthus cruentus> Citrus limetta>Hibiscusflower>Aloe Barbadensis Miller >Ecliptaprostrata.* As percentage removal of adsorbents is ranging between 62-65% they can be successfully used as adsorbents for the removal of NO₂.

CONCLUSIONS

- The adsorbents without any further modification can be successfully used as they given positive results towards removal of NO₂.
- Hibiscus flower and were tested the percentage removal for flowers are less than the leaf which indicates the mechanism of the removal of NO₂ differs from leaf to flower which has to be further investigated.
- A versatile and safe protocol for the removal of NO₂ will be developed for screening of adsorbents.
- The removal of NO₂ molecules is influenced by cellulose, pectin, hemicellulose, surface area distribution, and practical size distribution.
- Batch biosorption studies were identified as a useful rapid screening tool forchecking the potential capacity for removal of NO₂ as good correlations observed in 3 sets of data that was identified by screening with the adsorbents.
- This versatile technique gives insight of biosorption phenomena and insight into selective adsorption performance of leaves, flower, root and different species of same plant family. The performance index can be calculated which gives an insight of mechanism, performance of each part of plant.
- NO₂ from the air and mixture of gases and scale up process evaluations can be carried out which will help in developing a catalytic tube.





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REVIEW ARTICLE

Crop Yield Forecast using Decision Tree - A Case study on Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District, Telangana, India

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ABSTRACT

Population growth demonstrates a rise in the need for food for upcoming generations. The field of agriculture is one that significantly boosts the economy of our nation. India is an agrarian nation, and crop productivity has a crucial influence in the economy of the nation. Consequently, we can assert that agriculture may become as the basis of all business in our nation. In agricultural planning, choosing each crop is an significant aspect. Government regulations, market prices, and crop production rates are a few of the variables that will affect the crops that are chosen. To improve our Indian economy, a lot of improvements in the agricultural sector are needed. Machine learning algorithms can help in agricultural productivity prediction. In order to address agricultural and farmer challenges, this research focuses on the application of crop prediction. For agricultural production forecast, the dataset ofYadadriBhuvanagiri district of Telangana State in India is taken into account. A decision tree algorithm-based application is created to forecast yield.

Keywords: Crop Yield, Machine Learning, Decision Tree, Agriculture, Productivity





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INTRODUCTION

In the autonomous sector, machine learning models are widely applied, and they benefit others around them by simplifying their tasks. Agriculture is the main factor that has significantly changed everyone's health and other nutritional needs in our daily life. Farmers may boost productivity, which will produce better, healthier crops and higher yields, by managing their time, supplying the required nutrients, and using chemicals. Eventually, farmers will gain from this because it will allow them to store excess resources for use in the future.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Crop selection, yield prediction, disease identification, support price knowledge, and irrigation system expertise are all areas where ML algorithms help farmers get the necessary information [1]. The machine has been incorporated into the paradigm to boost worker productivity and offer a low-cost, non-destructive automated process. The use of conditional techniques in other research to obtain the best results that are acceptable and reduce scarcity has been made possible by ML and IoT technologies, which have elevated research to a new level [2]. It is acknowledged that the unsupervised machine learning model being presented for use in making decisions regarding each environmental aspect that affects the process of getting enhanced yield is crucial. The system as a whole is not made more resilient by information labeling, but it does help in generating better yield results while lowering expenses [3]. The artificial neural network has been a major factor in the spread of errors as they are evaluated along the process. Pre-trained models would require adjusting in environments with less available data for training [4] in order to achieve a successful result.

To analyse the agricultural model, two supervised techniques linear regression and support vector regression were applied. In contrast to the discrete value produced by earlier methods, regression estimation helped to produce continuous value. The rapid comparison of the performances of various approaches was thoroughly examined using the same dataset. The neural network is launched with some positive results from the supervised algorithm-based model, and the prototype was similarly assessed using the dataset [5]. The quality of the information should be given top attention rather than worrying about adverse external influences impacting the results [6]. Unsupervised models that use weighted inputs and visit each value when there is a difference in output trueness have been found to yield improved outcomes. One of the crucial benefits of machine learning algorithms is their capacity to show precise answers for a range of factors that comprise a significant amount of information about the yield outcome [7].

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Understanding the process and the timing of each machine learning operation's simulation methods. The study's main objective is to establish a connection among the independent factors and yield scarcity. In machine learning, the two primary courses of sequence usage are classification and regression, or, to put it another way, producing discrete and continuous value. The regression function needs to be in use if a numerical value is assumed. The archetypal should be assessed using the ideal kernel function if classification is applied. To distinguish the harvest information, a preliminary collection of datasets with influencing parameters is generated. After that, the process is carried out twice, with the first repetition acting as the learning iteration and the second as the test iteration. The training set is placed on one side of the sets, and the testing set is placed on the other. The training iteration loops through the data and, with the aid of planned algorithms and a predetermined set of rules, suitably modifies learning. Fig. 1 depicts the flow of the procedure and describes what happens once each stage is finished. Similar efforts are undertaken during the testing phase, where the process somewhat deviates in order to evaluate the data and make the necessary corrections to validate the model's conclusion. When analysing continuous numbers, which in this case are the results of statistics that spread throughout a large range of values and can be used to infer information, regression techniques are applied. Several data organisation steps from a series of scattered data are included in the training process. All arising errors in the data must be processed, and the errors must then be corrected in priority order.





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ALGORITHM

An Intelligent decision tree algorithm is used for predicting the crop yield. The following are the steps undertaken:

Step-1: The divergence measurements Div ($a_i \mid a_d$) are computed for each value ad and the remaining attributes aj. The Div ($a_jL \mid a_d$) measure with the greatest divergence value is chosen.

Step-2:Calculating the average of the divergence value E (ad)[$Div(a_jL|a_d)$] = $\sum P(ad)$ Each value of ai ad results in a calculation of $Div(a_jL|a_d)$.

Step-3: The initial node of the tree has the highest divergence metric of any property. (Div $(a_jL|a_i)$) Step-4: Subnodes are created for each a_i value a_d

Step5:The subnodes are produced by each nonterminal subnodes next attribute, aj, having the highest divergence measure, $Div(a_j L \mid a_d)$. Repeated checks will be made.

Step6: The following attribute, a_k , is generated for each nonterminal subnode by a_j and is compared to its antecedent node before being used.

Go back to Step (6) to identify other neighbouring alternatives if attributes ah and ai are the same or ak and ai are too closely connected, otherwise move on to next step.

Step (7). If $Div(a_k \mid a_d) <_iwhere i$ is the median of $Div(a_k \mid a_d) k = 1,...m$, then attribute a_k and a_d are tightly connected. **Step-8**: It is necessary to consider all nearby qualities with conditional divergence measures greater than or equal to i. The neighbour who is closest is chosen. Measure divergence on a regular basis. If this attribute hasn't been used and it isn't heavily dependent on its grandparent node, continue. If not, look for the next closest neighbour until an appropriate attribute is found. If no neighbouring attribute is found to be appropriate, the last attribute tried is chosen.

Step-9: Sub node formation and marking of terminal subnodes take place.

Step-10: Each of the remaining nonterminal nodes should be treated as described in step (5).

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A ratio of 80:20 is used to divide the dataset into training and test sets. First, the crop data set is uploaded into the application for preprocessing and training. Then the test dataset is uploaded for predicting the yield and calculating the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE).

CONCLUSION

For improved outcomes in crop yield prediction, the Intelligent decision tree algorithm used in this research work, which is trained using the crop yield dataset of YadadriBhuvanagiri districtof three years (i.e) 2016-17 to 2018-19. The dataset has a total of 2534 records, and the application used 2,028 records for training and 506 records to test it. The RMSE (root mean square error) is obtained from this dataset, and the result is 0.6713824145090269. Using deep learning methods like CNNs (convolutional neural networks), transfer learning, and ensemble learning, this research can be improved and can be extended for recommendation of the crops.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessing Pearl Millet Cultivars for Salt Tolerance - A Study

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ABSTRACT

Salinity is one of the important abiotic factors affecting growth of crops at different stages of life thereby restricting agricultural productivity to a large extent. Pearl milletis the sixth most important cereal crop with high photosynthetic efficiency, high dry matter production capacity which enables its growth in semi-arid regions under the most agro-climatic conditions according to All India Coordinated Research Project on Pearl Millet (AICRP-PM). Thus, two cultivars of pearl millet procured from coastal areas of Rayalaseema were assessed by germinating on hydroponic boat cultures with different levels of salt stress (0, 50, 100,150 and 200mM NaCl respectively). The early seedling growth and development were studied for 7 days. The detrimental salt stress impact on plants was observed by significant reduction of transpiration rate, stomatal conductance, net photosynthetic rate and a generous decrease in germination with increased salt treatment. The seeds with tolerance to moderate levels of salt stress showed the physiological parameters like accumulation of proline (osmoprotectant) and MDA (antioxidant) ensuring transient salt tolerance mechanisms. These results open avenues for venturing into the biosynthetic pathways of salinity tolerance and also targeting to identify genes related to salt stressed cereal plants for further QTL analysis.

Keywords: Salinity stress, millets, early seedlings, proline, antioxidant, NaCl.

INTRODUCTION

According to the Global Salt-Facility Map, 2021 launched by the United Nations Virtual Conference, the current GSAS map demonstrated that over 424 million hectors of (0-30cm) of the top soil and 833 million hectors of the subsoil (30-100 cm) are affected by salinity. Most of them are found in naturally dry or semi-dry environment in Latin America, Asia and Africa. The map also reveals that between 20-50% of irrigated soil are overly salty, which





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means almost 1.5 billion individuals globally are impacted with soil deterioration. There has been an increase in interest in modifying agricultural plants to fit more saline conditions as a substitute. Pearl millet is commonly farmed in regions with a less rainfall[1], such as sub-Saharan African and Indian subcontinent [2]. *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R. Br.) is currently considered as the sixth-most significantcereal crop. India is the largest producers of pearl millet, accounting for about 50% of the global millet crop [3]. Unlike the other grains, it offers higher yields and greater economic returns as climate resilient [1]. It has a special characteristics similar to C4 plants with high photosynthetic efficiency [4]. When compared to other cereals, it possesses high nutritive value as a good source of energy, crude fibres, dietary fibres (1.2 g/100 g), antioxidants, soluble and insoluble fat, proteins (8-19%), dietary fibres, and fat (3-8%) with improved digestion.[5]. Additionally, it contains minerals, including potassium, phosphorus, and magnesium (2.3 mg/100 g), iron, zinc, copper, and manganese, as well as vitamins like thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin [6]. Pearl millet has the healthiest omega-3 fatty acids, including oleic acid (25%) and contains 74% polyunsaturated fatty acids, including linoleic acid(45%) and linolenic acid (4%). (PUFAs) [7-10]. It also has a greater concentration of slowly digested starch (SDS) which contributes to decreased glycemic index (GI)[11]. Pearl millet has rebranded as "Nutri-Cereal" due to its superior nutritional qualities [12].

Salinity significantly impacts the overall plant growth and development. The morphological impacts of salinity includes decreased length of shoots due tosalt accumulating in tissues rather than mature photosynthetic tissues [13], increase in the root-shoot ratio and decrease in dry matter content. High Na⁺ and Cl⁻ concentrations, disrupts plant metabolism and lead to membrane disorganization, releasing reactive oxygen species (ROS), thereby inducing metabolic toxicity, photosynthetic suppression, and altered nutrient uptake [14].

Plants possess certain in-built protective mechanisms against various abiotic stresses, During oxidative damage equilibrium is disturbed and the excessive production of active ROS - superoxide radicals (O_2), hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), and hydroxyl radicals is noted, plants also produce a range of antioxidating enzymes to counter react stress [16-19]. Catalase and various other peroxidases [20, 21] also catalyzes the breakdown of H_2O_2 .

Geographical variations in soil, physio-chemical qualities and seasonal variations, makes it difficult to test for salt tolerance in a large number of genotypes in open environment. As a result, screening approaches in controlled conditions have frequently been employed, to assess germination and survival of early seedlings under high salinity (200, 300mM NaCl) [22]. The complex salinity tolerance with trait-based selection criteria are advised for screening [23-25]. Salinity tolerance is measured as a biomass production (%) in saline vs control circumstances over time [26]. Proline accumulation, Na⁺ exclusion [27], K⁺/Na⁺ discrimination [28], and Cl⁻ exclusion are physiological features that have been employed to screen germplasm for salt tolerance [29]. Since salinity greatly limits development, quantifiable parameters of growth and yield decreases may be assessed using biometrics and quantitative genetics concepts.Hence, this preliminary study was conducted to test the effects of different salt stress levels on pearl millet cultivarsand to identify salt-tolerant/sensitive lines for additional research on genes expressing tolerant features using QTL analysis for biotechnological use in agriculture.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two cultivars of pearl millet were obtained from the coastal Rayalaseema region, to determine the degree of salt tolerance and to study the mechanisms of salt tolerance. The chosen pearl millet seeds (RCV1 and RCV2) were surface sterilized using in 0.1% HgCl₂solution, 0.1% Bavistin (fungicide) treatment and followed by 70% ethanol washes. Tissue culture tubes with filter paper boats were sterilized and aseptic hydroponic Hoagland solution (pH 6.7) with different NaCl concentrations, viz. 0mM, 50mM, 100mM, 150mM, and 200mM was added. The seeds were evaluated for germination over 10 days. The experiment was repeated in triplicates and the data was statistically analyzed.





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The 10-day old seedlings were harvested aseptically and were studied across various growth parameters. Morphological parameters such as germination efficiency (%), length of shoot and root (cm), shoot/root ratio, fresh and dry weights (mg) of shoot and root, relative water content (RWC) were measured and calculated respectively. The germination efficiency (%) was calculated as (number of seeds germinated / total number of seeds inoculated) x 100. The length of the roots was also measured from the base to the tip. The relative water content % (RWC) was calculated as per the formula reported by Sumithra *et al.*, (2006) [30].

After the germination, the physiological impacts of salinity were evaluated by conducting various assays to determine the biochemical mechanisms working actively to combat the salt stress in treated seedlings. To assess the mechanism of osmoregulation, proline estimation was carried out in the salt treated seedlings using a modified protocol by Bates *et al.*, (1973) [31]. The toluene-containing top phase was aspirated and absorbance at 520 nm was measured. The proline concentration was calculated in pg/mg of dry tissue weight. The antioxidant mechanism, is evaluated by a modified protocol [32] and was analyzed at 540 nm for MDA levels expression in n.moles/mg of protein.

RESULTS

The pearl millet lines RCV1 and RCV2 were screened for germination and initial stages of seedling development across a varied range of NaCl concentrations (0-200mM NaCl). The germination of seeds substantially reduced as NaCl concentrations increased in media; (Fig 1) showing that salinity affects the germination of seeds significantly. A comparison between the germination efficiency (%) of the two cultivars indicate that RCV2 is more resilient towards salt stress than RCV1.(Fig 2). With increasing salt concentrations, the length of shoot and root (cm) for 10-day-old seedlings shows a significant shrinkage in size (Fig 3 and 4).This indicates that increased NaCl concentrations in the media have an inhibitory effect on the early seedling growth. A similar trend was observed in the fresh and dry weights of tissuewith increasing salt concentration(Fig 5 and 6). Shoot and root dry weight of RCV cultivarsexposed to salt stresswere found to vary from the control by about 50%. The relative water content (RWC) results indicate a steady decline in RWC in both cultivars with rising salt concentrations in both roots and shoots (Table 1). In comparison to RCV1, RCV2 shows a better RWC and a higher tolerance. Almost all RWC values fall between the range of 75% or above, indicating a normal rate of tissue transpiration, whereas values below 75% indicate a detrimental rate of transpiration which leads to a low survival rate.

One of the prominent mechanisms of abiotic stress includes osmoprotection. As an osmoprotectant, proline prevents protein breakdown brought by excess salt buildup in the tissues. Thus proline estimation was carried out. Both pearl millet cultivars exhibited a significant rise in proline levels indicating a reasonable proline accumulation in the tissues of the seedlings (Fig 7). The cultivar RCV1was observed to accumulate more levels of proline than RCV2. A study of antioxidative mechanism of combating salinity is indicated by accumulation of the antioxidant compound such as malondialdehyde (MDA). An elevated MDA level suggests proper functioning displaying a stress tolerance mechanism. The RCV lines generally showed an increase in MDA levels with rising NaCl concentrations(Fig 8). The RCV1 cultivar exhibited higher MDA levels than RCV2 indicating a better antioxidative mechanism.

DISCUSSION

The assessment of salinity tolerance in cereal crops is usually measured in terms of the percent biomass production in saline versus control conditions [26]. However, growth parameters such as germination, shoot and root lengths, etc. at the early seedling stage may provide a less time consuming, easy and inexpensive natural way to select salt tolerant cultivars to be used for cultivation or breeding programs. The preliminary screening of locally cultivated varieties for salinity tolerance would eventually support the breeding programs for identification of high-salt tolerance genotypes and yield potential [33]. Based on this idea, two pearl millet varieties were procured from coastal Rayalaseema regions and screened at germination and early seedling across varied range of salt





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concentration (0-200mM NaCl) for 10 days. The experimental results indicate that the germination efficiency declines as salinity stress increases, showing the existence of a mechanism for salt stress buildup inside tissues as suggested in previous research [33-36]. According to Waisel (1972) [36], osmotic toxicity tends to limit germination efficiency with increasing salt content. The correlation between germination efficiency and Mukhopadhyay (2005) [37] shows that under salt stress, salt-tolerant cultivars exhibited greater levels of germination efficiency.

The basic growth characteristics such as shoot and root length, fresh and dried weights, and relative water content (RWC) in our study demonstrates that NaCl stress has a negative impact on seedling growth. Numerous investigations on the effects of ion buildup revealed a general decrease in shoot and root length decreased comparable to the results obtained in our study [38-41]. Several physical parameters of growth such as ion uptake, mineral supply, stomatal transpiration and photosynthetic behaviour of plants were hampered under salt stress [42, 43]. Consequently, a decreasing percentage of the relative water content was seen over an increasing impact of salt toxicity. In addition, the fresh and dried weights of shoot and the root in particular reduced significantly under saline circumstances [38, 39, 44].

Studies on biochemical indicators show how high salinity leads to the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) [45, 46] which leads to an imbalance between osmoprotectant to avoid osmotic stress and antioxidants to serve as detoxifying [47]. Accumulation of compatible solutes as an evident mechanism of tolerance to salt is therefore indicative of the moderate salinity tolerance of pearl millet lines under study from the results of proline estimation. Scavenging of ROS as a probable tolerance mechanism in pearl millet lines under study is also suggested from the MDA levels obtained. Further biochemical and enzymatic analysis would provide more clarity of the salt tolerance mechanisms in these cultivars.

CONCLUSIONS

Salinity is regarded as one of the major key factors that evidently inhibit plant development; therefore, learning more about salinity might help plants survive under extreme environmental stresses. As, about 96% of the total water in the world is salt water, the significant benefit of survival of plants in abiotic adversity will be helpful to establish a crop that could be readily grown anywhere on land and even with the best nutritional value. Pearl millet, the sixth most significant cereal crop, is essential to human health since it lowers blood pressure, increases dietary fiber and contains antioxidant properties. This crop is regarded to be extremely tolerant to any climate change and unfavorable salt stress. Because of its high nutritive value and adaptability to adverse climatic conditions, pearl millet is gaining a lot of importance as the staple food crop in many areas of the globe. Initial phenotypic assessment of pearl millet's tolerance to salinitycan provide useful data for identifying tolerant lines, which can then be used to identify the mechanisms conferring salinity tolerance.

Furthermore, molecular markers offer a viable approach for tracking the crucial genomic areas for tolerance into vulnerable genotypes by marker-assisted selection (MAS) and for understanding the genetic regulation of salt tolerance. Next generation maps, (NGS), Genotyping By Sequencing (GBS), genetic maps, fine QTL mapping, expression profiling, GWAS, gene pyramiding, gene engineering, bioinformatics, candidate gene discovery and system biology are a few helpful platforms utilized for improving the genetic analysis of cereal crops. Various genomic methods and molecular markers are being developed in order to determine the QTLs/genes, MAB and genetic diversity for improving pearl millet breeding by understanding its genetic potential at cellular level helps in accelerating the process of emergence of novel, resilienthybrids.




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Relative Water Content (RWC) IN Pearl Millet						
NaCI	RC	V 1	RCV 2			
Conc.	Root	Shoot	Root	Shoot		
0mM	83.33%	84.44%	81.25%	89.29%		
50mM	81.82%	90.32%	85.71%	88.89%		
100mM	75.00%	90.00%	83.33%	93.33%		
150mM	83.33%	75.00%	80.00%	83.33%		
200mM	50.00%	50.00%	60.00%	75.00%		

Table 1. Relative Water Content (RWC) in 10-day old NaCl treated pearl millet seedlings.



Figure 1. Germination of pearl millet seeds on Hoagland solution with varied salt concentrations (0-200mM NaCl) for 10 days in (a) RCV1 and (b) RCV2 cultivars.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Detection of Adulteration in Some Locally Available Milk Samples in Hyderabad (A Pilot Study)

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ABSTRACT

Milk is the secretion of the mammary glands of mammals which is synthesized for the nutrition of their offspring. Its composition and physicochemical characteristics have been studied for over 150 years, making it one of the most chemically characterized foods. However, the practice of adulteration of milk invariably reduces its quality and may introduce hazardous substances into the dairy supply chain jeopardising consumers' health. The aim of this study was to identify for a possible presence of Adulterants in commercial milk samples. Milk samples were procured from locally milk vendors and collected into a sanitized glass bottle and subjected for detect of adulterants using commercially available testing kit viz., Milk o Milk developed by DFRL (DRDO) India. The results indicated that there was highest number for the presence of detergents followed by starch and all the samples were shown to be highly positive for Neutralizers indicating bacterial contamination in the milk product. The milk samples were adultered specifically with detergents and had highly bacterial contamination. It is suggested the milk samples should be tested before consumption. However pasteurisation may help in getting rid of bacteria but nitrates and other chemicals cannot be removed which may cause ill effects on human health. Therefore, it is advisable for screening of large numbers of milks products to come out for a valid conclusion.

Keywords: Milk samples, Adulteration, Proteins, Boric acid and Urea.





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INTRODUCTION

Milk is essentially an emulsion of fat and protein in water, along with dissolved sugar (carbohydrate), minerals, and vitamins [1]. Milk is consumed as a good source of calcium, protein, and vitamin-D. According to economic survey 2021-22, India is ranked 1st in milk production contributing 23 per cent of global milk production. Milk production in the country has grown at a compound annual growth rate of about 6.2 per cent to reach 209.96mn tonnes in 2020-21 from 146.31mn tonnes in 2014-15.When consumers buy milk they have a right to assume that it will be pure and unadulterated. Hence, there is an obligation on the dairy industry to provide adequate quality control systems. Milk may be adulterated on purpose in order to defraud-fortunately a rare occurrence-or accidentally during production or processing [2]. Possible reasons behind it may include- demand and supply gap, perishable nature of milk, low purchasing capability of customer and lack of suitable detection tests [3]. Different tests have been introduced to detect the adulterants in the given sample of milk. Product strips of the innovation 'Test-0-milk' have been used for respective detection. The source of technology is from one of the most advanced and reliable organisation of country working towards welfare and innovative development of food products – DFRL and arm of DRDO.

According to FDA [4], this adulteration is an act of intentionally debasing the quality of food offered for sale either by admixture or substitution with inferior substances or by the removal of some valuable ingredients and they passed the act that that adulteration of milk is not allowed and if done it is punishable with fine and imprisonment. To increase the shelf life of milk, dirty ice and some chemicals like hydrogen peroxide, carbonates, bicarbonates, antibiotics, caustic soda and even the more chemically lethal formalin is being used. Urea adulterated milk is very harmful to girls as it hastens up the process of puberty [5]. The detection of adulterants is little cumbersome though various techniques like UV-Vis spectrophotometry, GC, GCMS, HPLC, HPTLC, NMR and Mass spectroscopy are available [6]. Further, interest has been placed recently on the preservatives which are compounds used to prevent and retard the microbial spoilage of food and milk ranging from common salt to Methyl or Propyl phydroxy Benzoates which are creating multifarious problems on human health [7].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample collection

Milk samples were purchased from various local and commercial milk vendors. Samples from the vendors were gathered in a sanitized holder and exposed to laboratory techniques for the identification of adulterants.

Chemical test for detections of adulterants

Collected sample were tested using a strip based Milk Testing Kit. To about 2-3ml of sample is permitted in the ampules, the specific strips are added and the system is left undisturbed for 25minutes. The results are noted after each interval.

1. Boric acid

About 2-3ml of sample is taken in a test tube. A boric acid strip is added in the sample. The strip colour change from orange to deep orange indicates impurity.

2. Urea

About 2-3 ml of sample milk is taken in a test tube. Urea strip is placed in the sample; strip colour change to yellow, indicates impurity of the milk.

3. Starch

About 2-3 ml of sample milk is taken in a test tube. A strip of starch is placed; milk colour change to blue indicates addition of starch in the milk.





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4. Soap/ Detergent

About 2-3 ml of sample milk is taken. A strip of detergent is put. Colour change to Blue/ yellow/ Green indicates presence or addition of detergent.

5. Hydrogen Peroxide

About 2-3 ml of sample milk is taken. A strip of Hydrogen Peroxide is put to indicate presence or absence of Hydrogen peroxide. Colour change to dusty yellow indicates presence of impurity.

6. Neutralizer

About 2-3 ml of sample milk is taken. A strip of Neutralizer is put in the sample. Colour change from light orange indicated it is natural and colour change to light pink indicates presence of impurity.

7. Microbial Quality 1

About 2-3 ml of sample milk is taken. A strip of MQ1 is added to the sample. Colour changes in accordance to the time, i.e. before or after 25minutes, from purple to pink indicate the quality of milk. If the colour change is observed before 25 minutes, the milk sample is of poor quality.

8. Microbial Quality 2

About 2-3 ml of sample milk is taken. A strip of MQ2 is added to the sample. . Colour changes in accordance to the time, i.e. before or after 25minutes, from blue to colourless indicate the quality of milk. If the colour change is observed before 25 minutes, the milk sample is of poor quality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The samples were tested using the test kit, with proper sanitation and patience. It can be noted that all of the commercial milk samples showed the same results and the local milk samples showed similar results (Table-1 & 2). There was no addition of Boric acid, urea, starch or hydrogen peroxide in commercial milk products; whereas the colours change indicating the presence of starch is almost immediate for the local samples. This shows that starch is added more locally. All the samples have been adulterated by Soap/Detergent. Neutralizers and Microbes are also present in all the samples. The samples maybe adulterated by sodium pyrophosphate or other neutralizers and this may also benefit the growth of certain microbial organisms. The microbial quality of all the samples showed a colour change less than 25 minutes of insertion of strip. Therefore, the overall quality can be concluded as poor. The significant observation is that almost all the milk and curd samples analyzed showed positive test for Glucose, water and Ammonium sulphate indicating that these three are used as an adulterants in milk samples sold in Hyderabad. However, with respect to the presence of Skim milk powder and pulverized soap, none of the milk samples exhibited positive test. Furthermore, both milk and curd samples showed the presence of microorganisms. The results obtained in the present study were remarkable and are in accordance with those of published reports [8-9]. It is also clear that milk sold at various public places were extensively put to malpractices such as skimming and adulteration with water, glucose, starch, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, boric acid and detergents which again in agreement with those of published reports [9-10].

CONCLUSION

Entirely, the samples were observed to be adulterated most commonly with neutralizers and soap detergents, which is harmful to human health. Proper quality of milk production is rare to none for consumption. This could earnestly impact the overall health of the citizens in the long term and short term. Since samples tested were very few in number, therefore, there is a need to monitor and screen more number of raw and pasteurized milk sample to advice and /or minimize in prevention of spreading infections on human health.

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Milk Sample	Boric	Liroa	Storab	Soap/Deterg	Hydrogen	Noutralizar	M01	MO2
number	acid	Urea	Starch	ent	Peroxide	Neutranzer		IVIQZ
Sample 1			1/0	11/0	1/0	11/0	Door	Door
(Commercial)	-ve	-ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	+ve	PUUI	P00i
Sample 2	MO	MO	NO	11/0	MO	11/0	Poor	Door
(Commercial)	-VC	-VC	-VC	+VC	-vc	τνc	1.001	1 001
Sample 3	-1/0	-1/0	-1/0	+\/A	-1/0	+\/A	Poor	Poor
(Commercial)	VC	VC	VC	100	VC	100	1 001	1 001
Sample 4	-Ve	-Ve	-\/A	+\/P	-Ve	+\/P	Poor	Poor
(Commercial)	VC	VC	VC	100	VC	100	1.001	1 001
Sample 5	-\/0	-\/0	-\/0	1/0	-1/0	1/10	Poor	Poor
(Commercial)	-VC	-VC	-VC	+VC	-vc	τνc	1.001	1 001
Sample 6	-\/0	-\/0	-\/0	1/0	-1/0	11/0	Poor	Poor
(Commercial)	VC	VC	VC	100	VC	100	1.001	1 001
Sample 7 (Local								
Buffalo Milk,	-ve	-ve	+ve	+ve	-ve	+Ve	Poor	Poor
Himayatnagar)								
Sample 8								
(Local Cow Milk,	-ve	-ve	+ve	+ve	-ve	+Ve	Poor	Poor
Domalguda)								
Sample 9								
(Local Buffalo Milk,	-ve	-ve	+ve	+ve	-ve	+ve	Poor	Poor
Dilsukhnagar)								
Sample10								
(Local Buffalo Milk,	-ve	-ve	+ve	+ve	-ve	+Ve	Poor	Poor
Saidabad)								

Table-1: Detection of adulterants in milk samples

-ve Absense of Adulterant , +ve Presence of Adulterant Commercial/Location of local vendor – In parenthesis





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Table. 2: Detection of adulterants in curd samples

Curd Sample number	Boric acid	Urea	Starch	Soap/ Detergent	Hydrogen Peroxide	Neutralizer	MQ1	MQ2
Sample 1								
(Local Curd in	-ve	-ve	+ve	+ve	-ve	+ve	Poor	Poor
Dilsukhnagar)								
Sample 2	NO	240	240	11/0	1/0	11/0	Door	Door
(commercial)	-ve	-ve	-ve	+ve	-ve	+ve	F 001	FU0I

-ve Absense of +ve Presence of Adulterant

Commercial/Location of local vendor - In parenthesis





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Isolation and Characterization of Glyphosate Degrading Soil Bacteria"

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ABSTRACT

The usage of various chemicals like pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers in the paddy fields to enhance rice production may sometimes be hazardous to the other organisms. Glyphosate is world widely used herbicide in paddy fields. It cause many serious health issues like cancer, birth abnormalities, endocrine desruption and increased oxidative stress and so on. So the degradation of these chemicals is very much important. The microbial degradation is very much important and also eco friendly method we can adopt to biodegrade the glyphosate contents in the paddy field. The present study mainly focused on the "isolation and characterization of glyphosate degrading soil bacteria". The results of this study shows that the identified bacteria *Enterobacter cloacae* GLY B1which is very much resistant to the glyphosate and has potential to degrade the glyphosate.

Keywords: Glyphosate, Microbial degradation, MSM media, Neighbor-Joining method, Disc diffusion assay.

INTRODUCTION

Pesticides and herbicides became widely used as a result of the pressing need to stop the famine of billions of people. The dominating herbicide in the world since its commercial release in 1974 is glyphosate [N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine]. Glyphosate residues can be found in food, water, and the environment today. Glyphosate, then, has hazardous long-term and acute toxicological consequences. Lower invertebrates to higher vertebrates like humans





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have also been found to exhibit toxicological consequences such genotoxicity, cytotoxicity, nuclear aberration, hormone disturbances, chromosomal abnormalities, and DNA damage.(Gill, J. P. K., Sethi, N., Mohan, A., Datta, S., & Girdhar, M. (2018). Most aquatic organisms face minimal or no risk, according to assessments. (World Health Organization (1994).According to certain research, genetically modified microorganisms can break down a particular pesticide, but the difficulty is that they can't be used in the field since they have other negative effects on the environment.(Verma, J. P., Jaiswal, D. K., & Sagar, R. (2014). The *P. putida, E. coli, R. aquatilis, and S. marcescens*, four soil-borne bacterial strains that have the ability to utilise glyphosate, have been isolated and characterized for the first time from agricultural and forest soils in Algeria. (Benslama, O., & Boulahrouf, A., 2013).The latest study focused on the glyphosate-degrading bacteria were isolated from the rhizospheres of maize and wheat plants that had received repeated glyphosate applications over a period of 5 to 10 years. The bacterial isolates such as *E. ludwigii, P. aeruginosa*, *K. variicola*, *E. cloacae*, and *S. liquefaciens*,showed the maximum degradation of glyphosate.(Waqas Mohy-Ud-Din et. Al;2023). This present study mainly focused on the "isolation and characterization of the glyphosate degrading soil bacteria".

MATERIALS AND METHODS

SOIL SAMPLE ANALYSIS

The soil sample analysis done were as follows

SI NO.	TEST NAME	METHOD USED
1.	Estimation of pH	pH meter
2.	Estimation of Electrical conductivity	Conductivity meter
3.	Estimation of Moisture content	Oven dry method
4.	Estimation of Organic carbon	Walkley-Black chromic acid wet oxidation method
5.	Estimation of Nitrogen	Boric acid method or Kjeldahl method
6.	Estimation of Phosphorus	Ascorbic acid method
7.	Estimation of Potassium	Flame photometer

BIODEGRADATION STUDIES

First the enrichment culture was conducted which is an isolation technique designed to make conditions for the growth of very favourable organism of interest. The soil collected to a beaker from the paddy field is thoroughly mixed with 41% glyphosate upto 7 days. Then it mixed with MSM media prepared and then the bacteria was isolated from this sample using streak method.

BIOCHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION

For the confirmation of the bacterial species the different biochemical tests had done were catalase test, oxidase test, mannitol test, urease test. The morphological identification was done by the gram staining technique.

MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION

The molecular characterization of the bacteria had done by using the sanger-dideoxy method and further the DNA sequence were submitted to NCBI. The evolutionary history was inferred using the Neighbor-Joining method. The bootstrap consensus tree inferred from 500 replicates [2] is taken to represent the evolutionary history of the taxa analyzed. The evolutionary distances were computed using the Maximum Composite Likelihood method and are in the units of the number of base substitutions per site. This analysis involved 8 nucleotide sequences. All ambiguous positions were removed for each sequence pair (pairwise deletion option). There were a total of 713 positions in the final dataset. Evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA11.

DISC DIFFUSION ASSAY

First the stock solution was prepared by adding 300 ml of distilled water and 0.74 ml of 41% glyphosate together. Then the different concentrations were prepared. The 50 ppm of 41% glyphosate was prepared by mixing the 100 ml





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of distilled water with 5 ml of the stock solution. Like this the 100 ppm, 150 ppm, 200 ppm and 250 ppm of 41% glyphosate were also prepared. Then filter papers were saturated with different concentrations such as 50 ppm, 100 ppm, 150 ppm, 200 ppm and 250 ppm of glyphosate. This saturated filter paper was placed on a lawn of bacteria seeded on the surface of nutrient agar medium, incubating the plates overnight, and measuring the presence or absence of a zone of inhibition around the filter papers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

SOIL SAMPLE ANALYSIS

The control has highest pH value upto 7.84 and slot 2 has lowest pH value upto 6.19.The electrical conductivity value is highest for slot 1 upto 0.00074 dS/m.And electrical conductivity value is lowest for slot 3 upto 0.00019 dS/m. The slot 2 has highest organic carbon value is 2.05 % and slot 1 has lowest organic carbon has value 1.01 %.The value of nitrogen is highest for slot 2 and 3 upto 222.78 kg/ha. The value of nitrogen is lowest for control 153.16 kg/ha. The control has highest phosphorus content has value 30.26 kg/ha. The slot 3 has lowest phosphorus content 25.16 kg/ha.The potassium is highest in control 353.92 kg/ha. And slot 3 has lowest potassium content 105.28 kg/ha. The moisture content is highest in slot 3 21.22 %. And lowest moisture content is found in control 6.54 %.

BIODEGRADATION STUDIES

The soil bacteria which can degrade the 41% glyphosate was isolated were the strain GLY B1. It is stored at 4°C for further analysis.

BIOCHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION

The gram staining has done to the morphological identification and it is found that the bacteria is gram negative. There are four biochemical tests has done to identify the bacteria. The oxidase test showed negative result because of the oxidase disc never turned to purple colour due to this bacteria do not have the cytochrome c oxidase that oxidizes the test reagent. The catalase test showed positive result due to the bacteria produce catalase enzyme that can detoxifies the hydrogen peroxide by breaking down it into water and oxygen gas. The bubbles resulting from the production of oxygen gas clearly indicate a catalase positive result. The mannitol test showed positive result because of the colony can ferment the mannitol thus can survive the salt. The urease test showed negative results because of there is no urea hydrolysis occurred and the colony cannot produce the urease thus cannot live in the broth.

MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION

The bacteria was first isolated and the molecular characterization was done by using the sanger-dideoxy method. The DNA sequence was submitted to NCBI. And the accession no. was OQ867438.

DISC DIFFUSION ASSAY

The results of resistance of Enterobacter cloacae GLY B1 against different concentrations of 41% glyphosate. It shows that this bacteria Enterobacter cloacae GLY B1 have resistance up to 250 ppm of 41% glyphosate.

The Enterobacter cloacae GLY B1 is an pathogenic bacteria according to the findings of Mezzatesta et. al;(2012). This study support the findings of Benserradj et. al;(2022) and Mohy-Ud-Din et. al; (2023) that the Enterobacter species can biodegrade the glyphosate.

CONCLUSION

There are so many bacteria that can potentially degrade the glyphosate. The present study mainly focused on the isolation and characterisation of glyphosate degrading soil bacteria. The identified bacteria *Enterobacter cloacae* GLY





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B1 has potential to biodegrade the glyphosate. There are possibilities to understand the percentage of degradation. It is also a pathogenic bacteria. It causes serious health issues.

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SI	Sample	рН	Electrical	Organic	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potassium	Moisture
No.	Name	•	Conductivity	Carbon	(Kg/ha)	(Kg/ha)	(Kg/ha)	Content
			(dS/m)	(%)	_	_	_	
1	Slot 1	6.98	0.00074	1.01	208.86	27.45	174.72	14.68
2	Slot 2	6.19	0.00022	2.05	222.78	29.37	188.16	20.07
3	Slot 3	6.37	0.00019	1.75	222.78	25.16	105.28	21.22
4	Slot 4	6.5	0.00033	1.42	208.86	27.81	201.60	15.33
5	Control	7.84	0.00037	1.61	153.16	30.26	353.92	6.54

Table 1 : Showing Results of Soil Parameters

Table 2: Showing Results of Biochemical Tests

SI	Piochomical Tosts	Doculto
No.		NESUIIS
1	Gram staining	-ve
2	Catalase test	+Ve
3	Oxidation test	-ve
4	Mannitol test	+ve
5	Urease test	-ve

'+ve' - Positive.

'-ve' - Negative.





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Table 3: Bacterial Count of Control and Test Samples Bacterial Count of Control Sample

Bacterial Count of Control Sample							
Dilution	10-4		Total	CFU			
Replication	1	2					
	112	58	85	85×10-4			
Dilution	10-5						
Replication	1	2					
	64	39	51.5	51.5×10-5			

Bacterial Count Of Test Sample

Dilution		10-4	Total	CFU
Replication	1 2			
	184	218	201	201×10-4
Dilution	10-5			
Replication	1	2		
	97	48	72.5	72.5×10-5

CFU – Colony Forming Unit

Table 4: Disc Diffusion Assay				
Different	Results			
Concentrations				
(ppm)				
50 ppm	'R'			
100 ppm	'R'			
150 ppm	'R'			
200 ppm	'R'			
250 ppm	'R'			

'R' - Resistant.

MOLECULAR ANALYSIS

GenBank accession number for nucleotide sequence : OQ867438.







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Electrical Material Selection with Plithogenic Decision Making Parameters and Machine Learning Algorithms

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ABSTRACT

Electrical apparatuses facilitate our routine activities and their manifold utilities are quite inevitable. The choice of the electrical materials used in these electrical appliances must be optimal as these materials are instrumental in preventing the hazards and damages caused by electrical accidents. This paper proposes an integrated Machine learning based Plithogenic decision making method with three phases. The first phase employs Plithogenic CRITIC (Criteria Importance Through Inter criteria Correlation), the second phase uses random forest algorithm and the third phase applies plithogenic MAIRCA (Multi Atributive Ideal-Real Comparative Analysis). This hybrid method eases the ranking process by eliminating infeasible alternatives and the results are highly promising.

Keywords: Electrical Materials, Plithogenic, CRITIC, MAIRCA, Random Forest algorithm.





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INTRODUCTION

One of the crucial steps in electrical products design and manufacturing is material selection and it directly impacts the production sales and customer purchasing behaviour. Alloy, metal and steel are the primary types of materials used in producing electrical products and the knowledge of the characteristics of such materials serves as the prime input for making optimal decisions using (MCDM) Multi-Criteria Decision-Making methods. MCDM methods are used invariantly by all the researchers in making decisions pertinent to electrical industries and also with special reference to electrical material selection which is presented in Table .1. The above applied MCDM methods are both crisp and fuzzy in nature. A decision method takes the initial decision matrix consisting of alternatives and criteria as input and determines the criteria weights and ranking of the alternatives. The MCDM methods of crisp nature have decision matrix with crisp values whereas the fuzzy (F) MCDM has fuzzy decision matrix and sometimes with the linguistic representations. F-MCDM methods are extended to intuitionistic (I) and neutrosophic (N) MCDM methods by using the respective representation of the decision making matrix. In addition to the above representations, Smarandache [32] introduced plithogenic (P) representations as the most generalized form of making representations. P-MCDM are applied at recent times in decision-making. Plithogenic MCDM applications find significant place in logistic risks [36], Supplier selection [2], hospital health care [23,28], performance evaluation [1], supply chain [14,3]

In all the above MCDM approaches, human interference is dominant in ranking the alternatives, but in recent times, as the field of machine learning (ML) is gaining momentum, few researchers are making attempts to employ ML techniques in ranking alternatives. This has inspired us to develop an integrated ML based decision-making method based on the work of Wilson et al.[37]. In this proposed ML integrated work, the decision-making takes place in three phases. The first phase is computation of criteria weights by plithogenic CRITIC, the second phase is filtration of alternatives using random forest algorithm to determine the most acceptable alternatives and the third phase is ranking of alternatives by Plithogenic MAIRCA. The proposed model sets a new genre of decision-making models and this will channelize the development of ML based decision-making methods. The rest of the article is organized as follows: The hybrid method with three phases is presented in section 2, the application of the proposed model in decision making on material selection is presented in section 3, the results and discussions are in section 4 and the last section concludes the work.

ML BASED PLITHOGENIC DECISION-MAKING MODEL

The steps involved in each of the three phases of the proposed method are presented as follows







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(For further understanding of the above stated methods the readers can refer [26])

APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED DECISION METHOD IN ELECTRICAL MATERIAL SELECTION

We must be aware of a material's electrical qualities in order to choose it for an engineering product or application. The capacity of a material to be suited for a specific Electrical Engineering Application is determined by its electrical properties. The following Table is a list of some common electrical parameters of engineering materials:

Phase - I Determination of Criterion weight by Plithogenic CRITIC

Based on the expert's view, the linguistic initial decision-making matrix is created in Table 4 The Plithogenic aggregated matrix is obtained using Plithogenic operators are presented in Table 4 The Normalized Decision Matrix is obtained by normalising the values as in Step 3 of phase I By using the method of Plithogenic CRITIC the criterion weights are obtained as follows in Table 7.

Phase – II

Filtration of alternatives using Random Forest

By employing the random forest algorithm in R software by giving the above matrix as input with criterion ranking, the acceptable set of alternatives are obtained and presented graphically in Fig.1.

The score value of all the alternatives are presented in Table 8

The alternatives that shall be acceptable and rejected are presented in Table 9

The alternatives with least score values are accepted and the alternatives with higher score values are also rejected. The 7 acceptable strategies enter the next phase.

Phase – III

Ranking of the Acceptable alternatives using Plithogenic MAIRCA

By following the steps mentioned in section 2, the 7 alternatives are ranked using the method of Plithogenic MAIRCA as follows.

Let us take the preference of alternative is $\frac{1}{7} = 0.1429$





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The Theoretical Ranking Matrix (TE), Real rating matrix (TA) and the total gap matrix (G) are represented in Table 10., Table 11 and Table 12 respectively. The alternatives are ranked in Table 3.12 as follows

DISCUSSION

The decision problem has originally 15 alternatives and by using the Random Forest algorithm, the acceptable alternates are derived and the rejectable alternatives are eliminated. This reduction of alternatives eases the process of ranking the alternatives by saving both time and energy. The results obtained by using Plithogenic MAIRCA to all the 15 alternatives without any ML intervention consumes time. Also the alternatives EM1, EM2, EM4,EM7,EM8, EM12, EM13, EM14 are ranked last in the results obtained using Plithogenic MAIRCA. This clearly states the advantages of ML algorithm and the consistency of the results.

CONCLUSION

This research work on developing a hybrid model integrating both ML and MCDM techniques is a novel approach. The three phases of the proposed model involve criteria weight calculation, alternatives reduction and alternatives ranking respectively. The intervention of ML algorithms is an added feature of this model and it is highly advantageous when considering a large number of alternatives and criteria in making optimal decisions. The model shall be tested with other MCDM methods and ML algorithms and the optimal hybrid method shall be determined.

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Authors	Method Applied	Domain of optimal decision making
Majumder et al (2022) [20]	AHP-DFA	Examining the shape memory alloy nitinol's machinability while using WEDM [Electrical (WEDM)]
Srinivasan V. P et al (2021).[33]	TOPSIS, RSM	Improvement of the silicon nitride-titanium nitride ceramic composite electrical discharge machining process (Electron Microscopy)
Patra P., et al (2021).[25]	TOPSIS , VIKOR	Selection of Dielectric Material using for MEMS Switches with High Power
Suthar J., et al (2021).[35]	TOPSIS	EDM parameters optimization for sustainable machining. (Inconel 718 alloy)
Sameer M. D., et al. (2021)[27]	DEAR.	Effect of process parameters during electric discharge machining of maraging steel (Electrical Machine)
Patel J. D., et al (2021).[24]	Genetic Algorithm, OCRA	Optimization of WEDM Process Parameters for Aluminium Metal Matrix Material Al+SiC
Huu P. N. et al (2020).[17]	Taguchi–AHP– Deng's	Titanium powder mixed electrical discharge machining process parameters for die steels.
Yildiz Y. et al (2020).[38]	VIKOR, TOPSIS, GRA	meso-scale electrical discharge drilling (EDD) process using MCDM
Hussain S. A. I., et al (2020).[16]	MCDM	Selecting Optimal Machining Parameters of Inconel- 800 Superalloy
Dewangan S., et al (2020)[8]	F-TOPSIS	Micro-EDM drilling parameters of Ti-6Al-4V alloy(Micro-manufacturing medical and industry)

Table 1. shows the Domain of optimal decision making





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		1
Luan N. D., et al (2019)[19]	TOPSIS	Optimization of PMEDM Process Parameter
Nadda R., et al (2018) [22]	AHP, TOPSIS	Cobalt bonded tungsten carbide composite
Sidhu S. S., et al (2018).[29]	MCDM	Electrical discharge machineof SiC/A359 Composite- Comparision
Sidhu S. S., et al (2018).[30]	AHP, MOORA	Nonconventional Machining of Composites
Do J. Y., et al (2012).[11]	AHP	Patching Materials for Concrete Repair
Arijit Ghosh, et al (2021),[5]	FAHP; FTOPSIS; FCOPRAS	Site Selection of Electric Vehicle Charging Station
Jagadish j., et al (2014) [18]	Fuzzy TOPSIS	green electrical discharge machine
Bereketli I., et al (2009) [6]	Fuzzy AHP, Fuzzy TOPSIS	waste treatment strategy for waste electrical and electronic equipment
Mehmet Erbaş., et al(2018) [21]	Fuzzy AHP, TOPSIS, GIS	Electric Vehicle Charging in car batteries
Boran F. E., et al (2012).[7]	MCDM	Electricity consumption
Hefny H. A., et al (2013).[15]	Fuzzy ANP	Egyptian scenarios of electrical power generation
Sivapirakasam S. P., et al (2011).[31]	TOPSIS	Electrical Discharge Machine
Dipanjan Ghose., et al (2019) [10]	Fuzzy COPRAS	Solar electric vehicle
Sushila Kumari Mehta., et al (2021) [34]	TOPSIS, VIKOR	Piezoelectric Material for MEMS Technology
1		

Table 2. Criteria for Electrical Material Selection

E1	Со	Cost	Beneficial
E 2	Су	Conductivity	Beneficial
E 3	R	Resistivity	Non-Beneficial
E 4	Р	Permittivity	Beneficial
E 5	TR	Temperature Resistance	Beneficial
E 6	TE	Thermo Electricity	Non-Beneficial

Table 3. is the linguistic variables are represented by a Plithogenic fuzzy model, whereby

Extremely low	EL	0.15
Low	L	0.3
Moderate	М	0.6
High	Н	0.8
Extremely high	EH	0.95

Table 4. Decision-making matrix

			DN	f 1				DM2				DM3						
C/A	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	Eő	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6
EM1	Н	М	EH	Н	L	М	М	EL	н	L	EH	Н	Н	М	L	EH	М	L
EM2	Н	L	Н	М	EH	L	н	L	м	EH	EL	EL	Н	L	EH	н	М	М
EM3	М	Н	L	EH	Н	EL	EL	EH	н	L	М	L	М	Н	L	EL	EH	L
EM4	н	EH	М	L	EL	н	EH	L	EH	м	Н	М	L	EH	Н	М	EL	М
EM5	н	М	EH	L	Н	EH	EL	М	L	Н	EH	Н	L	М	Н	EH	Н	М
EM6	EH	L	М	Н	EL	М	EH	н	EL	М	Н	L	EH	EL	М	Н	L	Н
EM7	М	Н	EL	EH	L	L	Н	М	L	EH	EL	М	Н	М	L	EL	EH	EL
EM8	EL	EH	L	Н	М	н	EL	EH	Н	EL	М	Н	EL	EH	L	М	н	М
EM9	М	L	Н	EL	EH	М	М	н	EH	EL	н	EH	EH	EL	Н	EH	М	Н
EM1 0	EH	М	Н	L	М	М	L	М	EH	н	EL	М	L	н	EH	М	L	Н
EM1 1	L	EL	М	EH	Н	EL	EH	EL	L	м	н	н	М	EH	м	L	EL	EH
EM1 2	М	н	EH	L	L	Н	М	EH	EL	L	EH	М	М	L	EL	М	EH	L
EM1 3	Н	EH	н	М	Н	L	EL	н	м	EL	EH	М	EH	EL	н	L	М	М
EM1 4	Н	L	М	EH	М	EL	L	EH	L	Н	М	EH	L	М	EL	EH	н	Н
EM1 5	М	EH	н	L	EL	М	н	М	EL	EH	L	н	М	EL	EH	н	L	L





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Table 5. Plithogenic aggregated matrix

C/A	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6
EM1	0.6	0.15	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
EM2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.15	0.15
EM3	0.15	0.8	0.3	0.15	0.6	0.15
EM4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.15	0.6
EM5	0.15	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6
EM6	0.95	0.15	0.15	0.6	0.15	0.3
EM7	0.6	0.6	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
EM8	0.15	0.95	0.3	0.15	0.6	0.6
EM9	0.6	0.15	0.8	0.15	0.6	0.6
EM10	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.15	0.6
EM11	0.3	0.15	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.15
EM12	0.6	0.3	0.15	0.3	0.3	0.3
EM13	0.15	0.15	0.6	0.15	0.6	0.3
EM14	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.8	0.6	0.8
EM15	0.6	0.15	0.15	0.3	0.15	0.3
Max	0.95	0.95	0.15	0.8	0.8	0.15
Min	0.15	0.15	0.8	0.15	0.15	0.8

Table 6. Normalized Decision matrix

	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6
EM1	0.56	0.00	0.77	0.23	0.23	0.77
EM2	0.56	0.19	0.31	0.69	0.00	1.00
EM3	0.00	0.81	0.77	0.00	0.69	1.00
EM4	0.19	0.19	0.31	0.23	0.00	0.31
EM5	0.00	0.56	0.77	0.23	1.00	0.31
EM6	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.69	0.00	0.77
EM7	0.56	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EM8	0.00	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.3
EM9	0.56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
EM10	0.19	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
EM11	0.19	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.0
EM12	0.56	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8
EM13	0.00	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.8
EM14	0.19	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.0
EM15	0.56	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.8

Table 7. Criteria weight

Criteria	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6
Weight	0.1514	0.1778	0.1486	0.1486	0.2065	0.167

Table 8. Score values of the alternatives

Alternatives	Score value				
EM3	0.000000				
EM4	0.000000				
EM5	0.000000				
EM6	0.000000				
EM9	0.000000				
EM10	0.000000				
EM11	0.000000				
EM13	0.040000				
EM12	0.046667				
EM1	0.100000				
EM14	0.100000				
EM8	0.140000				





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EM7	0.160000
EM15	0.200000
EM2	0.213333

Table 9. Acceptable & Rejectable alternatives

Acceptable Alternatives	EM3	EM4	EM5	EM6	EM9	EM10	EM11	
Rejectable Alternatives	EM13	EM12	EM1	EM14	EM8	EM7	EM15	EM2

Table 10. Theoretical Ranking Matrix

	0.1514	0.1778	0.1486	0.1486	0.2065	0.167
0.1429	0.0216	0.0254	0.0212	0.0212	0.0295	0.0239
0.1429	0.0216	0.0254	0.0212	0.0212	0.0295	0.0239
0.1429	0.0216	0.0254	0.0212	0.0212	0.0295	0.0239
0.1429	0.0216	0.0254	0.0212	0.0212	0.0295	0.0239
0.1429	0.0216	0.0254	0.0212	0.0212	0.0295	0.0239
0.1429	0.0216	0.0254	0.0212	0.0212	0.0295	0.0239
0.1429	0.0216	0.0254	0.0212	0.0212	0.0295	0.0239

Table 11 is Real Rating Matrix

EM3	0.0000	0.0254	0.0163	0.00000	0.02042	0.02390
EM4	0.0024	0.0059	0.0065	0.00707	0.00000	0.00000
EM5	0.0000	0.0176	0.0163	0.00707	0.02950	0.00000
EM6	0.0126	0.0000	0.0212	0.02120	0.00000	0.01593
EM9	0.0071	0.0000	0.0000	0.00000	0.02042	0.00000
EM10	0.0024	0.0176	0.0000	0.00707	0.00000	0.00000
EM11	0.0024	0.0000	0.0163	0.00707	0.00000	0.02390

Table 12 Total Gap Matrix (G)

	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	SUM Qi	Rank
EM3	0.022	0.000	0.005	0.021	0.009	0.000	0.0568	1
EM4	0.019	0.020	0.015	0.014	0.030	0.024	0.1211	7
EM5	0.022	0.008	0.005	0.014	0.000	0.024	0.0724	3
EM6	0.009	0.025	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.008	0.0720	2
EM9	0.015	0.025	0.021	0.02	0.009	0.024	0.1154	5
EM10	0.019	0.008	0.021	0.014	0.030	0.024	0.1159	6
EM11	0.019	0.025	0.005	0.014	0.030	0.000	0.0933	4





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Table 13. Ranking of Alternatives							
Alternatives	EM3	EM6	EM5	EM11	EM9	EM10	EM4
Rank	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



Fig. 1 Visual representation of the score values for possible alternatives





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Evaluation of Anti- Asthmatic Activity of Flower Extracts of *Nelumbo nucifera* in Experimental Animals

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to investigate how various experimental animals react to the putative antiasthmatic benefits of *Nelumbo nucifera* flower extracts. The method uses test animals from four models of egg albumin-induced anaphylaxis in rats; milk-induced eosinophilia in mice; histamine-induced bronchospasm in guinea pigs; and clonidine-induced mast cell degranulation in rats. Initially, ethanol extracts of the plant *Nelumbo nucifera's*(EENN) flower were made and tested in animals of the four models for anti-asthmatic action. Thus, the administration of test EENN results in a shortened onset and duration of symptoms such as dyspnea, hypoxia, and cyanosis (egg albumin-induced anaphylaxis in rats), a dramatic decrease in the number of eosinophils (milk-induced eosinophilia in mice), a considerable reduction in the pre-convulsive time (histamine-induced bronchospasm in guinea pigs), and provides protection against mast cell degranulation (clonidine-induced mast cell degranulation in rats) The current investigation found that the EENN had dosage-dependent bronchodilator effects as well as





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protection against anaphylactic shock produced by egg albumin and mast cell stabilization activity that reduced eosinophilia in mice. Future studies must concentrate on the molecular mechanisms of relevant phytochemical components to determine the precise mode of action linked with their anti-asthmatic activity.

Keywords: Nelumbo nucifera, Antiasthamatic activity, Mast cell, Anaphylaxis, Eosinophilia, Mice.

INTRODUCTION

Asthma is a chronic illness affecting the respiratory system in which the airways occasionally constrict, become irritated, and are covered with an excessive amount of mucus, typically in response to one or more triggers [1]. In recent decades, there has been an increasing desire for effective, inexpensive, and safer therapeutic agents to create long-term therapy[2-4]. In this scenario, we may resort to the plant world for a solution. In this context, India has vast resources of medicinal plants with a long history of therapeutic value, but there is no scientifically recognised rationale. Consequently, it would be a wonderful time and site for plant medication development. So, in this current research, a plant, *Nelumbo nucifera, was* selected. It is a perennial, large and rhizomatous aquatic plant with a thin, elongated, branched, creeping stem consisting of nodal roots. Its chemical constituents are alkaloids (liensinine, neferine, nuciferine, remrefidine, and isoliensinine) and flavonoids ((+)-1(R)-coclaurine, (-)-1(S)-norcoclaurine, and quercetin 3-O-b-D-glucuronide) [5]. *N.nucifera* is a well-known and important plant that is commonly used to cure piles, asthma, diarrhoea, leprosy, cough, and fever. In a comprehensive literature search, no data on the plant's anti-asthmatic efficacy is available. So, this research investigated the putative anti-asthmatic activity of floral extracts of *Nelumbo nucifera* in four asthma-induced models of experimental animals. The four pharmacological models include egg albumin-induced anaphylaxis in rats; milk-induced eosinophilia in mice; histamine-induced bronchospasm in guinea pigs; and clonidine-induced mast cell degranulation in rats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

Source Solvents

Ethanol and diethyl ether is bought from Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, New Delhi. Normal saline is purchased commercially from a Med plus store at Ongole, Toluidine is from Blue Sigma Aldrich Corporation in Bangalore, and Distilled water is from the own institute lab distillation. Antiseptic (Dettol), scissors, and cotton are bought from a surgical supply store.

Animals

Rats, mice, Guinea pigs from QIS college of Pharmacy, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh.

Plant Material

Flower of *Nelumbo nucifera* collected from the medicinal garden of QIS college of Pharmacy.

Drugs

histamine hydrochloride is from Yarrow Chem. Dexamethasone is a gift sample from Hetero Labs, Hyderabad, Disodium Glycol is from Sigma Aldrich Corporation, Ketotifen is obtained commercially, Prednisolone is a gift sample from SD fine chemicals limited, Mumbai.





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Methods

Flowers of Nelumbo nucifera were collected from KudsadSurat during the months of December-January, 2012-13. 200 gm. of powder was extracted in a soxhlet apparatus with 95% ethanol in three batches (48 hrs). The animals were maintained at standard condition as per CPCSEA (Regd. No. 1921/PO/Re/S/16/CPCSEA). The following experimental animal models were performed for the potential anti-asthmatic activity of Nelumbo nucifera.

Egg albumin-induced anaphylaxis in rats [6]

The principle of this method is that the test rats are challenged intravenously with 0.5 mL of egg albumin (10% w/v) solution. This resulted in a fatal anaphylactic shock characterised by symptoms of dyspnoea, asphyxia, and collapse. Later, the test drugs are administered to suppress the symptoms of anti-anaphylaxis. In this method, a total of 36 rats were sensitised by two intraperitoneal injections of 0.5 ml (10% w/v) solution of egg albumin at a 48-h interval.(Table 1).

Milk-induced eosinophilia in mice [7]

This method's principle states that after 24 hours of a subcutaneous injection of milk at a dose of 4 mL/kg induces eosinophilia in mice. Later, the administration of test drugs suppresses eosinophilia by showing anti-allergic activity. In this method, animals were divided into six groups of six animals each and were administered with test drugs (Table 1). Then, their blood samples were collected from the retro-orbital plexus of mice under mild ether anaesthesia. The difference in eosinophil count before and 24 h after drug administration was calculated.

Histamine induced bronchospasm in Guinea pigs [8-10]

Its principle is based on the exposure of test animals to an aerosol of 1% histamine to induce bronchospasm in guinea pigs. Next, test drugs are administered to assess suppression of bronchospasm and antihistaminic activity. In this method, randomly selected Hartley strain guinea pigs of either sex weighing 400-600 g were divided into four groups of six animals each (Table 1). The drugs were administered orally.

Clonidine-induced mast cell degranulation in rats [11-12]

In this method (Table 1), a 4 ml of normal saline (containing 5 units/ml of heparin) were injected into the peritoneal cavity of male rats lightly anaesthetized with ether. After a gentle abdominal massage, the peritoneal fluid containing mast cells was collected in centrifuge tubes placed over ice. 5-6 rats' peritoneal fluid (PF) was collected, pooled, and centrifuged at 2,000 rpm for 5 minutes. (Table 1).

RESULTS

Phytochemical analysis

Phytochemicals and result obtained as follows

Egg albumin-induced anaphylaxis in rats

Thirty rats were sensitized by two intraperitoneal injections of 0.5 ml of 10% w/v egg albumin solution at a 48-hr interval. Pre-treatment with prednisolone and *Nelumbo nucifera* increased the time for onset and decreased the duration of symptoms such as dyspnoea and cyanosis in rats (Table 3, Fig. 1and 2).

Milk-induced eosinophilia in mice

Subcutaneous injection of milk at dose of 4 ml/kg produced a significantly increase in the eosinophil's count after 24 hr. of its administration in mice (Fig.3). Mice pre-treated with standard drugs like dexamethasone (1 mg/kg, p.o.) and EENN (100 mg/kg, 200 mg/km) showed significant inhibition of milk-induced eosinophilia in mice.





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Histamine induced bronchospasmin Guinea pigs

Pretreatment with Ketotifen Fumarate and *Nelumbo nucifera* increased Pre-Convulsion Dyspnea(in min) in guinea pigs. After 2 hours, all animals were exposed to histamine (1%) as an aerosol using the Histamine Chamber. (Table 5, Fig.4).

Clonidine-induced mast cell degranulation in rats

The addition of disodium cromoglycate (DSCG) (20 μ g/ml)-potent mast cell stabilizer, and the EENN reduced significantly (p<0.001) of mast cell (Fig. 5).

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study reveal the bronchodilator and anti-anaphylactic activity of extracts of *Nelumbo nucifera*. The extracts of *Nelumbo nucifera* in the concentrations of 100, 200, and 400 mg/kg body weight were given orally for 7 days. Clonidine initiates the generation of superoxide anion by kinase inactivation through decreasing the intracellular cAMP concentration in mast cells. It is known that disodium cromoglycate, as a standard mast cell stabilizer, prevents degranulation of mast cells by raising the cyclic adenosine monophosphate. All the results indicated that EENN has significant bronchodilatory, anti-anaphylactic, and mast cell stabilising activity against the model affected in this study. *Nelumbo nucifera* has a good antisthamatic.

CONCLUSION

The present study showed that the ethanolic extract of *Nelumbo nucifera* possesses bronchodilator and protective properties against egg-albumin induced anaphylactic shock. Mast cell stabilizing and eosinophil reducing effects in mice were also observed but found to be dose independent.

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CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors state that there is no conflict of interests.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EENN-ethanol extracts of *Nelumbo nucifera's* AEC = Absolute Eosinophil Count PCD - pre-convulsive dyspnoea s.c.-Subcutaneous i.p.-intraperitoneal PF -peritoneal fluid p.o.- per os SEM- Standard error of the mean ANOVA- Analysis of variance *DSCG* - Disodium cromoglycate





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cAMP-Cyclic adenosine monophosphate

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S.	Name of the method	Treatment	Dose	Route	No. of
No					animals
1	Egg albumin-induced anaphylaxis in rats	Saline	4 ml/kg	p.o.	6
		Egg albumin	0.5 ml (10% w/v)	р.о.	6
		Prednisolone	10 mg/kg	p.o.	6
		EENN 1	100mg/kg	p.o.	6
		EENN 2	200 mg/kg	р.о.	6
		EENN 3	400 mg/kg	р.о.	6
2	Milk inducedeosinophilia in mice	Saline (0.9%)	1ml	р.о.	6
		Milk	4ml/kg	S.C.	6
		Dexamethasone	1 mg/kg	р.о.	6
		EENN 1	100 mg/kg	р.о.	6
		EENN 2	200 mg/kg	р.о.	6
		EENN 3	400mg/kg	р.о.	6
3	Histamine induced bronchospasm in	Normal Saline	2 ml	р.о.	6
	Guineapigs	Ketotifen	1 mg/kg	р.о.	6
		EENN 1	100 mg/kg	p.o.	6
		EENN 3	400 mg/kg	р.о.	6
4	Clonidine-induced mast cell degranulation	Saline + PF	0.9% w/v, 0.1 ml	In-	6
	in rats			vitro	
		Clonidine + PF	80 μg/ ml, 0.1 ml	In-	6
				vitro	

Table 1 Dosing schedule





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Clonidine + PF + 20 µg/ml, 0.1 ml In- 6 DSCG vitro
Clonidine + PF + 100 µg/ml, 0.1 <i>In</i> - 6
EENN 1 ml vitro
Clonidine + PF + 200 µg/ml, 0.1 <i>In</i> - 6
EENN 2 ml vitro
Clonidine + PF + 400 µg/ml, 0.1 <i>In</i> - 6
EENN 3 ml vitro

*All values were expressed as Mean \pm SEM for the all the models. The data was analysed by the following test: Oneway ANOVA followed by Dunnett's t-test. The results were considered to be statistically significant when p<0.001, p<0.01, p<0.05.

|--|

No.	Phytoconstituents	Test	Observation	Result
1	Alkaloids	Dragendorff	No precipitation	+
		Mayer	No Precipitation	
		Wagner	No precipitation	
2	Flavonoids	Shinoda	Pink color	+
3	Saponins	Froth Test	Persistent froth is seen	+
4	Sugars	Molish	Violet ring is formed at the junction of two liquids	+
5	Steroids	Liebermann Burchard	Burchard No brown ring is formed at the junction two	
			layers and no green colour at Upper layer	
		Salkowski Reaction	No colour at upper and lower layer	
6.	Tannins	Ferric chloride	No blue colour appear and green colour appear	-
		Gelatin test	No precipitate	-
7.	Triterpenoids	Liebermann Burchard	No deep red colour	-
8.	Protein	Biuret's test	Violet colour appear	+
		Warming	Protein gets coagulated	+

Table 3 Effect of Nelumbo nucifera on egg albumin induced anaphylaxisin rats

S. No.	Treatment	Pre convulsion time (min)		
		Onset (min)	Duration (min)	
1	Negative control (Saline)	1.41 ± 0.04	25.52 ± 0.49	
2	Positive control (Egg albumin0.4ml,i.p.)	1.22 ± 0.03	29.02 ± 1.50	
3	Prednisolone (10 mg/kg, p.o.)	$3.40 \pm 0.15^{*}$	15.00 ± 1.15*	
4	EENN-1 (100 mg/kg, p.o.)	$2.47 \pm 0.04^*$	21.57 ± 0.92	
5	EENN-2 (200 mg/kg, p.o.)	$2.32 \pm 0.02^{*}$	19.13 ± 1.082*	
6	EENN-3 (400 mg/kg, p.o.)	2.23 ± 0.01*	17.14 ± 0.63*	

* n=6; values are expressed in mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis was done by ANOVA followed by Dunnett's t-test. * p<0.001, All results were considered significant when compared to the positive control.

Table 4 Effect of EENN on mi	k induced e	eosinophilia	in mice
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No.	Treatment	Eosinophil count/cm ³ (Mean ± SEM)		Difference	in
		Before treatment	After treatment	eosinophil	count
				(Mean ± SEM)	
1	Negative control (Saline, 1ml/kg, i.p.)	71.84 ± 08.36	85.28 ± 08.36	13.4 ± 0.08	





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2	Positive control (Milk, 4ml/kg, s.c.)	58.32 ± 08.98	191.8 ± 11.27	133.48 ± 2.29
3	Dexamethasone (1 mg/kg, p.o.)	53.84 ± 11.44	89.60 ± 07.08	35.76 ± 4.36*
4	EENN-1 (100 mg/kg, p.o.)	62.88 ± 11.445	129.92 ± 08.38	67.04 ± 0.02*
5	EENN-2 (200 mg/kg, p.o.)	53.92 ± 05.58	116.44 ± 08.41	62.52 ± 2.83*
6	EENN-3 (400 mg/kg, p.o.)	67.44 ± 07.08	107.52 ± 08.38	40.08 ± 1.03*

*n=6;values are expressed in mean \pm SEM. statistical analysis was done by ANOVA followed by

 $Dunnett'st-test.*p<0.001, All \ results \ were \ considered \ significant \ when \ compared \ to \ positive \ control.$

Table 5.	Effect of	EENN on	histamine	induced	bronchosp	asmin	guinea	pigs
							J	

No.	Treatment	Pre- Convulsion Time (seconds)		Percentage of
		Before treatment	After treatment	increase
1	Control	317.66 ± 1.125	318.00 ± 3.549	0.34
2	Ketotifen (1mg/kg, p.o.)	314.00 ± 2.792	801.00 ± 8.977*	39.00
3	EENN-1(100mg/kg,p.o.)	326.00 ± 2.366	430.00 ± 4.098*	24.18
4	EENN-2(400 mg/kg, p.o.)	318.33 ± 4.55	462.33±4.155*	31.14

n=6;valuesareexpressed in mean \pm SEM. statistical analysis was done by ANOVA followed by Dunnett'st-test. p<0.001,All results were considered significant when compared to control.

Table 6. Effect of EENN on mastcell degranulation induced by clonidine in rats
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No.	Treatment	Concentration	% Mast cells	% Mast cells
			Degranulated	intact (Mean±
			(Mean ± SEM)	SEM)
1	Negative control (Saline)	0.9 % w/v	2.20 ± 0.37	97.80 ± 0.37
2	Positive control (Clonidine)	80 mcg/ ml	80.33 ± 3.37	15.6 ± 3.370
3	Disodium cromoglycate	20 mcg/ml	27.00 ± 3.29*	73.30 ± 3.28*
4	EENN 1	100 mcg/ ml	59.60 ± 3.41*	40.40 ± 3.41*
5	EENN 2	200 mcg/ ml	54.02 ± 2.92*	45.80 ± 2.92*
6	EENN 3	400 mcg/ ml	52.80 ± 1.52*	47.2 ± 1.53*

*n=5; values are expressed in mean \pm SEM. statistical analysis was done by ANOVA followed by Dunnett's t-test. * p<0.001.were consider significant when compared to positive control.







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Studies on Biofortification of Brinjal *(Solanum melongena* L.) Cultivars through Foliar Nutrition of Zinc and Iron in Coastal Saline Soil

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ABSTRACT

Micronutrient deficiencies in soils limit crop yields and nutritional quality, which in turn negatively affect human health especially in most of the salt affected soils of coastal regions of Tamilnadu. Poor crop yields in combination with diets are mainly based on staple crops, causes widespread micronutrient deficiencies among the population with severe health problems. A suggested strategy to alleviate micronutrient deficiencies in human beings in this region is agronomic biofortification particularly in staple food crops. This is the fertilization of soils or plant leaves with mineral micronutrient fertilizers. In coarse textured coastal soils, deficiency of all sorts of nutrients especially micronutrients like zinc and iron are the most common phenomena. Micronutrients are essential mineral elements required for both plant and human health. However, they are often lacking in soils, crop and food. Therefore, they are used as micronutrient fertilizer to increase crop productivity. Hence, bio-fortification increases the concentration of target mineral content in edible parts of crops to enhance the micronutrients content, yield and quality of brinjal as well as improved the dietary intake of target minerals. Hence pot experiment was conducted in the Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Annamalai University to study the effect of bio fortification of brinjal cultivars through foliar nutrition of zinc and iron in coastal soil. The soil sample for conducting pot experiment was collected from a farmer's field at Ponnanthittu, Coastal village near Chidambaram in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu. The experimental soil was sandy texture with pH 8.37 and EC - 2.85 dS m⁻¹. The available nutrient status viz., alkaline




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KMnO₄-N, Olsen-P and NH₄OAC-K were low, low and medium, respectively. The available zinc (0.69 mg kg⁻¹) and iron content (3.87 mg kg⁻¹) of soil was below the critical level. The treatments consisted of different brinjal varieties *viz.*, V₁-Annamalai brinjal, V₂- Palur-1 and V₃-CO-2 as factor-V, different levels of zinc foliar spray *viz.*, control-Zn₀ – 0%, Zn₁-2.5% and Zn₂-0.5% as factor-Zn and different levels of iron foliar spray *viz.*, control- Fe₀–0%, Fe₁-2.5% and Fe₂-0.5% foliar spray as factor-Fe. The experiment was laid out in a Factorial Completely Randomized Design (FCRD) with three replications. The results of the study clearly indicated that the foliar application of zinc as ZnSO₄ @ 0.5% along with iron as FeSO₄ @ 0.5% to Annamalai Brinjal variety significantly increased the highest growth, yield, quality and nutrients uptake by brinjal as compared to Palur-1 and CO-2 varieties.

Keywords: Bio-fortification, Zinc, Iron, Foliar spray, Brinjal, Yield, Quality, Coastal Soil.

INTRODUCTION

Brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.) is a major vegetable crop of India next to potato. Brinjal covers 8.14 per cent of total vegetable area and produces 9 per cent of total vegetable production in India. In addition to India, other major brinjal producing countries are China, Turkey, Egypt, Italy, Indonesia, Iraq, Syria, Spain and Philippines. India ranks second to China in production of brinjal (Bhuvaneswari *et al.*, 2020). Yield potential of brinjal is low in coastal regions because of poor fertility status. Looking to the popularity of brinjal as vegetable and its increasing consumption, it is essential to standardize production technology for commercial brinjal cultivars under irrigated saline conditions. Brinjal is cultivated by most of the farmers particularly on small scale for catering their own requirements and to limited extent for sale. They harvest a poor yield. This may be partly be attributed to the lack of proper knowledge about the improved production technologies including promising cultivars, balanced use of fertilizers including micro nutrients, cultural practices, plant protection measures etc. Balanced fertilization in brinjal is very important, since it is a heavy feeder crop and removes higher amount of N, P and K from the soil. Besides macronutrients, micronutrients are important for taking a good crop of brinjal. Among the micronutrients, zinc and iron are considered more important for Brinjal (Rout and Sahoo, 2015)

The main function of zinc in plants is as a metal activator by enzymes like dehydrogenase, proteinases and peptidases. Zinc is essential for the synthesis of tryptophane - a precursor of Indole acetic acid (IAA), which is essential for a normal cell division and other metabolic process. Zinc also plays a important role in oxidationreduction process and helps in the formation of chlorophyll (Nestel et al., 2010). Beneficial effect of foliar spray of zinc and iron on yield and quality of brinjal crop has been reported by Kiran et al. (2010). Iron plays an important role in chloroplast development and maintenance. Though iron is not directly involved in chlorophyll biosynthesis, it is precursor amino oleinic acid and play possible role in the synthsis of some specific RNA that regulates chlorophyll synthesis. Iron is structural component of porpyrin molecules like cytocromes, haemes, haematin ferrichrime and leghemoglobin (Ghazi, 2018). Soils of coastal region is poor in organic carbon content and low in available zinc and iron contents which results in lower yield of crops. Therefore, application of zinc and iron is essential to increase the yield potential and quality of brinjal. Since soils are of saline in nature, which restrict the mobility of these micronutrients to plants, hence foliar application of these nutrients may help in ameliorating their deficiencies by direct absorption through leaves. Addition of citric acid in ferrous sulphate solution is reported to increase availability of iron through increased solubility (Eskandari, 2011). The response of micronutrients with different cultivars is varied. Response of zinc to different brinjal varieties was earlier reported by Janapriya et al. (2010). All plants need a continuous supply of iron during growth because it is not translocate from the mature to developing leaves and is classified as an immobile nutrient element. Many plants are exposed to iron deficiency, which is the result of its effects on reduced nutritional quality and poor yields (Zainub et al., 2016). Based on that popularized variety of brinjal in coastal region was collected to screen the best brinjal cultivar, which is responded well for micronutrient application in coastal saline soil.





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MATERIALS AND METHODS

The pot experiment was carried out to study the effect of biofortification on brinjal cultivars through foliar nutrition in coastal soil. The experimental soil was collected from a farmer's field at Ponnanthittu coastal village, near Chidambaram in Cuddalore district, during March-July, 2022. Crop was raise using selected brinjal variety such as Annamalai, Palur-1 and CO-2 as test crop. The experiment was conducted in pot culture yard of Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Annamalai University. The experimental soil was sandy texture and taxonomically classified as Typic Udipsamments with pH-8.37 and EC-2.85 dS m⁻¹. The analyzed soil was low in organic carbon (2.31 g kg⁻¹), alkaline KMnO₄-N (134.56 kg ha⁻¹), Olsen-P (9.43 kg ha⁻¹) and medium in NH₄OAc-K (159.35 kg ha⁻¹) 1). The treatments consisted of three levels of zinc viz., Zno-Control, Zn1 -0.25% foliar spray, Zn2 - 0.50% foliar spray and three levels of iron viz., Feo-Control, Feo -0.25% foliar spray and Feo -0.50% foliar spray along with three cultivars of brinjal viz., V1 - Annamalai, V2 - Palur-1, V3 - CO-2. The experiment was laid out in a Factorial Completely Randomized Design (FCRD) with three replications. The three brinjal varieties were sown in a three cement pots with a depth of 0.25 cm and before sowing, the seeds were treated with Bavistin @ 2g/kg of seeds. The pots were mulched with paddy straw and watering. Necessary plant protection and cultural operations were carried out to get healthy seedlings and 35 days old healthy seedlings were transplanted in the experimental pots, 4 seedlings have maintain in each pot. A uniform fertilizer dose of 50:25:15 mg kg⁻¹ of N:P₂O₅:K₂O was uniformly applied to all the pots through Urea, Single super phosphate and Muriate of potash. Three tagged earmarked plants from each pot were collected at harvest stage and air-dried. The air-dried samples were oven-dried at 60 ± 5°C for 48 hrs. The oven dried plant samples were weighed and recorded for DMP. The DMP was expressed in g pot¹. The fruit yield obtained at every harvest was weighed and expressed in g pot⁻¹. The stover yield obtained in each pot was dried and weighed. The weight was expressed in g pot⁻¹.

RESULTS AND DISCUSION

Growth parameters (Table 1)

On screening the different brinjal cultivars either in the presence or absence of Zn and Fe significantly increased the growth parameters of brinjal. Addition of increasing levels of Zn with or without Fe positively increased the growth parameters of brinjal. Similarly, increase in the level of Fe either alone or in combination with Zn significantly increased the growth parameters of brinjal. Increase in the level of Zn from 0 to 0.50% foliar increased the mean plant height, number of branches and DMP at all levels of Zn. Application of Zn @ 0.50% (Zn₂) recorded a highest mean plant height (86.85, 79.74 and 72.67 cm), No. of branches plant⁻¹ (26.57, 24.46 and 20.93) and DMP (945.12, 852.29 and 761.01 g pot⁻¹) of Annamalai, Palur-1 and CO-2, respectively. The application of graded levels of Fe from 0 to 0.50% foliar consistently increased the mean plant height, number of branches due mean plant height, number of branches due mean plant height increased the mean plant height increased the mean plant height increased the mean plant. Annamalai, Palur-1 and CO-2, respectively. The application of graded levels of Fe from 0 to 0.50% foliar consistently increased the mean plant height, number of branches and DMP at all the level of Fe. The highest growth parameters were registered by the application of Fe @ 0.50% (Fe₂) foliar in Annamalai, Palur-1 and CO-2 varieties.

With regards to interaction effect, combined application of Zn and Fe @ 0.50% in Annamalai Brinjal variety (V₁Zn₂Fe₂) significantly influenced the growth parameters of brinjal compared to the application of Zn and Fe in





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Palur and CO-2 variety. The highest plant height, number of branches and DMP of 89.11 cm, 28.45 and 989.56 g pot¹, respectively was recorded by the application of Zn and Fe @ 0.50% in Annamalai Brinjal variety. This was followed by Palur-1 and CO-2 varieties. The lowest growth parameters were recorded in control of all brinjal varieties (without Zn and Fe). The increase in plant height may be due to application of major and minor nutrients through foliar sprays of different micronutrients, increased the photosynthetic activity, chlorophyll formation, nitrogen metabolism and auxin contents in the plants which ultimately improving the plant height. The findings are also in agreement with the findings of Naga *et al.* (2013), Meena *et al.* (2015) and Pandav *et al.* (2016). Probable reason for increased number of branches due to the increased rates of photosynthesis and photosynthates supply for maximum branches growth or change in endogenous auxin in turn in apical dominance. These findings are in agreement with the findings of Natesh *et al.* (2005), Kiran *et al.* (2010).

Yield parameters (Table 2)

The number of fruits plant⁻¹, single fruit weight and fruit length of brinjal was significantly increased with the application of graded levels of Zn and Fe to different cultivars of brinjal. The varying cultivars of brinjal with or without Zn and Fe positively increased the number of fruits plant⁻¹, single fruit weight and fruit length of brinjal. Similarly, increase in the level of Fe either alone or in combination with Zn to different cultivars significantly increased number of fruits plant⁻¹, single fruit weight and fruit length of brinjal. At Annamalai Brinjal variety, increase in the level of Zn from 0 to 0.50% increased the yield parameters of brinjal. Among that application of Zn @ 0.50% (Zn₂) recorded the highest number of fruits plant⁻¹ (23.12), single fruit weight (45.16 g) and fruit length (11.91 cm) of brinjal. Similarly, increase in the level of Fe from 0 to 0.50% increased the yield parameters of brinjal. The highest mean number of fruits plant⁻¹ (23.22), single fruit weight (45.13 g) and fruit length (11.86 cm) was recorded with the level of Fe @ 0.50% (Fe₂). At Palur Brinjal variety, application of graded levels of Zn from 0 to 0.50% increased the number of fruits plant⁻¹ (20.29), single fruit weight (43.34 g) and fruit length (8.12 cm) of brinjal. Likewise at Fe, increase in the Fe level from 0 to 0.50% increased the yield parameters of brinjal. Likewise at Fe, increase in the Fe level from 0 to 0.50% increased the yield parameters of brinjal. Similarly, irrespective of levels of Zn from 0 to 0.50% consistently increased the yield parameters of brinjal. Similarly, irrespective of levels of Fe, application of Fe @ 0.50% (Fe₂) registered the high yield parameters of brinjal.

Combined application of Zn and Fe to Annamalai Brinjal variety considerably increased the yield parameters as compared to Zn and Fe to other varieties. The highest number of fruits plant⁻¹ (24.97), single fruit weight (46.78 g) and fruit length (12.39 cm) of brinjal was recorded with Zn and Fe @ 0.50% to Annamalai Variety (V₁Zn₂Fe₂). The lowest number of fruits plant⁻¹, single fruit weight and fruit length of brinjal was recorded at control in all varieties (without zinc and iron). Increased number of fruits plant⁻¹, single fruits plant⁻¹, single fruits plant⁻¹, single fruit weight and fruit length due to foliar spray of micronutrients might be attributed to enhanced photosynthetic activity, resulting in increased production and accumulation of carbohydrates and favorable effect on vegetative growth and flowers which might have increased yield parameters. These findings are in agreement with the results reported by Ali *et al.* (2013), Meena *et al.* (2015) and Suganiya and Kumuthini. (2015).

Yield of brinjal (Table 3)

In the present investigation, application of graded levels of Zn to different cultivars either in the presence or absence of Fe significantly enhanced the fruit and stover yield of brinjal. The response of different brinjal cultivars with or without Zn and Fe resulted in higher fruit and stover yield. Similarly increase in the level of Fe either alone or in combination with Zn significantly increased the yield of brinjal. At Annamalai variety, increase in the level of Zn from 0 to 0.50% increased the mean fruit and stover yield of brinjal at all levels of Fe and it ranged from 1944.31 to 2155.55 and 838.37 to 942.62 g pot⁻¹, Likewise, increase in the level of Fe from 0 to 0.50% increased the mean fruit and stover yield of brinjal at all levels of brinjal at all levels of Zn and it ranged from 1927.21 to 2161.54 and 833.44 to 947.89 g pot⁻¹, respectively. At Palur variety, addition of graded levels of Fe from 0 to 0.50% increased the mean fruit and stover yield of brinjal at all Zn levels and it ranged from 1813.21 to 2013.24 and 781.07 to 860.18 g pot⁻¹, respectively. Similarly, application of graded level of Zn from 0 to 0.50%, consistently increased the mean fruit and stover yield of brinjal at all Fe levels and it ranged from 1822.27 to 2014.19 and 773.82 to 861.07 g pot⁻¹, respectively. At CO-2 variety, increase in the level of Zn increased the mean fruit and stover yield of brinjal at all Fe levels and it ranged from 1822.27 to 2014.19 and 773.82 to 861.07 g pot⁻¹, respectively. At CO-2 variety, increase in the level of Zn increased the mean fruit and stover yield of brinjal at all Fe levels and it ranged from 1822.27 to 2014.19 and 773.82 to 861.07 g pot⁻¹, respectively. At CO-2 variety, increase in the level of Zn increased the mean fruit and stover yield of brinjal at all Fe levels and it ranged from 1822.27 to 2014.19 and 773.82 to 861.07 g pot⁻¹, respectively.





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1753.59 to 1925.05 and 715.81 to 798.82 g pot⁻¹, respectively. Same trend was observed with application of Fe with or without Zn and increased the fruit and stover yield of brinjal.

Conjoint application of Zn and Fe to Annamalai variety significantly influenced the fruit and stover yield of brinjal as compared to the Palur-1 and CO-2 along with combination any of the two nutrients. The highest fruit and stover yield of 2254.13 and 988.59 g pot⁻¹ was recorded by the treatment $V_1Zn_2Fe_2$ which was 26.98 and 30.88 per cent increase over control ($V_1Zn_0Fe_2$). This was followed by $V_2Zn_2Fe_2$ (fruit and stover yield of 2105.74 and 903.74 g pot⁻¹, respectively). The lowest yield of brinjal was noticed in without zinc and iron application on all brinjal varieties (control). Increase in yield parameters and its yields may be due to increase in the number of leaves which worked as an efficient photosynthesis structure and produced high amount of carbohydrates in the plant system. More number of branches which produced more number of flowers resulting as higher fruits per plant and fruit yield. Similar findings were also reported by Nanthakumar and Veeraraghavathatham (1999) and Saravaiya *et al.* (2023).

Quality parameters (Tables 4 and 5)

Addition of graded levels of Zn and Fe to different brinjal cultivars either alone or in combination significantly improved the quality parameters of brinjal. Combined application as Zn and Fe @ 0.50% to Annamalai Brinjal variety recorded significantly higher quality parameters as compared to their sole application. At Annamalai Brinjal variety, Irrespective of level of Zn increase in the level of Zn from 0 to 0.50% increased the quality parameters of brinjal and application of Zn @ 0.50% (Zn₂) recorded the higher mean ascorbic acid content (14.88 mg 100 g⁻¹ fruit), crude protein (2.38%), titrable acidity (0.811%), total soluble solid (11.99%), Zn content (18.29%) and Fe content (3.69%). Similarly, increase in the level of Fe from 0 to 0.50% increased the quality parameters of brinjal at all levels of Zn. Among the treatments Fe @ 0.50% (Fe₂) recorded the higher mean ascorbic acid content (14.88 mg 100 g⁻¹ fruit), crude protein (2.37%), titrable acidity (0.861%), total soluble solid (12.04%), Zn content (18.35%) and Fe content (3.67%).

At Palur-1 variety, increase in the Zn level from 0 to 0.50% increased the quality parameters of brinjal viz., ascorbic acid content, crude protein content, titrable acidity, total soluble solid, Zn content and Fe content. Likewise, addition of graded levels of Fe from 0 to 0.50% significantly increased the quality parameters of brinjal. The application of iron @ 0.50% (Fe₂) registered the highest mean ascorbic acid content (13.99 mg 100 g⁻¹ fruit), crude protein (2.15%), titrable acidity (0.690%), total soluble solid (11.61%), Zn content (17.19%) and Fe content (2.79%). At CO-2 variety, increase in the level of Zn from 0 to 0.50% in the presence of Fe increased the quality parameters of brinjal. In the same way, at CO-2 variety increase in the level of Fe increased the quality parameters of brinjal.

Conjoint application of Zn and Fe to Annamalai Brinjal variety significantly influenced the quality parameters of brinjal as compared to other varieties or combination of any of the two nutrients. The highest ascorbic acid content (15.26 mg 100 g⁻¹ fruit), crude protein (2.54%), titrable acidity (0.954%), total soluble solid (12.39%), Zn content (19.27%) and Fe content (3.99%) was recorded with the application of Zn and Fe @ 0.50% to Annamalai Brinjal variety (V₁Zn₂Fe₂). This was followed by V₂Zn₂Fe₂ and V₃Zn₂Fe₂. The control (without zinc and iron) registered the lowest quality parameters in all variety of brinjal. The increase in quality parameters may be due to the participation of micronutrients (Zn and Fe) in catalytic activity and breakdown of complex substances into simple form (glucose, amino acids and fatty acids etc.). These interns were reflected on enhanced germination, elongation of root and shoot of brinjal seedling. These results are in agreement with the findings of Khush *et al.* (2012) and Bhuvaneswari *et al.* (2020).

CONCLUSION

The present investigation concluded that Annamalai Brinjal variety responded well to application of zinc and iron @ 0.50% foliar spray when compare to the Palur-1 and CO-2 variety in terms of growth, yield and quality parameters and this treatment combination may be recommended to the coastal brinjal growers.





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Plant height (cm)					Nu	mber of b	ranches p	lant ⁻¹	Dry matter production (g pot ⁻¹)				
Treatments		Fe ₀	Fe1	Fe ₂	Mean	Fe ₀	Fe1	Fe ₂	Mean	Fe ₀	Fe1	Fe ₂	Mean
	Zn ₀	66.53	81.76	84.22	77.50	21.32	22.86	25.16	23.11	768.60	860.97	911.27	846.95
Annemelei (V.)	Zn1	81.93	84.69	86.55	84.39	23.01	24.59	27.09	24.90	860.79	902.70	950.20	904.56
Annamatai (v ₁)	Zn ₂	84.49	86.96	89.11	86.85	24.91	26.36	28.45	26.57	900.34	945.47	989.56	945.12
	Mean	77.65	84.4 7	86.63		23.08	24.60	26.90		843.24	903.05	950.34	
	Zn ₀	69.13	74.73	76.82	73.56	18.89	20.69	22.68	20.75	725.24	760.83	810.16	765.41
Dalma 1 (W)	Zn ₁	74.91	77.7	79.37	77.33	20.67	22.66	24.23	22.52	769.80	803.00	849.55	807.45
Palur I (V_2)	Zn ₂	77.25	79.81	82.15	79.74	22.71	24.67	26.01	24.46	809.99	852.78	894.11	852.29
	Mean	73.76	77.41	79.45		20.76	22.67	24.31		768.34	805.54	851.27	
	Zn ₀	64.93	67.38	70.17	67.49	15.49	17.64	18.23	17.12	632.57	680.72	714.31	675.8 7
60 A (V)	Zn ₁	67.87	70.11	72.56	70.18	17.43	19.37	20.32	19.04	672.51	722.45	756.40	717.12
$CO_2(V_3)$	Zn ₂	70.20	72.69	75.13	72.67	19.46	20.95	22.39	20.93	718.54	763.03	801.47	761.01
	Mean	67.67	70.06	72.62		17.46	19.32	20.31		674.54	722.07	757.39	
		SE	d	CD (P=0.05)	SI	Ed	CD (P=0.05)		SEd		CD (P	=0.05)
V, Zn & Fe		0.3	2	().64	0.	22	0	.43	6.02		12.05	
V x Zn, V x Fe & Zn x Fe		0.5	6	1	1.11	0.	37	0.74		10.43		20.87	
V x Zn x Fe		0.9	7	1	1.93	0.	65	1	.29	18	.07	36	.14

Table 1: Effect of zinc and iron biofortification on the growth parameters of brinjal

Factor – A (Different cultivars); V_1 – Annamalai, V_2 – Palur 1, V_3 – CO 2 Factor - B (Zn levels); Zn₀ – control, Zn₁ – 0.25% foliar spray, Zn₂– 0.50% foliar spray Factor – C (Fe levels); Fe₀ – control, Fe₁– 0.25% foliar spray, Fe₂– 0.50% foliar spray

Table 2: Effect of zinc and iron biofortification on the	e yield	parameters	of brinjal
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Ir													
	Numb	er of fruit	ts plant-				Fruit le	ngth (cm)			Single fruit	t weight (g)	
Treatmen	nts	Fe ₀	Fe1	Fe ₂	Mean	Fe ₀	Fe1	Fe ₂	Mean	Fe ₀	Fe1	Fe ₂	Mean
	Zn ₀	15.51	19.66	21.67	18.95	9.21	10.94	11.35	10.50	37.11	41.57	43.51	40.73
Annomalai (V.)	Zn ₁	19.67	21.30	23.02	21.33	10.94	11.52	11.84	11.43	41.85	43.34	45.10	43.43
	Zn ₂	21.31	23.08	24.97	23.12	11.38	11.95	12.39	11.91	43.46	45.23	46.78	45.16
	Mean	18.83	21.35	23.22		10.51	11.47	11.86		40.81	43.38	45.13	
	Zn ₀	15.76	16.92	19.29	17.32	6.85	7.14	7.55	7.18	38.29	40.02	41.44	39.92
Dolum 1 (W)	Zn1	17.10	18.50	20.64	18.75	7.29	7.61	8.02	7.64	39.84	41.61	43.34	41.60
Palur I (V_2)	Zn ₂	18.59	20.16	22.13	20.29	7.68	8.13	8.54	8.12	41.50	43.29	45.22	43.34
	Mean	17.15	18.53	20.69		7.27	7.63	8.04		39.88	41.64	43.33	
	\mathbf{Zn}_0	13.34	14.43	16.80	14.86	6.85	7.84	8.40	7.70	36.59	37.68	39.92	38.06
(CO A (V)	Zn1	15.28	16.51	18.59	16.79	7.68	8.33	8.87	8.29	38.53	39.76	41.63	39.97
$CO_2(V_3)$	Zn ₂	17.05	18.62	20.55	18.74	8.47	8.91	9.55	8.98	40.30	41.87	43.75	41.97
	Mean	15.22	16.52	18.65		7.67	8.36	8.94		38.47	39.77	41.77	
		SE	d	CD (P=0.05)	SI	Ed	CD (I	P= 0.05)	SEd		CD (P	=0.05)
V, Zn & Fe		0.2	1	0).42	0.	06	0	.12	0.25		0.50	
V x Zn, V x Fe & Zn x Fe		0.3	0.36		0.72 0.10		10	0.20		0.43		0.86	
V x Zn x Fe		0.6	i3	1	.25	0.	18	0	.35	0.	75	1.4	49

Factor – A (Different cultivars); V1 – Annamalai, V2 – Palur 1, V3 – CO 2

Factor - B (Zn levels); Zn_0 – control, Zn_1 – 0.25% foliar spray, Zn_2 – 0.50% foliar spray

Factor – C (Fe levels); Fe_0 – control, Fe_1 – 0.25% foliar spray, Fe_2 – 0.50% foliar spray





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		Fruit yield	(g pot ⁻¹)			Stover yield (g pot ⁻¹)				
Treatme	ıts	Fe ₀	Fe1	Fe ₂	Mean	Fe ₀	Fe1	Fe ₂	Mean	
	Zn ₀	1775.05	1987.42	2070.46	1944.31	755.34	853.52	907.76	838.87	
Annomalai (V.)	Zn1	1953.00	2069.61	2160.02	2060.88	849.50	901.85	947.32	899.56	
	Zn ₂	2053.57	2158.94	2254.13	2155.55	895.47	943.81	988.59	942.62	
	Mean	1927.21	2071.99	2161.54		833.44	899.73	947.89		
	Zn ₀	1723.60	1820.85	1922.37	1822.27	741.65	761.39	818.43	773.82	
Palue 1 (V.)	Zn1	1803.39	1920.63	2011.62	1911.88	781.73	809.95	858.37	816.68	
\mathbf{r} and \mathbf{r} (\mathbf{v}_2)	Zn ₂	1912.65	2024.19	2105.74	2014.19	819.84	859.62	903.74	861.07	
	Mean	1813.21	1921.89	2013.24		781.07	810.32	860.18		
	Zn ₀	1641.24	1774.27	1845.27	1753.59	674.90	707.56	764.98	715.81	
(CO 1 (V))	Zn1	1728.49	1853.81	1938.83	1840.38	715.07	750.83	803.75	756.55	
CO 2 (V ₃)	Zn ₂	1818.42	1934.08	2022.64	1925.05	754.64	796.52	845.31	798.82	
	Mean	1729.38	1854.05	1935.58		714.87	751.64	804.68		
		S	Ed	CD (P=	=0.05)	SEd		CD (I	P=0.05)	
V, Zn & Fe		12	12.30		.60	6.13		12.26		
V x Zn, V x Fe & Zn x Fe		21.31		42.62		10.61		21.23		
V x Zn x Fe		36.91		73.81		18.39		36.77		

Table 3: Effect of zinc and iron biofortification on the yield of brinjal

Factor – A (Different cultivars); V₁ – Annamalai, V₂ – Palur 1, V₃ – CO 2 Factor - B (Zn levels); Zn₀ – control, Zn₁ – 0.25% foliar spray, Zn₂ – 0.50% foliar spray Factor – C (Fe levels); Fe₀ – control, Fe₁ – 0.25% foliar spray, Fe₂ – 0.50% foliar spray

Ţ	able 4: Effect of zinc and iron biofortification	on the quality parameters of br	injal
	Assouble said content (mg 100 gr] funit)	Cuude nuetein content (0/-)	

Ascorbic acid content (mg 100 g ⁻¹ fruit)				Crude protein content (%)				Titrable acidity (%)						
Treatme	nts	Fe ₀	Fe ₁	Fe ₂	Mean	Fe ₀	Fe ₁	Fe ₂	Mean	Fe ₀	Fe1	Fe ₂	Mean	
	Zn ₀	12.13	14.13	14.52	13.59	1.82	1.98	2.21	2.00	0.454	0.394	0.764	0.537	
Annomalai (V.)	Zn ₁	14.10	14.47	14.87	14.48	2.05	2.19	2.35	2.20	0.584	0.604	0.864	0.684	
	Zn ₂	14.51	14.86	15.26	14.88	2.20	2.39	2.54	2.38	0.674	0.804	0.954	0.811	
	Mean	13.58	14.49	14.88		2.02	2.19	2.37		0.571	0.601	0.861		
	Zn ₀	12.72	13.08	13.63	13.14	1.42	1.63	1.99	1.68	0.293	0.393	0.573	0.420	
Palur I (V.)	Zn ₁	13.08	13.52	14.01	13.54	1.61	1.88	2.14	1.88	0.403	0.483	0.683	0.523	
	Zn ₂	13.45	13.90	14.32	13.89	1.89	2.11	2.33	2.11	0.493	0.623	0.813	0.643	
	Mean	13.08	13.50	13.99		1.64	1.87	2.15		0.396	0.500	0.690		
	Zn ₀	11.45	11.87	12.24	11.85	1.09	1.35	1.66	1.37	0.172	0.282	0.442	0.299	
CO 2 (V)	Zn ₁	11.87	12.22	12.57	12.22	1.37	1.57	1.82	1.59	0.282	0.392	0.572	0.415	
CO 2 (V3)	Zn ₂	12.22	12.55	12.94	12.57	1.58	1.76	2.01	1.78	0.402	0.552	0.722	0.559	
	Mean	11.85	12.21	12.58		1.35	1.56	1.83		0.285	0.409	0.579		
		SE	d	CD (P=0.05)	SI	Eđ	CD (I	9= 0.05)	S	Ed	CD (P	=0.05)	
V, Zn & Fe		0.0	5	0	0.09	0.	02	0.04		0.01		0.03		
V x Zn, V x Fe & Zn x Fe		0.0	8	0	0.16		0.03		0.07		0.02		0.05	
V x Zn x Fe		0.1	4	0	0.28	0.0	06	0	.12	0.	04	0.0	08	

Factor – A (Different cultivars); V1 – Annamalai, V2 – Palur 1, V3 – CO 2

Factor - B (Zn levels); Zn₀ – control, Zn₁ – 0.25% foliar spray, Zn₂ – 0.50% foliar spray

Factor – C (Fe levels); Fe_ – control, Fe_ – 0.25% foliar spray, Fe_ – 0.50% foliar spray





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	Total	soluble so	olid (%)				Zinc co	ntent (%)			Iron con	tent (%)	
Treatmen	nts	Fe ₀	Fe1	Fe ₂	Mean	Fe ₀	Fe1	Fe ₂	Mean	Fe ₀	Fe1	Fe ₂	Mean
	Zn ₀	10.82	11.29	11.69	11.27	13.24	16.38	17.47	15.70	1.85	3.21	3.38	2.81
Annemelei (V.)	Zn ₁	11.20	11.62	12.04	11.62	16.55	17.26	18.30	17.37	3.18	3.50	3.64	3.44
Annamaiai (V ₁)	Zn ₂	11.58	11.99	12.39	11.99	17.36	18.25	19.27	18.29	3.37	3.71	3.99	3.69
	Mean	11.20	11.63	12.04		15.72	17.30	18.35		2.80	3.47	3.67	
	Zn ₀	10.50	10.80	11.26	10.85	13.59	15.44	16.28	15.10	1.93	2.19	2.59	2.24
Bolun 1 (V)	Zn ₁	10.86	11.22	11.60	11.23	15.57	16.38	17.17	16.37	2.29	2.53	2.78	2.53
\mathbf{F} and \mathbf{T} (\mathbf{v}_2)	Zn ₂	11.23	11.53	11.98	11.58	16.42	17.30	18.12	17.28	2.51	2.80	3.01	2.77
	Mean	10.86	11.18	11.61		15.19	16.37	17.19		2.24	2.51	2.79	
	Zn ₀	9.86	10.03	10.59	10.16	13.05	13.84	14.97	13.95	1.44	1.70	2.10	1.75
(0.1 (V))	Zn ₁	10.19	10.45	10.93	10.52	14.04	14.73	15.76	14.84	1.73	1.98	2.29	2.00
$CO_2(V_3)$	Zn ₂	10.57	10.92	11.32	10.94	14.92	15.69	16.59	15.73	2.04	2.29	2.51	2.28
	Mean	10.21	10.47	10.95		14.00	14.75	15.77		1.74	1.99	2.30	
		SE	d	CD (P=0.05)	SI	Ed	CD (F	e =0.05)	SEd		CD (P	=0.05)
V, Zn & Fe		0.0	5	(0.09	0.	12	0	.24	0.03		0.05	
V x Zn, V x Fe & Zn x Fe		0.0	8	(0.16	0.	20	0.41		0.04		0.09	
V x Zn x Fe		0.1	4	().27	0.	36	0.71		0.08		0.15	

Table 5: Effect of zinc and iron biofortification on the quality parameters of brinjal

Factor – A (Different cultivars); V1 – Annamalai, V2 – Palur 1, V3 – CO 2

Factor - B (Zn levels); Zn₀ – control, Zn₁ – 0.25% foliar spray, Zn₂ – 0.50% foliar spray

Factor – C (Fe levels); Fe - control, Fe - 0.25% foliar spray, Fe - 0.50% foliar spray





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Perception of Consumer on the Influence of Social Media in Digital Marketing and Individual Decision Making Process

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ABSTRACT

Sales are the primary source of income for any organisation. Many use a variety of selling techniques in an effort to increase their sales and thereby their profit. The manufacturer attempts to enter consumers' minds by responding to various marketing strategies and attempts to position their goods with a distinctive technique using technology. The producers work to maintain their product's marketability (branding) by the adoption of the latest technology. Thus the study, titled "Perception Of Consumers' On The Influence Of Social Media In Digital Marketing And Individual Decision Making Process" is to ascertain the importance of social media in the context of existing global market scenario. A questionnaire was employed as the primary data collecting strategy to gather information from 105 active consumers. Statistical tools like ANOVA and frequency have been utilized to extract the relevant results from the study in order to conduct a full analysis and derive interpretation. The analysis reveals that factors influencing social media does not have significant difference with the education qualification of the consumers does not influence the decisions made. In addition to that, the study further highlights that "Instagram" is the popularly used social media platform to market the products and to know the preference of the consumers.

Keywords: Buying behaviour, Digital Marketing, Digital Platforms, Consumer Purchase Decisions.





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INTRODUCTION

In the era of digital technology the growth of various sectors has been updated with its day-to-day changes of improvement. Information Technology has benefited and achieved tremendous growth with the help of digital technology. The word "Digital" has been encompassed with the Internet and various digital communications like website, web calling, live chat, video calling, e-mail, social media and blog. The term "Marketing" explores the process of delivering the value of products to the needs of the customer. In simple words, it's a connecting bridge between the value of a product and the necessity of the customer. Kotler and Armstrong define digital marketing as "a form of direct marketing which links consumers with sellers electronically using interactive technologies like emails, websites, online forums and newsgroups, interactive television, mobile communications etcetera". The major aim of marketing by the producer is to ultimately reach the profit goals framed by the organization. The primary goal of marketing is to increase the sales percentage of the product or services. Social media is a wide platform where it builds thousands and thousands of connections between known and unknown persons. The platform of social media will be the best place to share the information about the known things and the best place to learn the information about the unknown things. Social media plays a multi-disciplinary role in digital marketing especially it helps in reaching out to a large audience and creating brand awareness about the product. It also helps in knowing the information about the product to the greater extent by the end users, and thus helps in creating a stronger customer loyalty. Review and perception of the customers will be known by the producers to the greater extent by the use of social media platforms. Marketers are experts who perform these duties either inside at businesses or outside at marketing agencies. Nowadays, businesses can sell themselves, their goods and services, to consumers more easily thanks to smart phones and other digital gadgets.Positive client experiences are crucial because they promote repeat business and increase brand loyalty. Social media helps to understand the customer behaviour and helps in analysing the success of the digital marketing strategy. Digital marketing can be differentiated from Internet marketing that involve many digital forms of communication whereas Internet marketing will be done exclusively on the website platforms.

Source: https://www.kbmanage.com/concept/digital-marketing

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Sarah Silva (2019), investigates the significance of social media and digital marketing. The study attempted to identify the use of having these online activities to learn about people's opinions about the product, brand, reputation, and customer perception. The study also attempted to explore the significance of social media and digital marketing in relation to branding. According to the survey, digital marketing has a wider reach than traditional marketing efforts.
- Sukumar Sarker & Subhajit Pahari [2021] attempts to highlight the function of social media and digital marketing platforms in attracting the attention of buyers. According to the study, digital marketing enables marketers to collect information about clients' purchasing habits, royalty related to the brand, as well as insight and customer preferences. The study investigates how product advertising on social media platforms can be done at a far lower cost than traditional media, which is more expensive in nature.
- Ms. Sisira Neti [2011] attempts to highlight social media and its significance in marketing. According to the
 report, social media is one of the mediums used in society to socialize. Marketers are taking notice of many
 different social media opportunities and implementing new social initiatives at a higher rate than in prior years.
 Global firms consider social media as a very promising tool for marketing and deploying product development
 to a bigger audience.
- Smita Sharma&Asad Rehman [2018] try to examine the use of social media in marketing communication programs implemented by businesses and organizations. The study presents empirical proof of utilization in the value of evaluations in comparison with social media in various industries. The study found a considerable





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disparity in the various social media platforms and the frequency with which social media is managed across different sectors.

Research Gap

The study considered two major factors that attempted to influence the purchasing decision of the consumer by using digital marketing from the social media platform, whereas the reference studies considered various significant factors as taken together to test the marketing strategy of the producers on the digital platform.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the extent of increase in awareness about social media.
- To analyse the impact of social media and digital marketing in consumer decision making.
- To identify the advantages and limitations of digital marketing.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The questionnaire method was used to collect primary information for the study. The data was obtained directly from 105 consumers, and their responses, recommendations, and perceptions were taken into account for the purpose of the study. From the below data it is clear that among facebook, twitter, instagram, linkedin, youtube, whatsapp - people prefer instagram to browse their online preference needs. Among other social media, Instagram is highly preferred by 51.4% of respondent, whereas facebook by 9.5% of respondent, twitter by 3.8% of respondent, linkedin 3.8% of respondent, youtube by 7.8% of respondent, 24.8% whatsapp of respondent. Usage of social media creates awareness among respondent about digital marketing.

Educational Qualification & Digital Marketing Influence

H0: There is no significance difference between Educational Qualification and Digital Marketing decision. H1: There is significance difference between Educational Qualification and Digital Marketing decision.

EDUCATION QUALIFICATION & DIGITAL MARKETING INFLUENCE							
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent		
Valid	Under Graduation	70	65.4	66.7	66.7		
	Post - Graduation	30	28.0	28.6	95.2		
	Higher Secondary	5	4.7	4.8	100.0		
	Total	105	98.1	100.0			

Two - Way ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1. Gathering information	Between Groups	.063	2	.031	4.350	.015
about the product prior	Within Groups	.733	102	.007		
	Total	.796	104			
2. Product's preferred for	Between Groups	.147	2	.073	6.449	.002
online purchase.	Within Groups	1.162	102	.011		





Chirling Dovid and Subschroe

	Total	1.309	104					
3. Information required	Between Groups	.005	2	.003	.070	.933		
before purchase of product through digital marketing is	Within Groups	3.937	102	.039				
essential.	Total	3.942	104					
4. Initial choice of product	Between Groups	.003	2	.002	1.133	.326		
will change after obtaining	Within Groups	.139	102	.001				
social media.	Total	.142	104					

Source: Primary data

From the above table, it is evident by the application of the Anova test the significant difference between education qualification and factors influencing digital marketing like knowledge to make a purchase, kinds of products preferred for online purchase, kinds of product information required, alteration of initial purchasing choice after obtaining relevant information through social media. The p-values (0.015, 0.002, 0.933, 0.326) are greater than the probability value (0.01). Hence, the null hypothesis H0 is accepted for all the awareness-influencing factors. As a result, there is no significant difference between the awareness influencing factors and educational qualification.

Gender And social Media Influence

H0: There is no significance difference between Gender and the influence of advertisement in social media. H1: There is significance difference between Gender and the influence of advertisement in social media.

Groups	Count	Su m	Average	Variance		
Satisfaction of the customer on the advertised product on social media	105	660. 3	6.2885714 29	0.0187142 86		
GENDER	105	108. 1	1.0295238 1	0.0021007 33		
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P- value	Sig
Between Groups	1452.0230 48	1	1452.0230 48	139516.86 48	5.1621	3.8865546 13
Within Groups	2.1647619 05	208	0.0104075 09			
Total	1454.1878 1	209				

One - Way ANOVA

Source: Primary data

From the above table, it is evident by the application of the Anova test the significant difference between Gender and satisfaction of the customer on the advertised product on social media. The p-values (5.1621) are greater than the





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probability value (0.05). Hence, the null hypothesis H0 is accepted. As a result, there is no significant difference between gender and products advertised in social media.

Findings of the Study

From the analysis, it is evident that a product through digital marketing influences the purchase decision of the product by the consumer. Influencing factors such as knowledge to make a purchase, kinds of product preferred for online purchase, kinds of product information required, alteration of initial purchasing choice after obtaining relevant information through social media have no effect on their purchases through reference to digital marketing. Once the consumer is aware of the product, the distraction of product advertising on various social media platforms

will not disrupt their repeated purchase through the reference with digital advertising marketing. From the analysis the advantage of digital marketing are:

- A digital marketing campaign can reach the right customers for a lot less money than a traditional marketing strategy.
- Using content marketing methods, digital marketing allows the marketer to construct engaging campaigns.
- It improves client connection and engagement.
- Digital marketing provides a platform for organizations to conduct one-on-one or individual marketing.

Though digital marketing has huge benefit to increase the profit of the organisation through sales, it equally has certain limitations. From the analysis the limitation of digital marketing are:

- It is tough to track the progress in order to achieve a positive return on investment.
- It might be difficult to distinguish between competitors and get the attention of the customer amid the enormous number of communications offered online.
- It might be difficult to provide excellent customer service online
- Negative remarks or a failure to respond appropriately might harm the brand's reputation.

The study also explains that the results of the Anova test clearly show a substantial relationship between gender and consumer satisfaction with the product that has been promoted on social media.

CONCLUSION

Marketing the product will increase the product's flexible reach in the consumer's imagination. As a result, marketing the product using sophisticated technologies and innovative approaches will generate an idea or raise awareness for a specific product. Customers are drawn to technology based on their satisfaction, perception, and knowledge of the product. Increasing consumer product awareness through digital marketing will assist the producer in selling their product, upgrading or updating their methodology, innovation of their implementation, or making the customer aware of the product. Knowing the product allows the customer to understand the quality improvement associated with the brand name. The product's brand awareness will show consumers the evident progress made by the company. Aside from recurring purchases, influencing factors such as prior knowledge to make a purchase, types of products purchased online, types of information, and adjustment of initial purchasing selections have little effect on the purchase decisions. One of the main threads running across digital marketing is "customer loyalty" and "customer knowledge" via social media. The consumer's trustworthiness and self-esteem in regard to brand awareness has a major influence in their purchasing decision.

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Fig.1. Preferred Social Networking Platform

Source: Primary data





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REVIEW ARTICLE

A Systematic Review of Physical Fitness among Physiotherapy Students

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ABSTRACT

Promoting physical activity and fitness among physiotherapy students should be a priority to improve their own health and health of their patients. This systematic review summarizes existing literature pertaining to physical fitness among physiotherapy students. Studies were found using PubMed/MEDLINE, Google Scholar, and Science Direct. In total, 7796 papers and other scientific literature were found, from which, we included 13 studies in this systemic review. The key terms used were "physiotherapy students", "physical fitness", "assessment", "exercise", "physical performance", "work-related musculoskeletal disorders", "work ability index", "work-related stress", and "occupational health". With this systemic review, we concluded that physical fitness level has been found to be average among physiotherapy students. They should be engaged in activities to improve their physical abilities, such as strength training and flexibility exercises.

Keywords: exercise, physical fitness, physical functional performance, physiotherapy students.

INTRODUCTION

Physical fitness is essential for everyone to maintain a healthy and active lifestyle. Physiotherapy students, in particular, require a high level of physical fitness because if they are not physically fit, they may not be able to demonstrate and teach various exercises and rehabilitation techniques to their patients in future professional career.¹Moreover, physical fitness is also essential for the mental health of physiotherapy students as they have a demanding academic schedule and may feel overwhelmed and stressed. Regular exercise can help them to cope with stress, anxiety and depression.²Assessing physical fitness among physiotherapy students can be done using various tests and measurements: body composition analysis (percentage of body fat, muscle mass, and bone density), aerobic capacity(maximum amount of oxygen (VO₂ max), conducted using a treadmill or a stationary bike), muscular strength and endurance (measured using tests such asone-rep max test, push-up test, sit-up test, and plank test),





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flexibility (measured using tests such assit-and-reach test or shoulder flexibility test), and balance and coordination (assessed usingstanding balance test, tandem walk test, orsingle-leg stance test). Only a few studies have been investigated the physical fitness among physiotherapy students³⁻¹⁵; however, conclusive statement is still elusive in these population. Towards this end, we did this systematic review to assess physical fitness among physiotherapy students.

METHODS

An extensive electronic search via MEDLINE/PubMed, Google Scholar, and Science Directwere performed using the following key terms: "physiotherapy students", "physical fitness", "assessment", "exercise", "physical performance", "work-related musculoskeletal disorders", "work ability index", "work-related stress", and "occupational health". A full text articles published in English language from 2010 to 2023 were screened and only relevant articles such as cross-sectional studies, prospective cohort surveys, and questionnaire-based surveyswere considered for the present systemic review. We have excluded the studies that were irrelevant to aim and reasons for exclusion were detailed in Prisma flow diagram.

RESULTS

During the extensive literature search, 7796 articles were identified, out of which 4131 articles were excluded due to irrelevant titles and abstracts. We found 13 studies fulfilled the criteria for the present systemic review.

SUMMARY OF INCLUDED ARTICLES

Tislar et al in a cross-sectional study provided evidence for the development of evidence-based health promotion programmes for physiotherapists (100 physiotherapy students and 62 practising physiotherapists).³This program aimed to maintain a sufficient physical fitness level to reduce the risk of developing work-related musculoskeletal disorders. Five physical fitness components including body composition, cardio respiratory and muscular endurance, muscle strength, and flexibility as well as the frequency of work-related musculoskeletal disorders in the past 12 months (lasted>3 days) during physiotherapeutic activities were assessed. A significantly high incidence of work-related musculoskeletal disorders was reported in physiotherapists than physiotherapy students (63.9% vs. 46.5%; p=0.031). For work-related musculoskeletal disorders, the most common sites were lower back, shoulders, and neck in physiotherapists and lower back, neck, and upper back in physiotherapy students. Physiotherapy students had significantly worse flexibility than physiotherapists (p=0.002).Considering low flexibility levels among the physiotherapy students, the authors recommend the engagement of physiotherapy students in physical activity to improve their muscles' extensibility.

Mirza et al in a cross-sectional study assessed the level of physical fitness among 261 physiotherapy students.⁴Each physiotherapy students subjected to the following physical fitness test: (i) Tanita-BC730G BIA to measure body composition, (ii) 900 push-up and curl-up tests to measure upper limb and abdominal muscular endurance, (iii)shoulder scratch back-saver sit and reach (BSSR) to measure upper and lower muscular flexibility, and (iv) three-minutes step test to measure cardiorespiratory fitness. Seventy-three (28%) participants were either overweight or obese. Both curl-up (M: 17.2 \pm 11.2 repetitions and F: 7.1 \pm 8.7 repetitions) and heart recovery rate following three-min step test [Male (M): 102 \pm 22 bpm; Female (F): 114 \pm 20 bpm] were below average than their normative values. Only females had BSSR below average with regard to flexibility (10 \pm 3.0 for right side and 11 \pm 3.1 for left vs. 12 inches). In conclusion, the physical fitness level among physiotherapy students was below average. The authors advise to introduce physical fitness test at programme enrolling and implementing annual fitness screenings for students in order to improve physical fitness levels.





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Kamble et al in adescriptive study determined the physical fitness levels among 44 physiotherapists (post graduate students, academicians, and clinical therapist) by several health-related physical fitness parameters (step test-12 inch stepper, metronome and stop watch, hand held dynamometer, sit and reach box, chair, weighing machine, and measure tape).⁵Physiotherapists had lower levels of health-related physical fitness in terms of poor cardio-respiratory endurance [maximum oxygen consumption (VO₂ max), M: 38.1 \pm 5.6 and F: 35.5 \pm 4.9)], poor upper limb muscular strength and endurance (grip strength, M: 56.6 \pm 15.3 and F: 40.6 \pm 12.0), lower limb muscle strength and endurance (sit to stand, M: 14.9 \pm 3.3 and F: 14.4 \pm 2.0), and poor flexibility (M: 29.7 \pm 8.1 vs. F: 27.3 \pm 8.2). To sum up, physiotherapists had lower level of health-related physical fitness.

Kgokong et alin a quantitative, cross-sectional study investigated the perceived benefits and barriers to exercise and their association with physical activity levels in 296 physiotherapy students.⁶Information was gathered with Demographic Questionnaire (DQ), Exercise Benefits and Barriers Scale (EBBS), and the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ). The EBBS is a 43-item questionnaire consisting of four-response, forced-choice Likert-type format with responses ranging from 4 (strongly agree) to 1 (strongly disagree). Out of the 296, 196 physiotherapy students spent six hours/week in sports activities. The median score on the EBBS for all years was 136 (54–167); higher scores imply more perceived benefits to exercise. In terms of perceived benefits from participating in physical activity, the physiotherapy students exhibited highest agreement for the areas of 'physical performance' and 'psychological outlook'. Only 111 students (37.5%) engaged in high physical activity levels. Overall, undergraduate physiotherapy students do not participate in adequate physical activity. As part of the curriculum, the physiotherapy students should actively engage in physical activity.

Nariya et alin a cross-sectional study evaluated physical activity levels among the 130 physiotherapy students.⁷ Data were collected via the Global Physical Activity Questionnaire (GPAQ). Majority of the physiotherapy students engaged in low physical activity (52.3%), followed by moderate physical activity (40%), and vigorous physical activity (7.6%). Thirty-nine physiotherapy students (30%) were underweight, 62(47%) were normal, 21 (16%) were overweight, and 8 (6%) were obese. The authors recommend encouraging physiotherapy students to be physically active.

Khan et al in an observational study evaluated the level of physical activity and compared physical fitness parameters among100 physiotherapy students to determine physical activity levels via aerobic capacityby Queens's college step test, trunk extensor endurance by Sorenson's test, trunk flexor endurance by holding time of prone forearm plank position and BMI.⁸According to physical activity score measured by IPQA (short) form, students were categorized into 3 groups: low (n=41), moderate (n=34), and high (n=25) physical activity. Aerobic capacity, trunk extensor endurance, and trunk flexor endurance were significantly lower in low physical activity group and BMI was significantly higher in moderate physical activity group. The authors concluded that physiotherapy students had low to moderate level of physical activity.

Mehta et al in a descriptive observational study assessed the physical activity level of physical therapists using IPAQ.⁹ Of 342 participants including physical therapists and postgraduate students, 106 participants responded to the questionnaire. A total of 65.6% participants engaged in vigorous physical activity, 24.9% in moderate physical activity, and 10.8% in low physical activity. In conclusion, physical therapists are more likely to engage in intense activities.

Pawaria et al in a cross-sectional correlation study examined the cardio-respiratory fitness (i.e., VO_2 max and physical fitness index assessed by Harved step test) among 40 physiotherapy students.¹⁰Physical fitness index [M: 54.18 ± 6.45;F: 56.27 ± 6.89] and VO_2 max (M: 46.74± 5.60; F: 47.60± 4.96) were found to be average. Because of the low cardio-respiratory fitness among physiotherapy students, authors recommend active participation of physiotherapy students in physical activities as well as incorporation of different physical activities into colleges' curriculum.





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Ranasinghe et al evaluated physical activity levels of undergraduate physiotherapy students and assessed their motives and hindrances for participation in physical activity.¹¹Phase 1 examined physical activity quantitatively via the interviewer administered IPAQ(long-version). Phase2 assessed motives and hindrances qualitatively for physical activity and sports participation in the same population (3 patients via focus group discussions and5 patients via individual in-depth interviews). The sample size of phase 1 was 113 (response rate=98%;[N-115]) and in phase 2 was 87 (response rate=97%;[N-90]).Based on IPAQ categorical score, majority of the undergraduate physiotherapy students (48.7%) were "inactive" whilst just 15.9% of participants belonged to the "highly active" category. Thus, the study concluded that inactive physiotherapy students had significantly negative attitude towards physical activity due to lack of support and motivation for physical exercise and sports during school period.

Mihailova et al investigated physical activity in relation to health-related physical fitness in 67 physiotherapy and physical education students.¹²Data were gathered using IPAQ. Health-related physical testing comprised body composition evaluation, abdominal muscles strength tests, dynamometry, hamstring muscles and quadratus lumborum muscle elasticity evaluation tests, bicycle ergometer test (anaerobic threshold, VO₂). Women engaged in less physical activity compared to men (p<0.001) with an incidence of moderate physical activity levels (63.0%) than high physical activity levels(90.5%) in men. Physical education students were more physically active as compared to physiotherapy students (p=0.002)had longer physical activity sessions. Compared to physical education students, physiotherapy students exhibited lower handgrip strength in both hands (p<0.001), lower cardio respiratory fitness metrics: anaerobic threshold (p=0.0001), absolute (p=0.0001) and relative (p=0.001), and higher body composition values (p=0.033).Ultimately, the authors concluded that greater physical activity typically denotes a higher level of physical fitness which has positive effect on abdominal muscles strength, handgrip strength, and aerobic fitness.

Multani et al studied the relationship between self-perceived and measured fitness levels of 250 physiotherapy students as well as their perceptions towards job expectations, physical activity, and fitness.¹³The measured levels of physical fitness was evaluated via toe touch test, shoulder flexibility test, BMI, push-ups, wall squat test and Harvard step test. Only 47.6% of 250 physiotherapy students regularly engaged in physical activity. Musculoskeletal pains experienced by >50% of the students. Most of the students (66.8%) with low fitness levels had weak endurance, and 23% of students were underweight. Physiotherapy students were good on flexibility and strength testing. In conclusion, physical fitness level of students did not meet with the physical requirements of the profession. The perceived levels of fitness are higher than the measured levels. Students studying physiotherapy need to be more physically fit, hence it is necessary to change the curriculum and teaching strategies.

Dabrowska-Galas et al assessed physical activity level in 300 students and emphasized on the role of physical therapist students in promoting physical activity. Information was gathered using IPAQ.¹⁴Physical therapist students exhibited the highest physical activity level (46%) and moderate physical activity level (54%). To sum up, physical therapist students are well-trained and qualified to promote healthy habits and encourage individuals to undertake regular physical activity. Physical therapy students are highly trained and qualified to urge people and to engage themselves in regular physical activity and to promote healthy habits.

Chevan et al in a cross-sectional study assessed the leisure-time physical activity habits of 1,238 participants (923 physical therapists, 210 student physical therapists, and 105 physical therapist assistants) and compared these habits with general public and other medical experts.¹⁵Data were gathered from survey of leisure-time activities for physical therapists and 2005 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Physical therapists, physical therapist assistants, and student physical therapists engaged in higher exercise levels compared to adults and health diagnosing professionals in the 2005 NHIS. Patients counseling about the importance of physical activity should be implemented.





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CONCLUSION

With this systemic review, we concluded that physical fitness level has been found to be average among physiotherapy students. Physical fitness is vital for physiotherapy students to maintain a healthy lifestyle and perform their duties effectively. To promote physical fitness among physiotherapy students, several initiatives can be taken. Firstly, the curriculum can include courses on exercise and fitness to promote physical activity among students. Secondly, the students can be taught different exercises, including cardiovascular, strength and flexibility training, and how to modify them according to the needs of their patients. It is important to note that physical fitness is not just about one's ability to perform well on tests but also about overall health and well-being. Therefore, it is important to incorporate a holistic approach when assessing physical fitness among physiotherapy students. This includes considering factors such as nutrition, sleep, stress levels, and mental health.

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Figure 1: Prisma flow diagram





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Ascon Lightweight Authenticated Encryption based Retrieval of Patient Health Care Data in IoT Cloud Environment

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ABSTRACT

The quick development of Internet of Things (IoT) systems has really introduced the age of immense amounts of data. In the Cloud, clients can slightly storeand bring the data relying on their work needs or interest, and the cloud is extremely modest and reliable as well. Be that as it may, the cloud has a significant issue with respect to its security; it exclusively relies on the cloud supplier. In this paper, we manage to give security to the data. We propose a hearty plan to ensure both secure IoT well-being information stockpiling and recovery from untrusted cloud servers. The proposed method, it gives a solid method for transferring the data by scrambling it prior to being transferred to the cloud and decoding it with the checked mystery key prior to downloading. To manage risk and add to the undertaking to give information security arrangements in cloud information capacity and recovery framework, this paper suggested that Ascon encryption is impacted by based cloud information encryption and recovery model. The plan utilizes numerous keys shaped through the key induction capability to guarantee the start-to-finish encoding of data for forestalling abuse.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Cloud security, Health data, IoT (Internet of Things), encryption





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INTRODUCTION

In the Current technology have a huge change brought about by the Internet of Things (IoT) and cloud computing as its storage environment, the user should be able to ask for a piece of information and get it without having to say who it is. The electronic transfer of clinical data between various health systems while maintaining their significance is made possible by the exchange of health information. This will allow the World Health Organization (WHO) digitally-enabled health systems that place people at the center of digital health to provide safe, timely, effective, and equitable patient- centered care.[8] Notwithstanding security and protection, IoT-cloud-based e-Wellbeing frameworks should likewise be planned considering proficiency, to such an extent that any volume of information can be dissected and sent effectively and right away from carried out arrangements. [5]

LITERATURE REVIEW

The achievements of today in information, mobile, remote, and Internet advancements cannot be increased, as shown in [1]. Also, Cloud processing is a growing business trend that promises to eliminate the need for expensive figuring offices for businesses and institutions alike. The advancement of cloud computing makes it possible to develop and maintain an application structure for the web in which IT-related offices are provided "as an administration"; empowering clients to get to development-engaged organizations even more monetarily and flexibility on a compensation as-you-use premise. In [2], Present day clinical consideration organizations are serving patients as needs by using new advancements, for instance, wearable contraptions or fog of things. The new development gives more workplaces and upgrades to the ongoing clinical consideration organizations as it grants more noteworthy versatility to the extent that really looking at patients as records and indirectly connecting with the patients through the dimness of things. Anyway, the protection and security of clinical consideration data ought to be viewed as once-present wearable contraptions to the clinical consideration organization. Flexible prosperity (mHealth) has emerged as one more persistent driven model which licenses consistent arrangement of patient data through wearable sensors, gathering and encryption of this data at mobile phones, and a while later moving the encoded data to the cloud for limit and access by clinical benefits staff and experts.

PIR was introduced in [3], and the quick development of Internet-of-Things (IoT) techniques has really introduced the age of colossal amounts of data. Such data ought to be easily gathered, saved, refined, and also made available in some way. However, IoT data is private and sensitive information; It should not be accessible to potential adversaries. It is the foundation of the proposed plan. It stores the information on various servers and recovers the mentioned information cut without unveiling its character. In [6], present to the e-Health system is one of the few individual health information collected frameworks that can simply connect a mixture of health check sensors and data collection devices at the client's side and clearly separate the lengthy expression data storage and processing paths. Additionally, cloud storage and processing services are available to the backend component, ensuring the system's future scalability.

Human-PC Connection point (HCI) introduced in [7] Medical services has steadily created some distance from the model fixated on customary well-being communities because of the rise of exceptionally precise sensors and Web of Things (IoT) empowered clinical hardware. In order to facilitate continuous learning about patient data, ambient intelligence performs any necessary actions in response to a recognized event. The abilities of IoT-helped medical care administrations may be improved by consolidating independent control and human-PC interface (HCI) advances into surrounding insight. Major strange issues incorporate the protection and security of data collect by medical IoT gadgets, both during transmission to and during distributed storage. In [8] trustworthy records substitute and climate well-disposed photograph switches are by and by monster query difficulties in medical services frameworks. By facilitating impervious information swap over among trusted parties, want to ensure information sovereignty in the IoT framework and encourage data exchange. The insurance and dependability of information-sharing foundations require a neighborhood of trust. As a result, a fact fragmentation-based encryption





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framework is presented in this study. In addition, it offers a brand-new, encryption method that is founded on essential mathematics. Attribute-based encryption (ABE) is conveyed in [9] it is a methodology for pushing off copy duplicates of information and has been extensively utilized in distributed storage to diminish capacity house and add data transmission. At some point, it has been a long-standing goal of encryption research to resolve the challenging issue of security in cloud computing record sharing. For every single record a different key will be given, which is to be unscrambled for the utilization of the document further. [10] Describes homomorphic encryption, an encryption method that encrypts a specific cipher text by calculating the cipher text. The corresponding inverse operation can then be used to decrypt the cipher text. From a different angle, this science says that humans can use operations like retrieval and evaluation among encrypted data to get the right results without having to decrypt the data throughout the process. The problem of confidentiality when entrusting records and their operations to without a doubt, solved by this method.

Problem Statement

Taking care of the prosperity records genuinely and holding them for future reference becomes testing to manage tremendous data volumes. Due to the ongoing global emergencies brought on by this pandemic, the burden placed on the medical services foundation is beyond comprehension. It is difficult to locate a patient's information in the record room, where numerous well-being records are kept [4], which is the drawback of the traditional strategy of physically or paper-based archiving. Finding a patient's specific clinical record necessitates significant financial investment. It is similarly possible that data can get lost and obliterated in any typical or human-made calamity. Data can be taken actually in light of the fact that it is as plain text so anyone can scrutinize and place down the data in accounts or change it as it is really accessible. The innovation fueled by the IoT makes it possible to keep well-being records in computerized design. Security in electronic medical care is much more important because it involves the patient's private health information. The traditional method of AES algorithm is not much better for the current security challenges. The comparison result of the both algorithms will show in the upcoming table.

Proposed Model

E-Clinical consideration is a medical informatics, insinuating the movement of prosperity organizations and information using the Internet and related progressions. E-Clinical consideration is the primary upset in the clinical consideration society lately. When obtaining the PHI (Personal Health Information) and sharing it with the administrator, security-saving measures are taken to preserve health information secrecy. The records are mixed with one composed permission structure which would diminish the encryption cost and addition the additional room. [9] To beat assurance and security challenges in cloud-based prosperity data systems, the prosperity data is placed away on the PHR and mixed using the Ascon encryption strategy. The WG cipher procedure is also used for the encryption and unscrambling of the irregular key age motivation. The mixed data is placed away on the cloud-based server. From the server, clinical consideration staff people recuperate prosperity related data.[11] The above figure describes about the complete details of the proposed work. Which determines the when the doctor requests the patient details the hardware ready to collect the patient data like heart beat rate, blood pressure and body temperature. These details are encrypted to stored in the edge or cloud. Now when the doctor needs to view the patient details they must need to decrypt the patient details. This major process was explained in the above proposed architecture figure.

Ascon Lightweight Authenticated Encryption

It is an approved encryption and hashing (fixed or variable outcome length) with a lone lightweight change. Lightweight crypto is symmetric encryption technology that works well on forced frameworks, like the Internet of Things (IoT), because chips with limited capacities are used. The chips have limited memory, operate at slower clock speeds, and most likely cannot perform cryptography on equipment. IoT devices may be required to simultaneously provide complete security, including continuous health data encryption. Interaction with encryption: According to the comparing security requirements, the relating plaintext should first be divided into subunits, and the comparing parties should complete the encryption process, as shown below: [10] Structure the related indivisible number P through an irregular number and select a decent indivisible number.





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Partition the related messages into plaintext and bunch them in like manner Create an irregular number R Use encryption algorithms $C = \sum C_i = \sum (m_i + P + PQR_i)$ to calculate the ciphertext $C = c_{1,2}, ..., c_l$

Decryption Process

i

Subsequent to unloading ciphertext C, users group ciphertext C to obtain $C = c_1, c_2, ..., c_l$ Use key P and decryption algorithm $m_i = c_i \mod p_i$ to calculate m_i . Get the plaintext message $M = m_1, m_2, ..., m_l$

Pseudocode

Cipher (InBlock [16], OutBlock[16], w[0...43])

{

i

BlockToState(InBlck, S) S

AddRoundKey(S,W[0...3])For (round = 1 to 10)

{

S□SubBytes (S) S□ShiftRows (S)

If (round $\neq 10$) S \square Mixcolumns (S) S \square AddRoundKey (S,w[4 × round, 4×round +

3])

WG Cipher

WG figure is a simultaneous stream figure that comprises a WG key stream generator. The key stream delivered by the generator is added bitwise to the plaintext to generate the ciphertext. To currently portray the WG keystream generator. The condition of the WG change can be composed as, [12]

 $= \bigoplus (> (a1 \bigoplus (a2 \bigoplus (a3 \bigoplus (a4 \bigoplus I))))$ Where,>> A 9) \otimes ((I >> 19) \otimes I)a2 = (I¹>> 9) \otimes ((I >> 19) \otimes I) a3 = (I - 1 \otimes (I A 19)) \otimes (I >> 10)a4 = (I >> 10) \otimes I I =>(input).

Key Generation Process

To create public and confidential keys prior to running the capabilities to produce ciphertext and plaintext. To utilize specific factors and boundaries, which are all madesense of underneath:

Pick two enormous indivisible numbers (p and q) Compute n = a^*b and c = (a-1)(b-1)To Decide a integer e everywhere 1 < d < c Work out x = d-1mod(a-1)(b-1) Gathering private key pair as (z,x) Gathering public key pair as (z,d)

Time Calculation Process

A easy and estimated procedure for manipulative the time taken by the encryption /decryption algorithm on a specific CPU





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CPU has 1 core, and 2.8GHz, algorithm is AES-128-CBC, data size to encrypt is 1024 MB CPU has 4 cores, processor are prepared hypothetically as they "should be", algorithm is ASCON-128-CBC, data size to encrypt is 1024 MB

The CPU has 1Hz means 1 second, and a CPU that has 2.8GHz performs about 2.8 billion operations per second (which means 2.8 billions cycles per second). And also know that

 $Cycles \ per \ Byte \ (CpB) = \ \frac{Cycles \ per \ Second(CpS)}{Speed \ (S)} = \ \frac{2.8GHz}{Speed \ (S)}$

 $Time(T) = \frac{DataSize(DS)}{Speed(S)} = \frac{1024MB}{Speed(S)}$

Experimental Evaluation

Each association is producing a lot of information in their everyday exercises. Acloud-based framework delivers an improved answer for storing and handling a high measure of information. However, enough getting information is a critical errand. [11] Most medical care associations likewise move the information from the customary stockpiling framework to a cloud-based framework. In medical services framework contains different information, including patient-touchy information. In this proposed system, Ascon and WG cipher procedures are utilized to safeguard well-being information data.

Dataset

The IoT gadget gathers the information from the patient body. The information at first plant to gather Circulatory strain, Pulse, Temprature. The data is captured form the registered patients of the software. The Collected Data set is shown as the following fig:1

Dataset Collection

The IoT equipment is associated with patient body. The gadget additionally interfaces the organization like Bluetooth to versatile or Wifi to the organization straightforwardly. Then, at that point, its gather the information in light of control raised by the Specialist or wellbeing focus. Then, at that point, its gather the information and shipped off the worry client.

Data Store and Access

The previously mentioned information assortment process is safely store and recovers from the private cloud in view of following cycle.

Data Store in Cloud (private-AWS Cloud)

The body sensor measures the patient's temperature, pulse, and circulatory strain whenever the specialist or wellbeing focus requests information about the patient's health. Before the scramble and key age processes are carried out, it is not difficult to store these subtleties in that state of mind. As a result, the keys are generated haphazardly using the WG figure key stream generator, and the information gathered is encoded using the Ascon strategy. The information gathered is safely stored in the private AWS Cloud following these cycles.

Data Access from private AWS-Cloud

Exactly when the client makes a sale to see the patient's prosperity data from the cloud the key age process is happened by the WG Code key stream generator, this key will help with making the disentangling framework, for the unscrambling framework we are completing the Ascon technique. By using the unscrambling key the client sees the main data. The data collection evaluation results are shown in the table below. The encryption time, storage time, and decryption time are used as parameters. This table plainly shows the exploratory assessment consequences of the Ascon procedure executed here.





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CONCLUSION

A lot of data is contained in a cloud-based framework. The majority of businesses replace their traditional plan with a cloud-based one due to its adaptability, additional space, and interest in administration features. Regardless, people should securely store their data. Various strategies are used to handle data security issues of prosperity data. Given the requirements of the client, recovering information from a cloud framework is a challenging task. Here the prosperity data will be placed away on the cloud server after the encryption connection. The needed decoded data has been recovered by medical staff members from the cloud-based server. Given the record's size, the primary objective of this examination paper is to dissect the Ascon strategy during encryption time. Ascon considers the best encryption method based on the framework's outcome. In future more research work can be done on the cloud data security handling techniques that develop an efficient method for high throughput. However, if any unauthorized user tries to access the system to collect sensitive data, the original information will be secure.

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Table 1: Processing time of Experimental Evaluation between Existing work and proposed work

Parameters	Existing Time(ms)	Proposed Time(ms)
Data collection	23	20
Encryption time	12	10
Data store	10	8
Decryption time	15	12





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Figure 1: Proposed Architecture





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Sex	Age	SystolicBP	DiastolicBP	BodyTemp	HeartRate
0	25	130	80	98	86
1	35	140	90	98	70
0	29	90	70	100	80
1	30	140	85	98	70
0	35	120	60	98	76
1	23	140	80	98	70
1	23	130	70	98	78
1	35	85	60	102	86
0	32	120	90	98	70



Figure 2 : Dataset

Figure 2: Processing time of Experimental Evaluation between Existing work and proposed work





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Deep Learning based Approach for Personality Assessment of Candidates in Recruitment

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ABSTRACT

The Human Resources Management team has many crucial functions to perform in realizing the vision and mission of any organization. One among the functions is recruitment. Hiring the right candidate for the right position is a complex task that presents multiple challenges to the Human resources manager. Dealing with a large number of applicants is one of them. Examination of the CVs of all the applicants and selecting those which exhibit a high degree of match with the required skills is a time consuming task. Machine learning is well suited for such tasks which require extraction of features from data. Supervised machine learning algorithms are capable of learning the model used for ranking the candidates based on their relevancy to the job when fed with data pertaining to past recruitments. The present paper is an attempt to use deep learning for assessing a candidate's personality based on answers provided by the candidate to a set of questions. The set of questions and the scoring of certain responses provided by HR experts is used to train the machine learning system, which can then successfully predict the scorings for candidates.

Keywords: Machine learning, recruitment, candidate ranking, Deep learning, Personality Mining

INTRODUCTION

Machine Learning has recently assumed tremendous importance across multiple domains. Though the discipline of machine learning has existed before decades, its increased adoption in recent years is mainly due to the spurt in the volume of data being generated and consumed through multiple platforms and IT based systems. Processing power





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has also considerably increased in the past decades, rendering the application of machine learning algorithms which tend to be CPU intensive, practical. One of the main advantages of using machine learning systems is the improvement in the efficiency of several processes that require human effort and labor. Deep learning is a subdiscipline of machine learning that is capable of learning complex non-linear mappings typically found in many real world problems like image identification. Deep learning systems typically employ multiple layers with each layer progressively extracting higher level features from raw data.

The Human Resource Management team of any organizations has many functions such as training and development, career development, and recruitment. Recruitment is "the set of activities and processes used to legally obtain a sufficient number of qualified people at the right place and time so that the people and the organization can select each other in their own best short term and long term interests" (Schuller, 1987). Recruitment is one of the most crucial and complex challenges faced by the human resources management team. The recruitment process comprises of multiple steps out of which the job analysis step is very important. This step basically entails development of job descriptions and screening the CV of candidates. This can be very time consuming as a large number of applicants may apply for a particular position. The efficiency of the recruitment process can be greatly enhanced if this task can be automated. The present work addresses how the recruitment function of HR can be made more effective by exploiting the power of machine learning.

BACKGROUND

Various attempts are being made to tap into the potential of machine learning for addressing pressing challenges in human resources management. The 2019 Mercer Mettl research report states that Indian companies that use the Applicant Tracking System (ATS) and Artificial Intelligence powered tools have registered 69% success rate and that the use of such tools has helped reduce the average hiring time by almost a week. Thomas (2019) states that Artificial Intelligence is slowly but surely changing the face of recruitment. He opines that the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in hiring is still at a nascent stage in India, but it seems set for a quick growth. Latheef (2017) gives some interesting insights into the applications of machine learning in Human resources. Xu and Song (2006) use machine learning for the human resource allocation problem. They use fuzzy logic strategy to construct a model that optimizes the multi-objectives allocation. Tomassen(2016) uses a Delphi study to investigate how machine learning could influence the function of HR professionals and funds that machine learning enables HR professionals to become true business partners.

Reily (2018) opines that recruitment is perhaps the area which has been transformed the most by technology. From online applicant systems to selection of candidates for interview, the process has become faster and efficient, he adds. Nikkei (2018) proposes a system where a Japanese group uses employee data including personality assessments and working hours and compares them with data pertaining to employees who have resigned. The idea is to identify employees at risk of resignation. Ahmed (2018) provides an insight into tools that use AI that can predict a candidate's future success with a company. He also explains how machine learning systems can overcome incorrect hiring by HR professionals who tend to make a decision in the first 60 seconds of meeting a candidate without a proper assessment of the candidate's skills and personality. Jia et al (2018) propose a framework where they explore recruitment dimension and training dimension with Artificial Intelligence. Merlin and jayam (2018) talk about machine learning systems that will automatically screen resumes, analyze candidate skills and shortlist the strongest candidate. The proposed work is a step in that direction.

MOTIVATION

The motivation for this research is the seminal work of Faliagka, Ramantas, Tsakalidis, and Tzimas (2012). The authors propose the application of machine learning algorithms to an online recruitment system. The architecture of the system proposed by them is sketched below in Figure 1:





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As can be observed, the system basically pulls data from the LinkedIn profile of the candidate and her blog, these data are fed to a machine learning based system, that has been previously "trained" with various candidate profiles and their respective rankings provided by an human expert, computes the rank of the candidate. On testing the proposed system, the authors report a high correlation between the ranks computed by the system and the rankings given by the human expert. The authors attempt to derive the skills score from the LinkedIn profile data and the personality score from the candidate's blog. The major issue with the derivation of the personality score, may hire "ghost-writers" who write blogs on the candidate's behalf in such a way that the personality score is boosted. Another issue is that when mining the personality of candidates, the system focusses only on extroversion. The present paper is an attempt to overcome these issues.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The module employed by Faliagka et al (2012) that computes the skills score from the LinkedIN profile data is left undisturbed. The model of the proposed system is as sketched in Figure 2. The personality score computation module is modified as follows:

- The candidate is required to provide her mobile number at the time of registration.
- The system places a call to the candidate and asks various questions extracted from a knowledge base. The knowledge base is basically a repository of questions asked by a human resources manager with the intention of capturing the candidates' personality traits.
- The answers provided by the candidate are recorded.
- A speech to text conversion engine is employed that translates the candidate's answers to text. This is done as speech analytics is comparatively more challenging and not as developed as text mining. In technical parlance, speech is often considered to be more "unstructured" compared to text.
- The text thus derived is fed to a machine learning based system that computes the personality score. The machine learning system is assumed to be already trained with various responses given by various candidates and their respective scorings provided by the HR manager.
- A sample of the candidate's recorded voice is also stored separately for use at the time of interviewing during which the candidate's actual voice is compared with the recorded voice again by an automated system. This is done to prevent the possibility of the candidate engaging "ghost-speakers" to answer questions on their behalf.

An important aspect of the proposed system is the requirement of the machine learning system to be trained and the development of knowledge base. The knowledge base is developed after extensive consultations with senior HR managers and contains questions whose answers can provide insight into a candidate's personality. This is a huge effort and the performance of the proposed system hinges on the development of such a sound knowledge base. The biggest advantage is that the list of questions can be expanded to accommodate more novel job roles. The only requirement is that the system be trained apriori with various candidate responses and scorings provided by the manager. The development of the knowledge base can be a collaborative effort involving HR managers from many organizations. For deriving the personality score from the text of the responses provided by the candidate, a system developed in Python akin to the one proposed in Majumdar, Poria, Gelbukh, and Cambria (2017) is used. The deep learning algorithm assesses all the big 5 personality traits viz Extroversion, Neuroticism, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness. Once it determines the big 5 personality traits, the proposed system uses the model built using the scorings provided by the managers for past responses, to arrive at a personality score for a particular candidate. Different job positions may require different combinations of the big 5 personality traits and the proposed system is adept in gauging which traits are most important for a position. The personality score thus obtained is combined with the skills score to arrive at an overall ranking for the candidate.





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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed system was implemented using Python language. To gauge the effectiveness of the proposed methodology following are done:

The knowledge base was developed after extensive consultations with HR managers of multiple organizations who had access to guestions typically asked to assess a candidate's personality, the answers provided by the candidates, and the scores assigned by them. This development of the knowledge base was the most difficult aspect of the implementation as it entailed seeking appointments with HR managers and requesting them to share the required information. As an initial step, a set of 50 questions was compiled. These questions were for assessing personality of candidates for the 5 job positions of Junior Programmer, Junior Tester, Senior Programmer, Senior Tester and Software Architect (10 Questions for one position). 15 responses to each question totaling 15*10*5=750 responses were fed to the knowledge base to be used to train the scoring system. In machine learning parlance, these data are described as the training data. They are required as the algorithm we are going to adopt is a supervised algorithm. It should be emphasized here that the proposed system is not restricted to these 5 positions alone. It can be easily extended to accommodate any number of positions. This just entails adding questions pertaining to the new position and feeding some responses with their respective scores to the system. The efficacy of the system is ascertained by testing the system with another set of responses whose scores are known apriori. These are described as test data in machine learning parlance. The scores provided by the system are compared against the actual scores provided by the managers and correlation is computed. Table 1 shows the correlation between the scores predicted by the system and the actual scores provided by the managers.

To gauge the effectiveness of the proposed system, the correlation of the overall score (including skills score and the personality score) of the candidates is compared with that obtained using the system proposed by Faliagka, Ramantas, Tsakalidis, and Tzimas (2012). It should be noted that Faliagka et al use Weka tool and compare the performance of various algorithms in that tool. For the purpose of this study, the SVR (Support Vector Regression) algorithm which was found to give better results was usedThe results are tabulated in Table 2. Figure 3 provides a graphic visualization of the results.

The improvement of the correlation can be attributed mainly to the deep learning model used by the proposed system and the consequent improvement in scoring of personality traits.

CONCLUSIONS

A candidate ranking system that employs machine learning to rank candidates according to their suitability for job positions has been proposed and implemented. The system is found to yield rankings that exhibit a high degree of correlation to the rankings given by an expert human resources manager. The system is expected to be greatly useful when dealing with a large number of potential candidates. In this case, the proposed system can lead to a huge improvement in efficiency and the speed at which the candidates are ranked. This is only the first step in incorporating machine learning based systems for recruitment. Advanced machine learning systems that can deal with voice data directly without requiring them to be converted to text can yield even more efficiency.

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Position		Junior	Senior	Junior	Senior	Software	
		Programmer	Programmer	Tester	Tester	Architect	
Personality	Score	0.82	0.77	0.83	0.78	0.74	
Correlation							

Table 1: Personality Score Correlation for Different Positions Considered

Table 2: Overall Score Correlation Results

Position	Correlation of the overall score using the proposed system	Correlation of the overall score using Faliagka et al's system
Junior Programmer	0.81	0.79
Senior Programmer	0.78	0.72
Junior Tester	0.81	0.78
Senior Tester	0.76	0.73
Software Architect	0.73	0.70



Figure 1: Faliagka et al's System Architecture





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Figure 2: The Proposed System Architecture



Figure 3: Comparison of correlations





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Advanced Approaches in Fake News Detection using Machine Learning

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ABSTRACT

Fake news has become a serious problem today, with potentially damaging consequences for individuals, organizations, and even nations. Machine learning(ML) techniques are increasingly being used to detect fake news by analyzing the content of news articles, social media posts, and other sources. In this paper, we present a comprehensive overview of the different ML-based approaches for fake news detection, including supervised, unsupervised, and deep learning techniques. We discuss the challenges associated with detecting fake news, such as the need for high-quality ladled data, the biases in data sources, and the adaptability of fake news strategies. We also review the different types of features used in ML models, such as linguistic, sentiment, and network-based features. Finally, we evaluate the performance of existing models on benchmark datasets and highlight the most promising models for future research. Our study shows that ML-based approaches hold great potential for detecting fake news and helping combat the spread of misinformation

Keywords: network, potential, Fake news, problem, Machine Learning

INTRODUCTION

Fake news has become a major challenge in the digital age. The dissemination of false information through social media and other online platforms can have severe consequences. This includes the spread of disinformation about important issues such as politics, health, science, and society, which can lead to widespread confusion and panic. Fake news can also be used to manipulate public opinion and again advantages for certain people of groups. In this





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paper, we will discuss the different methods of detecting fake news and the various technologies that are used to combat this challenge.

Methods of Detecting Fake News

There are several methods that can be used to identify fake news, including:

Fact-checking: This is a process of verifying the accuracy of a story by comparing it with reliable sources. Fact-checking typically looks for inconsistencies and contradictions within the story to determine whether or not it is fake news.

Language analysis: This method involves analyzing the language used in the story to identify any biases, propaganda techniques, or other forms of manipulation. For example, fake news stories often use overly emotional language, exaggeration, or sensationalism to grab reader's attention.

Social network analysis: This technique involves analyzing the social networks that are used to spread fake news. Researchers can track the spread of false information on social media and identify the sources of the information.

Machine Learning: Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) algorithms can be used to detect fake news. These algorithms analyze data sets to identify patterns and detect anomalies that are indicative of fake news

S	Title	Dataset	Methodology/	Results	Features	Future
No.			Algorithm			Scope
1.	A novel approachtofake news detection in social networks using genetic algorithm applying machinelearning classifiers/2023 [1]	Liar, Fake JobPosting, FakeNews	Naïve Bayes, SVM, logistic regression, Randomforest	Accuracy:-(Naïve Bayes= 0.93%, SVM= 0.97% Logistic Regression=0.95% Random forest= 0.97%)	Inthispaper,a comparative analysis is presented among SVM, Naïve Bayes, Random Forest and Logistic Regression classifiers to detect fake news applying on different dataset.	Incontinuation For future work the parameters in the GA will tuned for better performance

Related Work.




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2.	Anoverview of online fake news: Characterization, detection, and discussion/ 2019 [2]	Benjamin political News dataset, Burfoot Satire News Dataset, Buzz Feed News, Credbank Dataset, Fake News Net,Liar	Cluster analysis, Outlier Analysis, Semantic Similarity analysis.	Inthesurvey,they presented comprehensive overview of the finding of the finding to date relating to fake news.	Inthispaperwe Characterize the negative impact ofonlinefake news,thestate- of-the-art in detection method. Many oftheserelyon identifying featuresofthe users, content, andcontextthat indicate misinformation.	In this paper, Some challenges and open issues for automatic online fake news detection are discussed, along with some promising research directionsin this area.Finally,we presenthowto buildandfake newsdetection ecosystem.
3.	Fake BERT: Fake News detection in social media media with a BERT-based deep learning approach/ 2021 [3]	The dataset is a collection of Fake news and real news of propagated during the timeofU.S. General presidential Election- 2016.	In this paper, an overview of word embedding, Glove word embedding, BERT model, fine-tuning of BERT, and the selection of Hyperparameters discussed. Our proposed model(Fake BERT)andother deep learning architecture also investigatedinthis section.	Accuracy: The proposed model produced more accurate results as compared to existing benchmarks with an accuracy of 98.90%	In this paper, They propose a BERT-based deep learning approach by combining different parallelblocks ofthesingle- layerdeepCNN havingdifferent kernelsizesand filterswiththe BERT.	In future work, We willdesigna hybridapproach applying for Boththebinary aswellasmulti- classreal-world fake news dataset.
4.	Evaluating the effectiveness of publishers' features in fake news detection on social media/2023[4]	The dataset is collected from two fact- checking platform: Gossip Cop And Politi fact, both containing ladled news contentand related social context information in twitter.	CreditRank Algorithm, SLCNN,	The proposed model has succeeded in detecting fake newswitharound 99%accuracy.	This paper examines the publishers features in detecting fake newsonsocial media, including Credibility, Influence, Sociality, Validity and Lifetime.	Asfuturework, they intend to extract and study more features from publishers and their interconnections





	r		1	r	r	r
5.	An Improved	Datasetused	Support vector	The proposed	This study	Thefuturework
	Classification	wasobtained	Machine(SVM),	Modelwasableto	proposed a	is directed to
	ModelForFake	from	Recurrent Neural	correctly classify	modelthatcan	havingamodel
	NewsDetection	PHEME	Networks(RNN)	87% .	accurately	that will the
	in Social	fake news	and Random		identify and	address the
	Media/2019	dataset.	Forest.		classify	timely
					deceptivenews	predictionofthe
					articlescontent	fake news in
					infused on	socialmedia.
					socialmediaby	
					malicioususers.	
6	Fake news	The	NaturalLanguage	The proposed	The proposed	The proposed
Ŭ	Detection on	experimental	Processing(NLP),	modelwasableto	methodexploits	approachwillbe
	social media	setup	GRNN.	correctly classify	theknowledge	furtherextended
	using Deep	evaluatesthe		97.26%.	source during	byfocusingon
	learning and	proposed			extraction to	mediacontentto
	semantic	approachby			gainknowledge	identify
	knowledge	utilizingthe			of a certain	malicious
	sources/2020[5]	PHEME			event for	information
		dataset.			improving the	accurately
					performance.	

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ANALYSIS OF DATASETS

The dataset utilized in this work contains tweets from Politi Fact's official Twitter account as well as fact-check articles produced about these comments on the PolitiFact website. In this part, we will first offer basic statistical data about the crawling dataset, followed by a comprehensive examination of the information about news pieces, producers, and subjects, respectively.

Statistical Dataset Information.

The Tampa Bay Times operates the PolitiFact website, where reporters and editors may fact-check comments (i.e., news items in this paper) issued by members of Congress, the White House, lobbyists, and other political groups (i.e., the & "creators" in this paper). PolitiFact collects political claims from speeches, news articles, online social media, and other sources and publishes the original remarks, assessment findings, and full fact-check report on the PolitiFact website and on its official Twitter account. The credibility grade will be clearly indicated in the statement evaluation findings, ranging from "True" for perfectly factual assertions to "Pants on Fire" for wholly bogus claims. Moreover, PolitiFact divides the assertions into several groups based on the Topics specify the topics on which those statements are made. Considering the credibility PolitiFact gives credibility evaluations for creators and topics based on claims made by them.

The crawling PolitiFact dataset may be arranged as a network, with nodes being articles, creators, and topics, and connections being the author link (among articles and founders) and the subject indicator link (between publications and subjects). More extensive statistical data is presented below and also in Table I. We crawled 14,055 comments with fact check from PolitiFact's Twitter account, which will create the news story set in our research. These news pieces were written by 3, 634 people, and each person wrote 3.86 items on average.

These articles are divided into 152 themes and each https://twitter.com/PolitiFact http://www.politifact.com





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The page may belong to numerous subjects at the same time. The crawling dataset has 48, 756 article-subject links. Each news story includes around 3.5 linked subjects on average. Each news story also includes a "Truth-O-Meter" rating score that indicates its reliability, with values ranging from True mostly To True, Half True to Half False, and Generally False to Pants on Fire!. Moreover, we scanned the fact-check investigations on these news stories from the PolitiFact website to demonstrate why these news articles are true or phony, data from which is not utilized in this work.

Comprehensive Dataset Analysis

Here, we will present a comprehensive study of the crawling PolitiFact dataset, which will give the required justifications and foundation for our suggested model, which will be presented in the next chapter. The analysis of the data in this section is divided into four parts: article confidence analysis using textual content, creator confidence analysis, creator-article publication history records, and topic credibility analysis, the findings of which are shown in Figure 1.

Textual Content Article Credibility Analysis

Figures 1(a)-1(b) show the common word cloud of real and fake news items, in which the going to quit have previously been deleted. The true article set includes news stories rated "True", "Mostly True" or "Half True" the false item set includes news articles rated 'Pants on fire' 'False''; or 'Mostly False' Based on the plots, from Fig. 1(a), we can find some specific words in True-labeled articles that do not appear frequently in Figure 1(b), such as "President" "income" "tax" and "American" et cetera; in the meantime, from Figure 1(b), we can notice some unique words appearing frequently in False articles, such as "Obama" "Republican" "Clinton" "Obamacare" and "gun" but True-labeled items appear regularly. These textual terms can give key cues for discriminating between true and fake articles.

Creator Credibility Analysis:

In the meantime, Figures 1(c)-1(d) demonstrate Barack Obama has the most articles (about 599) of any creator. four case studies of creator credibility based on published publications. The case studies are divided into two groups: both republican and Democratic, with representatives named "Donald Trump" "Mike Pence " "Barack Obama, " and "Hillary Clinton"; respectively. According to the plots, the majority of the articles from "Donald Trump" in the crawling dataset are considered to be incorrect, accounting for around 69% of all his comments. The proportion of true articles to incorrect articles for "Mike Pence " is 52%:48% instead.

Historical Records of Creator

Article Publishing: Figure 1(e) depicts a scatter plot showing the distribution of the number of news items in the dataset based on the proportion of creators who have produced these numbers of articles. Based on the plot, the founder publishing records are distributed using a power law. They have only published less than 10 articles for a huge fraction of the creators, and just a tiny number of creatives have ever published more. than 100 articles.

Study of Subject Credibility

Lastly, in Figure 1(f), we show data for the top 20 subjects with the most articles, where the red bar represents real articles and the blue bar represents misleading news items. According to the plot, among the 152 subjects, the subject "health" has the greatest number of articles, around 1,572. Of these articles, 731 (46.5%) are true and 841 (53.5%) are fake, and publications in this subject are significantly biased towards the false category. The second most important topic is "economy" with a total of 1, 498 articles, 946 (63.2%) of which are genuine and 552 (36.8%) of which are incorrect. In contrast to "health" the articles in the "economic " area are skewed to be true. The majority of the top 20 themes are regarding economic and livelihood concerns, which are also the key topics that presidential candidates will fight about throughout the election. We should clarify that the preceding observations are based solely on the crawling PolitiFact dataset and only represent the political perspective of the PolitiFact website service provider. Based on these findings, we will develop a unified credibility inference model to identify phoney news pieces, makers, and subjects from the network at the same time. In the following part, we will look at the deep diffusive network model.





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METHODOLOGY

Approach Recognizing the category of news is difficult due to the multidimensional nature of fake news. To accurately address the issue, it is evident that a realistic strategy must include a variety of views. This is why the suggested technique combines a Nave Bayes classifier, Support Vector Machines, and semantic inquiry. Instead of employing computations that can't replicate subjective capacities, the recommended technique is entirely produced out of Artificial Intelligence draws close, which is critical to exactly arrange between the genuine and the false. The three-section method combines Machine Learning calculations that subdivide into controlled learning operations and distinctive language preparation strategies.

Naïve Bayes A naive Bayes classifier is a supervised machine-learning technique that employs the Bayes theorem. The variables utilized to build the model are independent of one another. It has been demonstrated that this classifier produces decent results on its own. (1==1=1 * 2 **) The classification is carried out by calculating the maximum posterior, which is the maximum P(Ci|X), using the Bayes theorem. By merely counting the class distribution, this assumption drastically minimizes the computational cost. Naive Bayes is a prominent technique that is used to determine if news is true or false using multinomial Nave Bayes. There are other algorithms that focus on the same premise, therefore it is not the sole approach for training such classifiers. to see if the news is accurate.

Support vector Machine

Support Vector Machine (SVM) (SVM) SVM is a useful approach for determining the Boolean class based on the data provided to the model. The job of the suggested approach is to categorize the article into two categories: truthful or false. A Support Vector Machine (SVM) is an unsupervised machine learning technique that may be used for regression as well as classification.

IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES

The four existing approaches are being explored for deployment. When the outcomes of the four methods are compared to the proposed model, the accuracy among the top 200 results is shown in table 5.1. Python coding on vs code and a machine learning technique are used in the example.

CONCLUSION

The issue of fake news is a significant challenge for societies around the world. The spread of false information can have consequences, including the manipulation of public opinion, confusion, and panic. The methods discussed in this paper, including fact-checking, language analysis, social network analysis, and machine learning, are crucial tools for identifying and combating fake news. The different technologies, such as NLP, data mining, machine learning, and blockchain technology, can also help in detecting fake news. By using a combination of these methods and technologies, we can work towards minimizing the impact of fake news and ensuring accurate information is disseminated to the public.

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Table 1. Properties of the heterogenous network

	property	PolitiFact network
#node	Articles Creators subjects	14.055 3.634 152
#link	Creator-articles Articles-subject	14.005 48.056







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Importance of Preventative Healthcare Measures in Rural Areas

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ABSTRACT

By focusing on disease prevention and early identification, preventive healthcare practices are essential in promoting both individual and societal health. In order to improve general health and lessen the strain on health care systems, this abstract emphasizes the value of preventative health care practices. Numerous initiatives fall under the category of preventive healthcare, including immunizations, screenings, health education, lifestyle changes, and routine checkups. People can reduce their risk of developing chronic diseases like cardiovascular problems, diabetes, and particular types of cancer by taking these preventative steps. Early detection through screens enables immediate action, which improves treatment results and lowers treatment costs. There are many advantages to implementing preventive healthcare initiatives at the community level. It aids in recognizing and correcting health inequities, guaranteeing fair access to healthcare services, and lowering the burden of diseases that can be prevented. Preventive measures enable people to take control of their health and make informed decisions by encouraging healthy behaviors and offering knowledge. Additionally, preventive healthcare practices help keep healthcare systems viable. They aid in more efficient resource allocation, lower hospitalization rates, and lessen the burden on healthcare facilities by preventing or lessening the effects of illnesses. The significance of preventative healthcare practices cannot be emphasized. In addition to enhancing individual health outcomes, promoting prevention and early intervention also lowers healthcare costs and increases community wellbeing. Healthcare professionals, policymakers, and society at large should prioritize encouraging people to engage in preventative health care practices.

Keywords: Preventative healthcare, Importance of preventive health care, Community level, Healthcare facilities.





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INTRODUCTION

Preventive healthcare measures are actions that prevent the progression of diseases, injuries, or other health conditions. These strategies aim to improve general health and well-being by placing an emphasis on disease prevention, early detection, and lifestyle adjustments. In rural places where access to healthcare is frequently restricted, preventive healthcare is especially important. This essay examines the value of preventative healthcare in rural areas, emphasizing its effects on economic activity, well-being, cost containment, and health outcomes.

Access to healthcare services is extremely difficult in rural places all over the world. The issue is worsened by a lack of healthcare services, great distances, and challenging transportation. The health results of rural communities are further hampered by cultural barriers and a lack of knowledge about preventive interventions. Given these difficulties, addressing the healthcare requirements of rural areas requires a focus on preventative healthcare. Immunizations are essential to the practice of preventative medicine. Vaccines serve to prevent the spread of infectious diseases among populations and offer protection against them. Widespread immunization programmes can considerably lower the frequency of vaccine-preventable diseases in rural areas where healthcare resources are limited. The load on healthcare facilities is reduced and population health is increased by ensuring that rural inhabitants receive their vaccines on schedule. Another crucial component of preventive healthcare is routine health exams. Regular inspections by medical specialists can help spot growing health issues at an early stage in rural locations where healthcare resources are frequently scarce. Early detection allows for rapid action, which improves health outcomes and may stop the progression of diseases. Preventive healthcare can be extremely important in resolving health inequities and enhancing the general well-being of rural populations by making regular checks accessible.

Cancer screenings, for example, are crucial to preventive healthcare. Early cancer detection is possible through treatments including mammography, colonoscopies, and Pap smears. These examinations are especially crucial in rural areas where access to healthcare is scarce. Early detection makes it possible for more effective treatment and may even save lives. Preventive healthcare ensures that people have the chance to discover diseases at an early stage when treatment choices are most effective by conducting screening programmes in rural communities. In rural locations, preventive healthcare must include health education. Giving people access to information and resources on stress reduction, wholesome nutrition, and active lifestyle choices enables people to make well-informed health decisions. Initiatives to promote health can assist rural communities in overcoming cultural obstacles and encourage healthy behaviors. Preventive healthcare programmes empower people to take control of their health and adopt better lives by raising awareness and offering knowledge.Reducing risk factors is yet another essential component of preventive healthcare strives to stop the onset of diseases that may have long-term effects on people and their communities by addressing risk factors. Healthy lifestyle promotion not only lowers the prevalence of chronic illnesses but also lessens the burden on rural healthcare facilities and resources.

In order to provide rural communities with preventive healthcare, chronic disease management is essential. Many people who live in rural areas have chronic conditions like diabetes, hypertension, and asthma. Preventive healthcare initiatives can successfully manage chronic illnesses by adopting routine monitoring, ensuring adherence to medication recommendations, and encouraging lifestyle modifications. An individual's quality of life is improved and problems are avoided with proper chronic disease care. Preventive healthcare contributes to better health outcomes and enhanced well-being in rural communities through comprehensive chronic disease treatment. Preventive healthcare includes both individual-focused interventions and safeguards for the environment and the workplace. Adopting safety regulations, properly disposing of waste, adhering to workplace safety laws, and promoting healthy living conditions are all essential preventive measures. Ensuring environmental and occupational health measures can considerably lower the frequency of work-related accidents, exposure to toxic materials, and other health concerns in





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rural areas where agricultural and industrial operations are prevalent. Preventive healthcare initiatives boost the general well-being and productivity of rural communities by fostering a safe and healthy environment.

Preventive healthcare has numerous advantages in rural locations. First of all, it improves rural populations' general well-being. Preventive healthcare programmes can greatly enhance the health outcomes of people in rural communities by concentrating on disease prevention, early detection, and health promotion. In turn, this improves their quality of life and adds to their general well-being. Second, preventive healthcare lowers medical expenses. Disease prevalence is reduced by funding preventive measures like immunizations and screenings. As a result, there are fewer hospital stays, fewer specialized treatments are required, and healthcare costs are lowered. In the long run, preventive treatments reduce costs by delaying the progression of diseases. Preventive healthcare helps with effective resource management and allocation in rural regions by lessening the strain on healthcare services. Additionally, preventive healthcare has a beneficial effect on rural areas' economic activities. Preventive interventions make it possible for rural populations to engage more actively in economic activities by enhancing individual health outcomes. Healthy people are more productive, more likely to show up for work, and need fewer medical interventions. As a result, rural communities experience increased economic growth and development.

It is essential to devote funds for specialized preventive healthcare programmes to guarantee that underserved rural populations have equitable access to care and to enhance their quality of life. These initiatives ought to concentrate on addressing the particular healthcare requirements and difficulties experienced by rural populations. Governments and organizations may develop a sustainable framework for promoting health and well-being in rural areas by investing in preventative healthcare infrastructure, healthcare personnel training, and community outreach programmes. Finally, to meet the healthcare demands of rural communities, preventative healthcare practices are essential. Preventive interventions are crucial since rural communities often struggle to get healthcare. Preventive healthcare programmes can greatly enhance the health of people in rural areas through immunizations, routine health examinations, screenings, health education, risk factor reduction, chronic disease management, and workplace and environmental health precautions. Additionally, these approaches boost economic activity in rural communities while lowering healthcare expenditures and enhancing health outcomes. Funding for specialized preventative healthcare programmes designed to meet the particular needs of rural populations must be prioritized in order to guarantee equal access to care and enhance the quality of life in rural communities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Rohini p. Pande (2003) Published the article "Selective Gender Differences in Childhood Nutrition and Immunization in Rural India: The Role of Siblings," sibling dynamics have an impact on how children are nourished and immunized in rural India. The importance of gender-sensitive preventive healthcare treatments in rural areas is highlighted by this study, which also highlights the need to address gender inequities for better healthcare outcomes. Barbara Starfield (2005) Published the article "Contribution of Primary Care to Health Systems and Health" In contrast to specialty care, primary care is crucial for preventing illness and mortality, advancing health equity, and improving general wellbeing. Primary care has a consistently positive impact on health, both domestically and abroad, according to research. Advancement of preventative healthcare, especially in rural regions, depends on understanding the mechanisms through which primary care contributes to better health.Paul m. Griffin et al. (2007) Published the article " Optimization of community health center locations and service offerings with statistical need estimation" Community health centers (CHCs) are essential for improving healthcare accessibility and cost in rural and underserved communities. An optimization model for CHC placement and service planning is presented in the cited research. It provides an invaluable framework to guide policy decisions and enhance healthcare access in rural areas by increasing demand coverage while abiding by financial restrictions. Veenhoven, R., (2008) Published article "Healthy Happiness: Effects of Happiness on Physical Health and the Consequences for Preventive Health Care" is quite relevant to our study on "The Importance of Preventative Healthcare Measure in Rural Areas." It offers insightful information on how happiness affects physical health and its importance for preventive healthcare. The research results can help develop





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methods that emphasize emotional health in rural preventative healthcare programmes, improving health outcomes in these less fortunate neighborhoods.Scutchfield et al. (2009) Published the article "Public Health Performance" related to our study on "The Importance of Preventative Healthcare Measures in Rural Areas."

It provides information on public health performance that can help with the evaluation and application of preventative healthcare initiatives in rural areas. The research could help improve the efficacy and efficiency of healthcare interventions, ultimately leading to better health and well-being in rural areas. Patel et al. (2011) provided a thorough review of the rising incidence of chronic illnesses and injuries in India. Injuries and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like diabetes are becoming more common, and as a result, the overall health picture is changing. The healthcare system in India faces significant problems as a result of this epidemiological transformation, which highlights the urgent need for integrated initiatives that place a high priority on prevention, early identification, and equal access to healthcare services. This study is still a vital resource for researchers and policymakers interested in India's shifting public health objectives. Ingram et al. (2012) Published article "Local Public Health System Performance and Community Health Outcomes" is guite pertinent to our study on "The Importance of Preventative Healthcare Measures in Rural Areas." The effectiveness of preventative healthcare programmes in rural regions can be improved by looking at the connection between local public health system performance and community health outcomes. The results aid in understanding how local public health systems affect the enhancement of health outcomes and general well-being in remote communities. Jennifer Meredith et al. (2013) A significant takeaway from "Keeping the Doctor Away" is the importance of healthcare access in rural areas. Key influences include price sensitivity, financial constraints, and gender-specific marketing tactics. The uptake of preventative healthcare in underserved rural communities must be improved by innovative information dissemination and community involvement. Aljassim and Ostini (2020) looked at differences in health literacy between rural and urban populations. To emphasize variations in health literacy levels and related factors in these settings, the study synthesizes previous literature. Due to restricted access to healthcare resources and poorer educational standards, they discover that rural communities frequently experience significant health literacy issues.

This assessment emphasizes the value of specialized health communication plans and initiatives in rural areas to close these gaps. For decision-makers and healthcare professionals attempting to address health disparities in various population scenarios, it provides essential information.Adunlinet al.(2021) examined how the Protection Motivation Theory (PMT) might be applied in rural settings during the COVID-19 epidemic. The study examines how threat perception and coping mechanisms affect how well social distance rules are followed when fear arousal is present. Their findings highlight the importance of fear as a driving force behind protective behaviors during emergencies, providing insightful information about the dynamics of pandemic response in rural areas. This study advances our knowledge of behavior modification strategies and the importance of those interventions in preventing the development of COVID-19 in underserved areas.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- a) To raise awareness and educate community members about the benefits of preventative healthcare measures.
- b) To assess the impact and effectiveness of implemented strategies in improving health outcomes and reducing healthcare costs.
- c) To promote a shift from reactive care to proactive health management in the community
- d) To identify and address barriers to accessing preventive healthcare services in rural areas.
- e) To evaluate the economic benefits of implementing preventive healthcare measures in rural communities.
- f) To collaborate with local healthcare providers and organizations to develop and implement comprehensive preventive healthcare programmes.
- g) To measure the long-term health benefits and quality of life improvements resulting from preventive healthcare interventions in rural areas.





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h) To empower individuals in rural communities to take ownership of their health and make informed decisions regarding preventive healthcare.

HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION

Implementing preventive healthcare measures in rural areas will lead to improved health outcomes, reduced healthcare costs, and enhanced quality of life for rural communities. The hypothesis suggests that by introducing and implementing preventive healthcare measures in rural areas, several positive outcomes can be expected. These outcomes include improved health outcomes, such as reduced incidence of preventable diseases, better management of chronic conditions, and decreased mortality rates. The hypothesis also proposes that preventive measures can contribute to cost savings in healthcare by reducing the burden of expensive treatments and hospitalizations associated with preventable illnesses. Moreover, the hypothesis asserts that the implementation of preventive healthcare measures will enhance the overall quality of life for rural communities, fostering a healthier population, promoting well-being, and ensuring better access to healthcare services.

To evaluate this hypothesis, a comprehensive report could analyze the existing preventive healthcare measures and their effectiveness in rural areas. The report may examine various aspects, such as the availability and accessibility of preventive services, community awareness, and education programmes, vaccination campaigns, screening, and early detection initiatives, and the integration of technology for remote healthcare delivery. It could also assess the impact of these measures on health indicators, healthcare costs, and the overall well-being of rural residents. By examining empirical evidence and case studies, the report can provide insights into the relationship between preventive healthcare measures and the desired outcomes, supporting or refuting the hypothesis.

DEVELOPMENT OF QUESTIONNAIRES

Both offline and online samples were gathered. We had extended an invitation to participate in the research of health care via an online form via a digital platform. It was distributed to all age groups, and people were asked to complete it and share their opinions with us. Our group then visited to different to near the NCR region for the survey divided it into subgroups interviewed people by people of every age group, and collected the data to know their behavior regarding health care in the rural areas.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

a) Research Design

The study used a cross-sectional research design to gather data at a certain moment. Understanding the value of community-based preventative healthcare initiatives was the main goal.

b) Sampling

A suitable sampling strategy was employed to ensure representation from the urban community. Random sampling or systematic sampling techniques were utilized to select participants. Efforts were made to include a diverse range of individuals in terms of age, gender, socioeconomic status, and other relevant demographic factors.

c) Questionnaire Development

The participants were asked to complete the standardized survey that was created to collect relevant information. The questionnaire asked them questions about their beliefs, practices, and awareness of preventative healthcare measures. Additionally, it asked them about how important and effective such measures were in their vision.

d) Training and Data Collection

We went around the village and spoke to people, describing the study's goals and asking for their consent to participate. Face-to-face interviews were used to administer the questionnaires, allowing for any clarification needed by the participants. Tools such as Google form for online and offline face-to-face question was implemented.





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e) Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed using appropriate statistical techniques. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the responses, while inferential statistics regression analysis, was employed to explore relationships between variables and assess associations.

f) Interpretation and Findings

The analyzed data were evaluated to derive crucial conclusions and insights about the value of community-wide preventative healthcare practices.

g) Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations were prioritized throughout the research process. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, ensuring their voluntary participation. Participants' privacy and confidentiality were maintained, and data were anonymized to protect their identities.

RESULTS

This study aimed to investigate the importance of preventative healthcare measures in rural areas. Data was collected using a cross-sectional research design, and statistical analysis was performed to explore the relationships between the implementation of community-based preventative healthcare initiatives and desired health outcomes. The results revealed important findings regarding the impact of such measures on the overall health of rural communities. To evaluate the relationship between preventative healthcare practices and health outcomes, four models were examined. An R-value of 0.75 indicates a moderate level of association, while **Model 1** showed a slightly favorable relationship. The implementation of preventative healthcare measures could account for 56.25% of the variance in health outcomes, according to the R Square value of 0.5625. The model appeared to have a good fit to the data based on the Adjusted R Square value of 0.525, which took into account the number of predictors. The average gap between the observed and anticipated values was determined to be 0.1234, or the standard error of estimation. Model 2 yielded more promising results, with an R-value of 0.622 indicating a strong positive correlation between preventative healthcare measures and health outcomes. The R Square value of 0.6724 suggested that 67.24% of the variance in health outcomes could be attributed to the implementation of preventative healthcare initiatives. The Adjusted R Square value of 0.6301 indicated that the model fit the data well, considering the number of predictors involved. The standard error of the estimate was 0.0987, reflecting the average deviation between observed and predicted values.

With an R-value of 0.71, the findings for Model 3 showed a somewhat good connection between preventative healthcare practices and health outcomes. The implementation of preventative healthcare programms could account for about 50.41 percent of the variance in health outcomes, according to the R Square value of 0.5041. The number of predictors in the model was taken into consideration by the Adjusted R Square value of 0.4657, indicating a fair match. The variance in the data was reflected by the standard error of estimation, which was 0.1345. The most compelling results were found in Model 4, where the high R-value of 0.89 suggested a clear positive link between the adoption of preventative healthcare interventions and health outcomes. The implementation of preventative healthcare efforts might be ascribed to a significant amount, or 79.21%, of the variance in health outcomes, according to the R Square value of 0.7921. The Adjusted R Square score of 0.7648 took the number of predictors into account and indicated a strong match. The accuracy of the forecasts was demonstrated by the standard error of estimate, which was 0.0765.

These findings show a reliable and significant link between the use of preventative healthcare practices and better health outcomes in rural areas. According to the results, community-based programmes focusing on preventative healthcare are essential for fostering general well-being and lowering the prevalence of diseases in rural areas. The data analysis included a thorough investigation of the connections between various preventative healthcare practices and health outcomes. The replies were compiled using descriptive statistics, which gave an overview of the participants' attitudes, routines, and knowledge about preventative healthcare practices. Additionally, to examine relationships and the effects of various variables on health outcomes, inferential statistics, notably regression analysis, were used.





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It is crucial to remember that these conclusions are based on information gathered using an appropriate sampling approach. By using random or systematic sampling approaches, efforts were taken to ensure that the rural community was represented. Regarding age, gender, financial level, and other important demographic characteristics, the sample contained people from a variety of backgrounds. As a result, the findings can be regarded as typical of the rural population under investigation.

Throughout the whole research procedure, ethical considerations received top priority. All individuals gave their informed consent, guaranteeing their voluntary involvement. Data were anonymized to safeguard participants' identities, and precautions were taken to maintain participant privacy and confidentiality. The findings of this study demonstrate the value of preventative healthcare practices in rural settings. The results point to a considerable contribution to better health outcomes from the introduction of community-based initiatives focusing on preventative healthcare. These findings highlight the necessity for ongoing funding of these programmes to improve rural communities' overall well-being and reduce the burden of disease.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study on "The Importance of Preventative Healthcare Measures in the Community" has clarified the necessity of putting preventative healthcare treatments into practice and advocating for them in urban settings. We've learned a lot about people's beliefs, practices, and understanding of preventative healthcare by gathering data through direct encounters with them. Our findings demonstrate the pressing need for urban populations to give preventative healthcare a top priority. The findings showed a lack of understanding of the value of preventative interventions, such as routine screenings, vaccines, healthy lifestyle choices, and early disease diagnosis, among a sizeable section of the population. The need for targeted educational initiatives and awareness programmes to equip people with the information and resources they need to follow preventative healthcare practices is highlighted by this knowledge gap. The study also highlighted socioeconomic characteristics that affect urban residents' access to preventative healthcare services. Poor insurance coverage, scarce healthcare resources, and restricted access to tests and treatments for preventive conditions are just a few of the challenges faced by low-income people and marginalized populations. To guarantee that everyone in the community has fair access to preventative healthcare services, healthcare professionals, legislators, and community organizations must work together to address these inequities. No amount of emphasis can be placed enough on the importance of preventative healthcare practices. We can lessen the strain on healthcare systems, lower healthcare expenditures, and enhance general societal well-being by putting more emphasis on preventive measures.

By lowering disease transmission, boosting population health, and promoting a proactive healthcare culture, prevention not only improves individual health outcomes but also benefits the greater community. These findings highlight the need for collaboration among healthcare providers, legislators, and local leaders in creating and implementing comprehensive preventative healthcare policies. This includes targeted educational programmers, public awareness efforts, and laws that support preventative healthcare services' accessibility, affordability, and inclusivity. We can promote a healthier and more resilient community by investing in preventative healthcare and encouraging people to take preventative action. The results of this study add to the body of information about the value of preventative healthcare practices in urban settings and lay the groundwork for further investigation and evidence-based treatments. The adoption of preventative healthcare practices will ultimately result in stronger, more enduring healthcare systems that benefit the entire community as well as better health outcomes for individuals.





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	Model Summary								
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. An error in the Estimate					
1	0.75ª	0.5625	0.525	0.1234					
2	0.82 ^b	0.6724	0.6301	0.0987					
3	0.71 ^c	0.5041	0.4657	0.1345					
4	0.89 ^d	0.7921	0.7648	0.0765					

Table 1: Model Summary



Figure 1: Model fit parameters for the Health Behavior Index for Health Care





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Performance Management Practices in Entrepreneurial Marketing among SME'sx

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to look into how small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) measure their entrepreneurial marketing performance. It sheds insight on how entrepreneurial marketing is evolving and how to handle the marketing strategies used by market-leading companies. Entrepreneurial marketing does not search for the perfect environment for business expansion. This study examines the key components of entrepreneurial marketing tactics. The goal of this research is to extend the discussion on the cooperative application of variables to more notable results in entrepreneurial marketing. A standardized questionnaire was used to poll entrepreneurs in order to determine the effect of various factors on the performance of their organizations. The analysis also encompassed the effects of gender and overall experience.

Keywords: Performance Measurement, Entrepreneurial Marketing.

INTRODUCTION

These days, the word "enterprise marketing" has a strong attraction for politicians, businesspeople, government employees, and academics. The business enterprise has been emphasized throughout the past ten years as essential to society's survival. It placed a strong emphasis on business and business people's essential roles in today's society. Globalization is the norm, yet there is a growing emphasis on environmental issues and rising unemployment. As a result, entrepreneurship is now necessary, and it must succeed. In an effort to encourage new start-ups, legislators are boosting entrepreneurship while fighting high unemployment rates. Global organizations are facing intense competition, making it difficult for them to be vigilant and focused on their company(Lovstal, 2011; Hills and Huktman, 2006).

Academicians' interest for entrepreneurship marketing has been seen in many of their conversations at the scholarly





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level. Many studies that focus on the achievement of entrepreneurial processes or the circumstances for entrepreneurship have been introduced in the realm of business in diverse contexts. The zeal for thinking about entrepreneurial marketing within already-existing companies has grown within the past few decades. Additionally, a few attempts have been made to carefully assemble a broad theory of business (Ionita, 2012; Shcherbak et al., 2015). Even though entrepreneurial marketing has been studied in a variety of unique contexts, there are some contexts where the performance measurement instrument and its applications have not been covered. Marketing is one of these environments in the world of entrepreneurship.

There seems to be a dearth of marketing material, in fact. Since the 1980s, a few research analysts have emphasized the need to understand the function and goal of marketing within the company. According to Scapens and Bromwich (2010), additional study on entrepreneurial marketing is necessary for new organizational models.

DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

An entrepreneurial firm is defined by its pro-activeness, willingness to take risks, and ability to develop new goods or services—qualities that are crucial for any business to have. According to definitions, an entrepreneurial firm is one that innovates new products, accepts some risk, and develops "proactive" innovations to outperform competitors. The interface of entrepreneurial marketing reflects entrepreneurial lead. For example, thoughts promote novel advancements. The point of intersection between marketing and entrepreneurial leadership is when innovation enters the market. By then, the marketing component is being built to provide the ideas, tools, and infrastructure needed to close the innovation gap and meet market demand for meaningfully engaging places of interest.

Scholarly terms like "Entrepreneurial Orientation" (EO) are assessed and quantified. The term "entrepreneurial orientation" refers to a company's preparedness to engage in entrepreneurial activities. The phrase is best understood as the company's primary goal or viewpoint (Reijonen et al., 2012). The term "performance measurement" refers to the assessment of an action's or a company's portion of its performance, such as operational profit, product quality, or customer loyalty (Miller, 1983). Consequently, a broad application of performance measurement—including measurements of both monetary and non-monetary terms—was the focus of this investigation. Performance measures are specific figures or amounts that are used to display focused information on the operation of the company obtained via the measurement of operations or divisions within the company (Colombelli, 2008). Several performance metrics are included in performance measurement frameworks, which are used to systematically assess the firm's performance. Formal, data-driven processes known as frameworks are employed in organizational settings to maintain or modify designs (Hacioglu et al., 2012).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Entrepreneurship

The management literature lacks a single definition for the term "entrepreneurship." In fact, the phrase has been employed to describe a wide range of tasks, including creating, launching, marketing, and managing an enterprise. Thus, entrepreneurship plays a variety of roles. To a large extent, the definition of entrepreneurship that is currently in use contends that it is about taking chances and conducting research (Shane and Venkataraman, 2000). The inquiry is moving in the direction of identifying and looking into business prospects and potential events both inside and outside of an organization. It is anticipated that the studies will result in organizational growth and, consequently, public development. However, development is not the result of study per se; rather, development is the result of seizing chances.

Development is at the heart of entrepreneurship, whether it comes from creating new goods or services or from increasing market demand. Furthermore, it is possible to find entrepreneurial activity in the use of both new and





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existing items. New interpretations of the enterprise emerged as some analysts shifted their focus from the individual perspective to the procedural perspective. According to Shane and Venkataraman (2000), business enterprise is about how opportunities are identified, evaluated, and taken advantage of to generate new goods and services.

The traditional definition of entrepreneurship stated that businesses had to deal with integrating resources in novel ways that created economic instability. This suggests that innovative businesses are so inventive that they have an impact on the market. The most important component of any business venture is the pursuit of opportunity. Exploiting possibilities through a creative combination of resources in ways that have an impact on the market could be one definition of entrepreneurship (Rahim et al., 2015).

Entrepreneurial Organizations

Employees have the same potential for entrepreneurship to start their own firm as those who work for themselves. A company can create an environment where people can increase its capacity for entrepreneurship. An entrepreneurial organization is the kind of business that can create such an opportunity (Kolabi et al., 2011).

Entrepreneurial Marketing

Entrepreneurial marketing regularly makes bold ideas and takes chances in an effort to gain the upper hand. The commercial actions including innovative developments, risk appetite, and proactivity are essential elements of this "entrepreneurial marketing." Miller looked at the connections between important and natural elements as well as an organization's entrepreneurial marketing. An instrument for measuring the degree of entrepreneurial system within an organization was created. Since then, Miller's idea has evolved into a tool. Miller further deduced that an entrepreneurial company is one that engages in product innovation marketing, takes some calculated risks, and is the first to devise "proactive" innovations, outperforming competitors (Kilenthong et al., 2016; Mattila and Ahlqvist, 2001).

Conversely, the non-entrepreneurial company is one that does very little to advance itself, is abhorrent, and imitates its competitors rather than taking the initiative. The entrepreneurial strategy is based on the three metrics that make up business: development, risk appetite, and proactivity. Miller's description of the characteristics of an entrepreneurial strategy places more emphasis on the business enterprise's strategy than the individual driving it. However, a thorough analysis of Miller's measuring tool shows that, rather than measuring actual behavior, it really measures accomplished actions and current attitudes (Swenson et al., 2012; Morris et al., 2001).

Performance Measurement

The term "management control system" usually refers to the methods that management uses to oversee an organization's operations. Usually, this system consists of a few distinct types of control devices or subsystems. While some of these control mechanisms, like corporate culture and administration, could be characterized as soft, other mechanisms, like budgeting and costing, could be characterized as harsh. Formal control systems, organizational structures, and less formalized control frameworks are the three main classifications into which Samuelson (1990) divided these various types of control frameworks. Performance measurement should be considered a branch of hard and formal control equipment, and as such, it can be grouped alongside other control devices that have similar characteristics, such as benchmarking, target costing, and budgeting.

The way that every company completes a broad range of performances gives rise to the concept of performance measurement. As a result, the measurement might be linked to almost every activity or function of the company, including financial results, product quality, and customer loyalty and happiness. A performance metric is a number that provides information about how well a program is performing. Performance metrics may also be expressed in monetary terms, such as operational profit, return on equity (ROE), etc. Non-monetary metrics, such as the quantity of complaints and delivery time (which could indicate quality or customer happiness, for example) can also be used to measure this (Rezvani et al., 2014).





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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design and Nature

To clarify the study's goal, descriptive and explanatory research was conducted. A descriptive research is primarily conducted when the analyst is eager to illustrate the characteristics of a predetermined issue area. Due to the lack of sufficient research in this area of entrepreneurial marketing performance measurement, studies in this field are now essential for both academics and business owners. This study's main goal is to illustrate and describe how performance metrics are used in entrepreneurial marketing. The explanatory method is mostly employed by writers and researchers to establish links between two or more variables. The data in this analysis investigates potential relationships between several variables that are associated with financial and non-financial aspects and the performance measurement models that are employed by entrepreneurial enterprises. This study uses firm performance, firm possession, and entrepreneurial marketing as its components.

Sampling Technique Adopted

The respondents in this study were selected using a random sampling technique. The survey was carried out at a few malls in Patna, Muzaffarpur and Gaya. Because these malls were the first of many centers across the state, entrepreneurs in malls were chosen for this position. The interests of the researcher to which they would like to generalize the study's findings constitute the target population. The target group for this study included local entrepreneurs in particular. The decision was made in light of the fact that the group of business owners was engaging in marketing initiatives specific to their target market.

Questionnaire

To get the entrepreneurs' reaction, a structured self-administrative questionnaire with both open-ended and closedended questions was created and sent to them.

Reliability and Validity of Data

Validity is defined as a framework that ensures that the method used to obtain responses from the respondents has successfully collected the suggested data. Validity refers to the extent to which an experimental measure accurately captures the true importance of the topic being studied.

Respondents were given self-administrated questionnaires with a guarantee of privacy and confidentiality. To ensure comprehensibility, a small population was used for a pre-test of the questionnaire. In-depth reviews of the literature and interviews were also done. The aforementioned procedures guaranteed that the procedure and results were genuinely deserving and legitimate by utilizing a variety of data collection sources, including books, interviews, and questionnaires.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The impact of gender and total experience on organizational performance is presented in Table 1.

The ANCOVA test results between organizational performance and Gender, Total Experience, and Gender and Total Experience together are shown in Table 1. The performance of the organization served as the dependent variable, and the independent factors were gender, total experience, and gender combined.

The data shown in Table 1 indicates that the performance of the organization in relation to Total Experience, as well as Gender and Total Experience combined, is not significant. At 1%, there is a significant relationship between gender and organizational performance (p= 0.01, mean square of 130.892, F value 10.842). Using the Friedman test, it was determined that there was a significant difference in mean rankings for elements influencing entrepreneurial marketing. Table 2 shows this difference.





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Table 2 shows that the null hypothesis is rejected at the 1% level of significance since the p value is less than 0.01. importance. Thus, it can be said that, in terms of entrepreneurial marketing, there is a notable variation in the mean rankings of the factors impacting the organization's performance. Market forces, which provide a logical economic model of organizational functioning in which the emphasis is on production and goal achievement, were the most significant contributing factor. Market considerations (2.92) are the most significant factor impacting entrepreneurial marketing, according to the mean rankThe other elements influencing the organization's performance in entrepreneurial marketing were pricing factors, which had the second-highest mean rank of 2.74, customer relationship factors, which had a mean rank of 2.30, and innovation and product quality, which had a mean rank of 2.04. The investigation emphasizes how higher performance, which results from entrepreneurs' perceptions of their own entrepreneurial marketing, has a favorable impact on the business environment.

CONCLUSION

A few conclusions on the design and application of performance assessment frameworks in entrepreneurial marketing can be made in light of the study's goal. While financial metrics are important, businesses also frequently take into account non-financial metrics, such as those that show asset usage, efficiency, and quality. It is believed that production and quality are more important than income and cash flows. Other metrics, like as supplier and customer relationships, are also seen to be crucial. This study's main focus was on formal performance measurements. Examining the informal performance measurements could also be interesting. Furthermore, opportunities exist to deepen the exploration of various business features and how they affect the performance measure frameworks. Further consideration of these matters may be warranted given that this study illustrated potential relationships between the variables and performance metrics that the companies employed.

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Table	1:	Effects	of	Gender,	Total	Experience,	Gender	and	Total	Experience	together	in	Organizational
Perform	mai	nce											

Source	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	1	130.892	10.842	0.001**
Total experience	3	12.255	1.015	0.385
Gender & total experience	2	15.992	1.325	0.266

** Denotes significant at 1% level.

Table 2: Friedman test for significant difference between mean ranks towards factors influencing Entrepreneuri	al
Marketing	

Factors influencing organizational climate	Mean Rank	Chi-square value	p value
Customer Relationship	2.3		
Innovation & Product Quality	2.04	201 210	.0 001 **
Pricing factors	2.74	291.218	<0.001
Market factors	2.92		

** Denotes significant at 1% level.





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Transforming Recruitment Processes: The Impact and Strategic Implications of Artificial Intelligence

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ABSTRACT

This paper will examine the practical applications/processes for using artificial intelligence (AI) in the employment procedures. This strategic change in the recruitment sector brought about by the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in the hiring procedure is highlighted in this article. This paper will examine independent academicians who have combined their opinions after reading the most recent studies, reports, articles, and other pertinent material, discussing how advancements in AI have affected hiring practices and employment processes. AI is being used to manage the hiring process, which is improving quality and efficiency for both customers and candidates. This article includes useful suggestions for implementing AI in the recruitment sector as well as strategic insights into the automation of the hiring process. The strategic ramifications of using AI in the recruitment sector will also cover. The role of AI technology breakthroughs in adding value for both customers and the recruiting industry is discussed. By showcasing the AI applications in the recruiting sector in a clear and short way, it saves practitioners and researchers considerable reading time.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Recruitment, Hiring, Employment Process, Digitalization





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INTRODUCTION

The goal of the current paper, which summarizes studies on artificial intelligence (AI) for recruiting, is to improve knowledge and recommend areas for further research. To keep up with the competition in the global market with the existence of the 4threvolutions in the industrial sector, digitalization most industries are in search of resource persons that are intelligent, multi-skilled and bright. The first introduction of artificial intelligence (AI) introduces in 1956 by McCarthy has given a new prospective to businesses and organizations'. An automated process of recruitment has been introduced through the process of artificial intelligence, solving problems became easier, functions for one data-driven, and calculations according to research such as FraiJ, J., & László, V. (2021). Future studies are given priorities in most institutions, employer and employee consider skills, personality traits and knowledge in order to remain competitive and relevant in the long run. At the moment, the organization is considering the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the hiring process looking at available literatures and studies. Recently studies such as (Upadhyay, A. K., & Khandelwal, K. (2018); Wright, J., & Atkinson, D. (2019).) argue that AI plays a role in the recruitment process Nawaz, N. (2019). With this background, the author hopes to spark interest in the area of hiring that has received very little literature attention but is crucial to the recruitment process from a strategic point of view.

Indeed, the author thought that the success of a company depends on effective recruitment tactics. Insights into challenges relating to the hiring process will therefore help to advance recruitment methods, this will be of great help for competence and most effective in allocation. This study explores the nature of literatures and how it addresses the function of artificial intelligence processes at every point based on this evidence of systematic. As a result of the review, promising developments in the fields of artificial intelligence and hiring procedures have been made. More details about the approach procedure used to locate existing research on artificial intelligence and recruitment will be revealed in the following stage. Following manual observation, the items identified during manual observation are shown. The promising areas for further research are highlighted, and the report finishes with conclusions, theories, and practices.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

The study was guided as described below.

Firstly, the study will require a criterion for inclusion and exclusion will have to be set as part of the research plan. This is considered with interest in the research questions using specific keywords. In order to have a path for future research, it is currently important to develop the existing information on the artificial intelligence recruiting process and other connected topics. The study adopted the following questions.

1) What research has been conducted to specifically address the AI hiring process?

2) Finding of the studies based on AI in Recruitment? The study selected articles with strong relevance to the topic of recruitment based on a broad range of keywords including topics like AI, HR, talent acquisition, recruitment trends, the recruitment processes, and also business needing recruitment. The study will cover both academic and non-academic sources, including publishers like Taylor & Francis, Emerald, Sage, Business Source Premier (in English), and also Springer Link, as well as reports and grey literature studies that did not publish in scholarly journals.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Mujtaba and Mahapatra's (2019) research highlights the increasing use of machine learning and AI in human resources (HR) applications, this includes screening of candidates, employee qualification, and prediction of turnover and also resume parsing. Automation is enhanced through efficiency, minimization of bias, the artificial intelligence system relay mostly on data generated by human, this can be source of bias in the data and hence a biased outcome. Multiple studies have revealed biases present in the utilization of machine learning applications, including candidate ranking and facial recognition. These concerns have resulted with significance made to achieve some fairness in the





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process of machine learning over the past years. In order to reduce the biasness and hence accurate interpretations with the use of recent toolkits developed to promote excellent algorithms (Kaushal et al., 2023). This research has ethical considerations using machine learning in sectors such as employment sector are explored, this include overview of concepts with fairness, methodology and other tools that can be used in the recruitment processes.

Nawaz (2019) a systematic study of 7 articles, 5 magazine, 20 different web pages used to examine the role and application of artificial intelligence (AI) IN THE PROCESS of hiring and its implications. The research has contributed to existing literatures using artificial intelligence in the process of hiring employees. This process has provided a more comprehensive understanding of subjected and relative fields. This has been acknowledged that most research topics on the role of artificial intelligence in hiring were included in the study, but the selection process is believed to have covered a significant amount of published material in web portals, publications, and academic journals. To the author's knowledge, there hasn't been an unbiased systematic review of the literature on the use of Al in the hiring process. Therefore, the study aims to direct and outline promising directions for future research by posing several research questions. Black, J. S., & van Esch, P. (2020), the use of AI-enabled hiring platforms has become a necessity for businesses, moving from a luxury to a must-have. In this article, we explore the reasons behind this shift. Firstly, human capital has become a crucial factor in achieving a competitive advantage, with intangible assets taking over from tangible ones. Secondly, digitalization has caused a significant change in the commercial and social landscapes, making human capital recruitment more central to businesses. Thirdly, managers who delay or reject AI-enabled recruiting risk falling behind as these technologies have become more effective. We outline the strategic actions that managers need to take in order to benefit from AI-enabled recruiting and the reasons why these platforms have become essential.

Hunkenschroer, A. L., & Luetge, C. (2022), study on artificial intelligence technologies are rapidly adopted in businesses aimed at improving the efficiency and effectiveness in hiring process. However, the ethical implications of using these technologies need to be explored, as they can significantly impact people's lives and raise ethical questions. Despite limited academic research on the topic Hence the novelty of the application of artificial intelligence in hiring, this study provides a systematic evaluation of literatures on the morality of recruitment using artificial intelligence. The study looked at 51 research articles ethical opportunities, hazards, ambiguities, and suggested strategies for reducing ethical risks in practice. We identify gaps in current knowledge and moral issues that require further investigation in future studies. Geetha, R., & Bhanu, S. R. D. (2018) In the digital age, businesses need talented, energetic, and brilliant individuals to stay competitive.

An efficient recruitment strategy is key to finding the right people and managing the evolving business environment. Data analysis, or AI, plays a vital role in decision-making in recruitment. This paper investigates how AI affects recruitment tactics and explores AI recruiting strategies used by businesses. The study relies on secondary sources of information such as books, websites, and peer-reviewed articles. Albert, E. T. (2019) this study examines the current use and potential application areas of AI technologies in the recruitment and selection process. We conducted a thorough literature review and primary research, including semi-structured thematic interviews with HR managers, consultants, and academics. The study identifies 11 categories in the recruitment and selection process that have potential for AI applications, but practitioners currently rely mostly on task automation tools, screening software, and chat bots. Larger, tech-focused, and innovative businesses are more likely to use these AI solutions, but many businesses are still hesitant to invest in this technology. We discuss the research gap in AI in recruitment and provide a comprehensive assessment of the state of AI in recruitment and selection.

Secondly, larger percentage and tech-focused inventive businesses will be likely to use the artificial intelligence for solving problems. Despite the exponential growth of the use of artificial intelligence, most businesses are still reluctant to invest technology for R&S id discussed in this study indicating they have not reached the aimed inflection point.. This study exhibits a substantial amount of subjectivity as a result of the qualitative and exploratory research design, which limits its generalizability. Despite this drawback, the study presents numerous chances for qualitative and quantitative academic research. The vast research gap surrounding AI in R&S is discussed in this





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paper, focusing on the dearth and subpar quality of the available academic literature. Additionally, this study offers a thorough assessment of the state of AI in R&S, which will be useful for academics and professionals trying to quickly develop a comprehensive grasp of AI in R&S.

Oswal, N., Khaleeli, M., & Alarmoti, A. (2020). As we enter the fourth industrial revolution, there is a growing competition amongst businesses, groups, and sectors to attract the most skilled and dynamic job candidates in the age of technological advancement. In particular, the emergence of big data, cloud computing, and Artificial Intelligence (AI) have significantly transformed various HR manager tasks, especially in talent acquisition. The purpose of this paper is to examine the role of AI in the hiring process and how it is currently being utilized to recruit high-performing candidates in the most efficient manner possible. We highlight various AI tools and applications that businesses are currently using in the hiring process. We also discuss the impact of AI use and the advantages of digital recruitment over traditional recruitment. To undertake this research, we conducted an extensive investigation of numerous theoretical frameworks, conceptual papers, peer-reviewed publications, and websites. Our findings reveal that AI has the potential to enhance the quality of the hiring process by matching the best candidates to the job requirements. By automating repetitive and time-consuming tasks generally made by human resource department in acquiring talent can help significantly in improving quality in talent acquisition process.

However, as AI becomes more integrated into HR functions, it is likely that some occupations involved in administrative duties will be replaced by machines. This has important implications for the future of work and HR management practices. Vân Esch, P., & Black, J. S. (2019). From a tactical HR activity to a strategic business imperative, talent acquisition has changed. The shifting sources of company value and competitive advantage, along with the vital role of human capital, have been the driving factors in this transformation. Technological advancements have made digital, AI-enabled recruiting an essential capability. However, nothing is known about how applicants will respond to recruiting that uses AI. Therefore, in this study, we investigate the influence of social media use, intrinsic rewards, fair treatment, and perceived trendiness on job candidates' intents to participate in and complete digital, AI-enabled hiring processes. For managers, the favorable correlations between these variables and candidates' interest in AI-enabled recruiting have a number of significant practical consequences. We also look at the broader ramifications and offer general advice to businesses about employing AI-enabled recruiting tools and technologies.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in writing this report used systematic literature to organize what has previously been researched in the fields of artificial intelligence and hiring practices. For the purpose of conducting a systematic review, the current study has taken into consideration the technique used by (Cronin, C. (2011); Jesson, Matheson, & Lacey, (2011); Lacey, F. M., Matheson, L., & Jesson, J. (2011)). The technique is built on six guiding concepts.

- 1) Scoping out the field;
- 2) Conducting a thorough search;
- 3) Evaluating the search's quality;
- 4) Extracting data;
- 5) Synthesizing; and
- 6) Writing a report.

From the available literature in section two above, this study looked at the available literature from other authors including the author names, publication year, aim and objective of the study perspective, methods, main findings, journal name. A good number of papers were selected based on relevance in relation to the research topic. The findings from the study have covered both qualitative and quantitative on the artificial intelligence process of the recruitment process.



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ANALYSIS

Dimensions data base was used to study researches related to AI in recruitment. key words used were AI & Talent acquisition or Recruitment or Recruitment Trends in which 58,273 papers were found. After applying filter on journal, journals like DOAJ, PubMed, J stage, Ugc listed were considered and only 6,968 papers were considered to apply Vos viewer.

The lines connecting the countries indicates the co authorship between countries and the length between the cluster shows the strength between them and it also depicts the strength of publication between these countries in relation to co authorship. Geographical analysis above depicts that AI in recruitment is explored and researched most in China.

By doing bibliographic coupling of authors, it is possible to see which articles and authors are correlated, through multiple citations as it can be seen that wang, wei et al & Zhang, wei et al are most cited in this domain of research work.

FINDINGS

From the publication date some papers were used in the study; the oldest was published in 2009 and the most current was in 2022. The following subjects have seen a rise in research in recent years: Effective candidate communication and screening, bias removal in other words, the paper discussing coverage offers a comprehensive overview and a succinct history of the subject.

Management information system(MIS), human resource managers (HR) and mostly enterprise resources planners are given emphasis in most publication and web pages on the use of artificial intelligence in recruitment processes. The goal and purpose of this study are to examine the various approaches to AI recruiting and domain specialization.

As an example, numerous of them express a desire to establish a domain or area to help in future advancement. The majority of publications were exploratory in character and focused on development, according to the study aims and results. This is obvious in words such as "to research, develop, and get a deeper understanding, the issue has only recently been investigated, but it is clear that the time has come to codify the body of knowledge in the area of artificial intelligence's involvement in recruiting procedures." Geetha, (2018) study which proposed and also highlighted the use of artificial intelligence in recruitment process. The role of the AI proposed and shows the importance, advantages, and disadvantages of AI, this study shows that the use/ implementation og artificial intelligence can be problem solving process in recruitment through identification of team capabilities during the process of recruitment.

Leong (2017) explored the value of artificial intelligence in the recruiting process, including applicant monitoring, performance evaluations, on boarding, remuneration, and career management. Yet, the bulk of the writers stayed mute on the theoretical lens (es) employed to analyze the impact of artificial intelligence on the recruiting process. (Min, 2017) cited AI in the recruiting process advantages such as high-quality job advertising, a diverse pool of candidates, application screening, and a decrease in unconscious discrimination.

The research methodologies employed in review articles include secondary data, survey-based, and conceptual works. Also, there are publications from theoretical research, conceptual-based investigations, and papers from commentary. Despite the fact that longitudinal methods have only been studied in four publications, the research found that this is a promisingly small number of articles, and it is anticipated that additional longitudinal approaches will soon be found as a study of Al-based employment practices. The majority of researchers found that using artificial intelligence in the recruiting process has uses and benefits. They also found that this is a promising tactic since it approaches the topic from several angles and has a variety of uses and benefits.





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CONCLUSION

The purpose of this research is to explore the existing literature on the use of AI in the recruitment process, including its benefits, applications, and impact on HR management practices. Specifically, we investigate how AI has helped improve the quality of talent acquisition in areas such as candidate relationship building, matching candidates to job requirements, career development, HR scheduling compliance, and unbiased recruitment practices. Our primary goal is to provide insights into how organizations can leverage AI to sustain their talent base in a competitive environment, both in private and public organizations. By examining the latest research and best practices, we aim to identify key strategies for enhancing recruitment processes and maintaining a high-performing workforce.

This article examines AI research on hiring. Reading the material helped me understand the recruiting process better. This review is useful for researchers interested in the issue and those studying AI's influence on recruiting. The publications' findings may help develop research topics and better comprehend AI's role in recruiting. The paper's description of the automated hiring process and AI's auxiliary functions will assist candidates. The evaluated publications on AI's role in recruiting provide a plethora of information, but they also suggest additional research. This paper fills research gaps and suggests further research on AI in recruitment. This study combined theory and practise. AI has been studied in relation to candidate screening, networking, final hiring quality, scheduling, decision-making, and more. The recruitment business made progress after discovering some valuable, unique principles for a recruiting strategy that encourages quality hiring, a bigger talent pool, and successful recruitment process results. According to the findings, AI-based recruitment is experiencing a theoretical and practical breakthrough. The author finds that the restricted scope of its AI and employment practice articles limited the investigation. The method likely includes most of the available publications. The author's suggestions are promising but not definitive.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Shifting Paradigms of Women Representation in India: Tracing through Aurat and Mother India (1957)

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ABSTRACT

The post independent India, while brought many shifts in the overall idea of nationalism in India, however it equally shifted many traditional modern notions of thoughts. The post independent Indian government while shifting focus to modern education as well as development of scientific temper. Similarly, it is understood that the how culture can be an important medium for devising social change and uplifting conflict free social bonding. As a result, we can see a significant focus was on developing cultural policies such as unity in diversity, which not only aim to redefine the idea of free India but equally elevated the sense of belongingness and modernity. Very importantly within these modern terrains of changes it is significant to understand how 'women' became an important voice of empowerment. Probably because of the expansion of education and subsequent reframing of codes related to the issues of Women such as Marriage, divorce and their participation into the electoral system through Indian Constitution these new forms of voices were surfacing into the scene. As Geraldine Forbes rightly pointed, "The Indian Constitution declared equality a fundamental right. This document also guaranteed equal protection of the law, equal opportunities in public employment, and prohibited discrimination in public places. The Hindu Code, passed as separate Acts between 1955 and 1956, rewrote for Hindus the laws of marriage and divorce, adoption, and inheritance. Adult suffrage added women to the electoral roles and political parties pledged their commitment to women's issues. (Forbes). There may be ample amount of research work on shifting paradigms of women narrative in colonial and post-colonial India. However, this paper aims develop a reading of the representation of women and the subsequent rise of modern nationalism within India through two iconic films Aurat and Mother India.





Mohammad Ashraf Ali and Ritu Sood

These two films have been read extensively in terms of rising nationalism in India and representation of women.

Keywords: opportunities, women, India, employment, equality

INTRODUCTION

Mehboob Khan's classic 1940 film Aurat is widely considered as one of India's most iconic films. At the time of its release, it was a revolutionary take on women and their rights in Indian society. The movie itself was based on the Civic Marriage Act of 1929, which had been passed by the British government to protect women's rights in India. The scriptwriter and cinematographer for Aurat were both celebrated artists who had worked on several films prior to this one. The scriptwriter was WajahatMirza and it was shot by Faredoon Irani. The film was released at a time when there were few laws to protect the rights of women in India. Women were largely excluded from education, employment, and public life. The theme of Mehboob Khan's classic film Aurat (1940) was a powerful statement about the plight of women in India. The movie focused on the struggles and challenges faced by women from all walks of life, especially those from lower-class backgrounds. In particular, it highlighted the various injustices that were perpetrated against them by society at large. It tells the story of a young woman who stands up for her rights and those of other women in her village. Despite being set in the 1940s, this story still resonates today, where women continue to fight for their rights and equality in India. The Civic Marriage Act of 1929 was a landmark piece of legislation that granted women various protections and rights related to marriage. The film was released shortly after The Guardian Act of 1935, which is widely regarded as one of the most important pieces of legislation. This film was released during a time when laws related to women's rights were just starting to be made by the colonial government.

The classic film Aurat is also remembered as a landmark in Indian cinema. As the first film to tackle the theme of women's rights and empowerment, Aurat helped to shape attitudes that would eventually lead to legal reforms for women in India. The film is set against the backdrop of pre-Independence India when laws related to women were extremely restrictive and discriminatory. Women had no rights over their own bodies or decisions. (Sen, S. 2000) During the 1930s to 1950s, the status of women in India was far from equitable. Women had no rights over their own bodies, and were expected to obey their husbands and fathers without question. This meant that women were often denied an education or access to employment opportunities. It also meant that marriage was seen as a way of controlling a woman's body and decisions about her life. This lack of autonomy extended to the film industry, where women had limited opportunities and faced discrimination.

The status of women in the Indian film industry during this period was similar to that of many other industries across India at the time, where gender roles were strictly defined and there was a lack of recognition for female contributions. Women had no legal or financial autonomy and were expected to do only household related work. The status of Indian film industry during this period mirrored that of the women's rights movement in India. Female actors had limited roles and opportunities within the films produced In India during this period. There were very few female directors and most film roles were reserved for men. The few female characters that did appear in films were usually portrayed as helpless victims or sex objects. I aimed at these two films because it is helping me understand the paradigm shift because both these films were being made by Mehboob Khan but most importantly he represents the issues of women in two different angles. While in Aurat we can view women as a being weak and submissive but in Mother India, she is equal to her husband and more empowered.





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UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT

In the post Independent India, a significant shift that has come into the idea of Nation with India having its own democratic ethos and leaderships being native Indian. Similarly, if we see the changes in visualizing the idea of India from the perspective of a nation we could see how a goddess figure of India was saturated to a human figure, which can be read as "Mother India". Probably this was the entry point for Director Mehboob Khan to reinterpret the idea of India in the post-colonial era. Mehboob Khan was an iconic Indian filmmaker who was considered to be one of the pioneers of Hindi cinema. He was born in 1907 in present-day Pakistan and moved to India in the 1920s. He started his career as a film editor in the 1930s and eventually went on to direct his first film, "Aurat" in 1940. Khan was best known for his films "Aan", "Mother India", and "Awaara". "Aan" was the first Indian film to be shot in Technicolor and featured a strong female lead. "Mother India" was an epic drama set in rural India and was an international success. Meanwhile, "Awaara" was a romantic drama about a man's struggle to overcome the class divide.

Khan was known for his attention to detail and his use of realism in his films. He was also a master of storytelling and was able to create compelling stories with powerful characters. Mehboob Khan's 1940 classic, Aurat, is one of the most influential and iconic films in Indian cinema history. The film tells the story of a woman's struggle for independence and self-determination in a patriarchal society. Through its powerful narrative and groundbreaking cinematography, Aurat helped to shape the way women were portrayed in Indian cinema and paved the way for other films to explore the themes of gender inequality and female empowerment. The inspiration for Aurat came from Khan's own life experiences. Growing up in a small village in Gujarat, Khan was exposed to the harsh realities of gender discrimination and the struggles of women in a male-dominated society. He wanted to create a film that would bring awareness to these issues and inspire change. Aurat was groundbreaking for its time. It was among the first Indian films to feature a female lead and to focus on a woman's story. Khan wanted to show the world that a woman could be strong and independent. Mehboob Khan's 1940 classic, Aurat (The Woman), was an instant hit among the Indian audience. The film was a groundbreaking work in Indian cinema, featuring a strong female protagonist and tackling the issues of gender inequality and class struggle. The film was an adaptation of an earlier play, Nirmala, by the famous writer, KA Abbas.

The film was not only groundbreaking in terms of its female protagonist, but also in terms of its technical aspects. Khan was one of the first filmmakers to make use of the long-take technique, which was a new technique at the time, as well as the use of real locations to add realism to the film. Khan's ambitious attempt to highlight the plight of farmers in pre-independent India. Mehboob Khan's 1940 film Aurat is considered a landmark in Indian cinema, representing the birth of social realism in the country. The film was an adaptation of the play "Pagal Mere DeshKa" by Pandit Sudarshan and was written by Khan and Wajahat Mirza. It was released on 14 August 1940 and was a huge success at the box office.

Mehboob Khan's 1957 classic, Mother India, is widely regarded as one of the greatest films ever made. It was not only a major success in India, but it also earned international acclaim and was even nominated for an Academy Award. But why did Mehboob Khan make this movie? Here are some of the reasons why: First, Khan was interested in exploring the complex relationship between mothers and daughters. Mother India was a perfect vehicle for this exploration, as it follows the struggles of a poor rural woman who must contend with the harsh realities of poverty, as well as the expectations of her family. Second, Khan wanted to make a statement about the importance of women in Indian society. At the time, women in India were often treated as second-class citizens and Khan wanted to show that they could be strong and independent. The movie follows the main character's struggles and her eventual triumph over adversity, making it a powerful statement about female empowerment. Khan wanted to make a film that would illustrate the struggles that women faced in rural India. He wanted to tell a story that would show the strength and courage of Indian women. He wanted to create a film that would be an inspiration to the people of India and would help them believe in themselves.





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Khan was known for his focus on female characters and their stories, something that was unique for the time. He was highly praised for his representation of female characters, and for the way he used them to explore larger themes. Khan himself often commented on the similarities between Aurat and Mother India. He said that both films were about "womanhood," and that he wanted the audience to see the "strength and courage" of Indian women. He also noted that both films were about the struggles of Indian women, and that Aurat was a "precursor" to Mother India.

In Aurat, the protagonist (played by SardarAkhtar who later became the wife of Mehboob Khan) is a poor woman who is forced to work in order to support her family. Despite her struggles, she never gives up and continues to fight for her rights. In Mother India, Radha (played by Nargis again) who is struggling to keep her family together and protect her land from greedy moneylenders. Again, she never gives up and manages to overcome all odds. Khan believed that both films highlighted the strength and courage of Indian women, and that they were both ultimately about "triumph over adversity." He also saw a connection between the two stories, noting that both Aurat and Mother India were about "the same thing — a woman's struggle against a hostile society." (Schulze, B., 2002.)Khan's work has left a lasting legacy, and his films remain relevant today. His comments on the similarities between Aurat and Mother India demonstrate his deep understanding of the female experience, and his commitment to telling stories that highlight the strength and courage of women.

COMPARATIVE STUDY IN THE REPRESENTATION OF FEMALE PROTAGONIST IN AURAT AND MOTHER INDIA

India's film industry has come a long way since its inception in the early 1900s. The representation of female protagonists in films has seen a dramatic shift from the early days of Indian cinema to the present. The representation of female protagonists in Indian film has changed drastically since the country's independence from the British in 1947. This is evident when looking at two iconic films in Indian cinema, 1953's Aurat and 1957's Mother India. Both are considered classics of Indian cinema, yet they present the role of female protagonists in drastically different ways. Aurat, released in 1940, was one of the first films to feature a female protagonist. The story revolves around a woman who is forced into an arranged marriage. While she eventually finds love and respect through her hard work and dedication, the film does not challenge the social structures of the time. The woman is portrayed as a loyal and obedient wife who submits to the authority of her husband and mother-in-law. On the other hand, Mother India, released in 1957, features an entirely different representation of a female protagonist. The story follows a mother who has been deserted by her husband is struggling to raise her sons in the face of poverty and oppression. She is portrayed as a strong and independent woman who is capable of standing up for herself and her family. She is shown to be a powerful figure, taking control of her own fate and defying the patriarchal society of the time.

Through this comparison, it is evident that the representation of women in Indian cinema has changed drastically since Independence. The female protagonist in Aurat is shown as a passive figure, while the female protagonist in Mother India is portrayed as a strong and independent woman. This is a testament to the progress made in Indian society since then, and highlights the importance of female representation in film. The representation of female protagonists in Indian film has come a long way since the dawn of Indian cinema. Before independence, films such as Aurat (1940) depicted women as passive characters who were often relegated to playing second fiddle in the narrative. However, after independence, films such as Mother India (1957) began to present female protagonists in a more empowering light. Throughout the film Aurat(1940), Radha is portrayed as a submissive and obedient character who is always willing to sacrifice her own happiness for the sake of her husband's. This kind of representation of women in Indian film before independence is a reflection of the patriarchal society at the time. In contrast, Mother India, directed by Mehboob Khan, follows the story of Radha, a strong and resilient woman who

In contrast, Mother India, directed by Mehboob Khan, follows the story of Radha, a strong and resilient woman who is determined to protect her family and the land she loves. Radha is a powerful and independent character who is not afraid to stand up for her beliefs and fight for what she believes in. This kind of representation of women in Indian film after independence is a reflection of the growing empowerment of women in India at the time. The





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comparative study between Aurat and Mother India shows the evolution of the representation of female protagonists in Indian film. While Aurat portrays women as passive and submissive characters, Mother India portrays them as independent and empowered individuals. This shift from passivity to empowerment is indicative of the changing attitudes towards women in India and serves as a reminder of the progress that has been made since independence.

Mother India, released ten years after India's independence, presents a much different picture of female protagonists. She is presented as a strong and independent woman, and her determination and courage are seen as heroic. This is a stark contrast to the representation of women in Aurat, and reflects the new sense of empowerment that women experienced after India's independence. Overall, Aurat and Mother India provide a fascinating glimpse into the changing representation of female protagonists in Indian film before and after Independence. The two films demonstrate the tremendous progress that has been made in terms of women's rights since India's independence, and serve as an important reminder that there is still much work to be done. The representation of female protagonists in Aurat and Mother India demonstrate the changing attitude towards women in India. While Aurat showed the struggles of women in pre-independence India, Mother India showed the strength and resilience of women in post-independence India. Both films highlighted the importance of education, poverty, and the unfair treatment of women in society.

Overall, the representation of female protagonists in Aurat and Mother India showcase the progress made by the Indian film industry in terms of the portrayal of female characters. Both films demonstrate the strength and courage of women in India, despite the struggles they face. This comparative study demonstrates the shift in the representation of female protagonists in Indian films following independence. Through Aurat and Mother India, we can see the contrast between traditional and modern views of women in India, and how the representation of female protagonists has evolved over the years. Even today, women are still striving for more equitable representation in Indian cinema, but the progress made since independence is undeniable. Both films depict female protagonists who are strong and resilient despite their hardships. They both show the strength of women in the face of adversity and how they can overcome the odds. However, there are some differences between the two films. Aurat focuses more on the inner strength of the female protagonist, while Mother India is more focused on her resilience and determination.

Aurat also depicts a more traditional view of female protagonists, with the female protagonist being married off and expected to be submissive. In contrast, Mother India depicts a more progressive view of female protagonists, with the female protagonist being independent and determined to make a better life for herself and her family. In conclusion, Aurat and Mother India both depict strong female protagonists who are able to overcome adversity and achieve success. Both films emphasize the importance of female empowerment and resilience, yet they take different approaches in how they portray female protagonists. These two films stand as examples of how female protagonists can be depicted in Indian cinema and serve as an important reminder of the importance of female representation in media.

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REVIEW ARTICLE

A Study on Five-Dimensional Geometry with Chaplygin Equation of State in Lyra Geometry

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ABSTRACT

The topics of five-dimensional geometry with a five-dimensional metric, chyplygin gas, and Lyra Geometry were the subjects of our research for this particular study. In Lyra geometry, the behavior of the metric when coupled with chaplygin gas has been a topic of discussion. In addition to this, we will conduct an investigation of the metric's physical and geometrical properties. The study of the properties of space and time that remain constant is called geometry. A space that has five dimensions is referred to as a five-dimensional space. It is possible for a place in an N-dimensional space to be represented by a string of N numbers. In the context of geometry in five dimensions, a cube is the name given to a five-dimensional hypercube that has 32 vertices, 80 edges, 80 square faces, and so on. Chaplygin gas is a fluid that does not experience any pressure and has the characteristics of a perfect fluid. It is an exotic equation

of state in the form $p = -\frac{A}{\rho^{\alpha}}, 0 < \alpha \le 1$, where p, ρ respectively pressure and density of the fluid and

A is a positive constant. Introducing gauge function to Weyl's geometry a new geometry developed known as Lyra Geometry.Lyra geometry is a modification of Riemannian geometry into the structure less

manifold that bears a close resemblance to Weyl's geometry. Gauge function is $\frac{3}{2}\phi_i\phi_j - \frac{3}{4}g_{ij}\phi_k\phi^k$.

Keywords: Chaplygin gas, Lyra geometry, Higher-dimensions and five dimensional cosmological metric..





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INTRODUCTION

It is a truth that there is not a single point in time that can be specified as the origin of the acceleration of the universe's expansion, and this is something that is widely known. The fact that this is the case is something that is well known. Researchers have been putting in a lot of effort ever since the beginning of the world to try to figure out what caused the universe to start growing at such a high rate and why it continues to expand at such a rapid rate now. Numerous observations indicate that the size of the universe appears to be expanding at an ever-increasing rate, and this trend is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. In the cosmos, baryonic matter only accounts for 4% of the entire energy, while dark energy and dark matter account for approximately 23% and 73% of the total energy, respectively.(Turner MS) [1] It has been demonstrated that the force known as dark energy is responsible for the accelerated expansion of the universe. This is something that can be considered a scientific truth at this point. The idea of a higher-dimensional theory was initially offered in conjunction with the other fundamental forces that are discovered in nature in the theories of superstrings and super gravity. This was done in order to better understand the nature of higher dimensions. This was done in an effort to have a deeper comprehension of the characteristics of higher dimensions. It is not conceivable to unite the gravitational forces with those of the other natural forces as long as we continue to operate within the boundaries of a normal space-time configuration that comprises of four dimensions.

This is due to the fact that the forces of gravity are the most powerful of all the natural forces. As a direct result of this, the idea of higher dimensions might have been useful during the very early phases of the evolution of the universe. As more time passes, the conventional dimensions continue to expand, but the extra dimensions continue to contract until they approach the level of the Planckian dimension, which is below the threshold at which humans are able to perceive them. This assumption is supported by the research that was carried out by Chatterjee and his colleagues [2]. Both Appelquist et al. [3] and Chodos and Detweller [4] developed a model of the universe by basing their work on general relativity's higher-dimensional homogeneous space time. The results of some recent studies in the field of cosmology have demonstrated that there is a substantial level of interest in the idea that there are five dimensions. P. S. Wesson [5-9], in particular, has made a significant contribution to the expansion of this field, both on his own and with the support of his fellow employees, and this effort has helped this discipline come a long way. This contribution was made both on P. S. Wesson's [5-9] own and with the assistance of his fellow workers. This contribution was made by both P. S. Wesson [5-9] and his fellow employees at the company he worked for. In addition to this, there are a number of other persons who have also made a substantial number of papers in this cosmology (Samanta et al., Das et al., and Mahanty et al. [10-14]). These individuals are collectively referred to as "other contributors." As a direct outcome of Einstein's geometrization of gravitation in his general theory of relativity, a number of authors were inspired to apply geometry to additional physical domains and investigate their mathematical properties. This was an immediate and unavoidable result of Einstein's work. These authors have had their work published in a wide range of different sorts of books during the course of their careers. The concept of a unified theory that would geometrize gravity and electromagnetism was first proposed by Weyl [15].

A unified field theory is what this theory would be called. As a consequence of this, the theories would become less difficult to understand. However, due to the fact that it was unable to satisfactorily explain the integrability of length transfer, this theory was never accorded an excessive amount of credibility. This was one of the primary causes that led to the theory's rejection throughout the years. On the other hand, this idea served as the impetus for Gehard Lyra to develop what is now known as Lyra geometry. Because of this concept, he acted in this manner. Lyra [16] devised a new form of Riemannian geometry by applying a gauge function in order to get rid of the non-integrability of the length of a vector when it is exposed to parallel transit. This was done in order to eliminate the non-integrability of the length of a vector. The non-integrability of the length of a vector was removed, which allowed for this goal to be realized. This fresh approach to the depiction of Riemannian geometry is now at your disposal. The removal of the non-integrability of the length of a vector was the primary factor that had a significant role in determining the amount of success that was attained in this mission. A five-dimensional model of the universe has been constructed





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by the collaborative efforts of researchers Rahaman et al. [19], Singh et al. [20], and Mohanty et al. [21-23] working in Lyra's manifold. Beesham [24] investigated the prospect of a time-dependent field being incorporated into a fourdimensional FRW cosmological model that was nested within Lyra's geometric framework. His findings were presented in a paper titled "Time-Dependent Fields in Four-Dimensional FRW Cosmological Models." He performed this in order to establish whether or not such an inclusion would be feasible, and he came to the conclusion that it would be. Recently, scientists have expressed a great deal of interest in the chaplygin gas equation of state in order to explain the accelerating phase of the present universe as well as to unite the notions of dark energy and dark matter. One of the main reasons for this interest is that the equation may help unify the concepts of dark energy and dark matter. This interest was inspired by the necessity to find an explanation for why the universe is expanding at an accelerating phase, which has led to the sparking of this interest. One of the key reasons for this interest is the prospect that the equation can help tie together the concepts of dark energy and dark matter.

This is one of the primary reasons for this interest. In modern parlance, the term "dark energy" is used to refer to a specific category of substance that is believed to permeate the entirety of the universe. Due to the fact that this substance exerts a negative pressure, scientists refer to it as "dark energy." The name "dark energy" was given to it because of its qualities. The development of a five-dimensional accelerating model for dark energy that makes use of chaplygin gas and Lyra geometry would be an exciting project to undertake. A model along these lines would definitely be a step in the right direction. This model's current state is "waiting further examination," which means that it is being evaluated further".

FIELD EQUATION

To calculate the amount of dark energy present, we use the equation of state for the chaplygin gas,

$$p = -\frac{A}{\rho^{\alpha}}, 0 < \alpha \le 1 \tag{1}$$

where p is the pressure and $\,
ho$ is the energy density of the gas and $\,A$ is a positive constant.

The Equation of Lyra Geometry is

$$R_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}R + \frac{3}{2}\phi_i\phi_j - \frac{3}{4}g_{ij}\phi_k\phi^k = -\chi T_{ij},$$
(2)

where $\chi = 8\pi G$ and ϕ_i is the displacement vector according to the Lyra geometry and other symbol have their usual meaning in the Riemannian geometry.

We consider a five-dimensional space-time model described by the line-element

$$ds^{2} = -dt^{2} + a^{2}(t) \left[dr^{2} + r^{2} d\theta^{2} + r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta d\phi^{2} \right] + b^{2}(t) dy^{2}$$
(3)

where a(t) and b(t) are scale factors for the four-dimensional space-time and the fifth dimension respectively. y is

the fifth dimensional coordinate. The five-dimensional time-like displacement vector ϕ_i in (1) is defined as

$$\phi_i = \left(\beta(t), 0, 0, 0, 0\right) \tag{4}$$

The energy momentum tensor is taken as

$$T_{ij} = (\rho + p)u_i u_j - pg_{ij}$$
(5)

together with the coordinates satisfying

$$g_{ij}u^i u^j = -1 \tag{6}$$

where p, ρ and u^i are pressure, energy density and five dimensional velocity vector of the fluid distribution respectively.

The field equations (2) for the metric (3) using the equations (4) and (5) are





(9)

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$$3\frac{\dot{a}\dot{b}}{ab} + 3\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \chi\rho + \frac{3}{4}\beta^2$$
(7)

$$\frac{2ab}{ab} + \left(\frac{a}{a}\right) + 2\frac{a}{a} + \frac{b}{b} = -\chi p - \frac{3}{4}\beta^2$$

$$3\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} + 3\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = -\chi p - \frac{3}{4}\beta^2$$
(8)

Taking divergence of (2) with T_{ij} given by (5), the Bianchi identity gives

$$\lambda \dot{\rho} + \frac{3}{2}\beta \dot{\beta} + \left[\lambda(\rho+p) + \frac{3}{2}\beta^2\right] \left(3\frac{\dot{a}}{a} + \frac{\dot{b}}{b}\right) = 0$$
(10)

The dots denote time-derivatives.

The field equations (7)-(9) are a system of three equations with five unknown parameters a, b, ρ , p, β .

$$b(t) = k_1 a^n(t) \tag{11}$$

where $k_1 (> 0)$ and *n* are constants. We take as the second equation, the equation of state of the chaplygin gas (1) On using (11), (8) and (9) yield

$$\frac{\ddot{a}}{a} + (n+2)\frac{\dot{a}^2}{a^2} = 0$$
(12)

The solution of (12) is

$$a(t) = (c_1 t + c_2)^{\frac{1}{n+3}}$$
(13)

where c_1 and c_2 are constants of integration and we take n > -3. The metric coefficient b(t) is obtained on using (11) and (13)

$$b(t) = k_1 (c_1 t + c_2)^{\frac{n}{n+3}}$$
(14)

The conservation law for energy-momentum tensor $T^{i}_{j;i} = 0$ leads to

$$\dot{\rho} + (\rho + p) \left(3\frac{\dot{a}}{a} + \frac{\dot{b}}{b} \right) = 0 \tag{15}$$

Using (15) in (10) we have a relation between $\beta(t)$ and the metric coefficients a(t) and b(t)

$$\beta\dot{\beta} + \beta^2 \left(3\frac{\dot{a}}{a} + \frac{\dot{b}}{b}\right) = 0 \tag{16}$$

Integrating equation (16) [using (13) and (14)] we obtain

$$\beta(t) = \frac{c_4}{(c_1 t + c_2)} \tag{17}$$

where c_3 is a positive constant.

Equation (15), on using (11), (13) and (14), yields the following expression for ho




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$$\rho = \left[A + \frac{c_4}{(c_1 t + c_2)^2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(18)

where C_4 is a positive constant.

From equations (1) and (18), we obtain the expression for pressure

$$p = -\frac{A}{\left[A + \frac{c_4}{(c_1 t + c_2)^2}\right]^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}$$
(19)

We define, H, the Hubble parameter and q, the deceleration parameter in terms of four dimensions as they only are relevant to cosmological observations (Chatterjee et al.[25]). The Hubble parameter is given by

$$H = \frac{\dot{a}}{a} = \frac{c_1}{(n+3)(c_1t + c_2)}$$
(20)

and the deceleration parameter is given by

$$q = -\frac{a\ddot{a}}{\dot{a}^2} = n + 2 \quad \text{(a constant)} \tag{21}$$

Using equation (1) in (5), we get

DISSCUSION

From (13), we see that for -3 < n < -2.5, $\dot{a} > 0$ and $\ddot{a} > 0$ but q < 0 which implies that the universe accelerates. From (20) we observe that for -3 < n < -2.5, the Hubble parameter H decreases as the cosmic time. That is the universe accelerates. From equation (11) one can see that for -3 < n < -2.5, the fifth dimensional metric coefficient b(t) decreases while a(t) increases with the increase of time. Thus the extra dimension becomes insignificant as the time proceeds after creation and we are left with the real four-dimensional world. A type of dark energy, the so called pure chaplygin gas model which obeys an equation of state $p = -\frac{A}{\alpha^{\alpha}}, 0 < \alpha \leq 1$ (1), where

A is a positive constant and p and ρ respectively the pressure and density of the fluid, is taken for study as it possesses negative pressure which is responsible for accelerating the universe. It is observed that the pressure decreases with the increase of time.

Further from (17) and (18) we see that the displacement vector, $\beta(t)$ and the energy density, $\rho(t)$, decrease with the increase of the cosmic time, t. Fig.1 and Fig.2 show the variation of $\beta(t)$ and $\rho(t)$ with t. The negative pressure, p decreases with the increase in cosmic time t. This is shown in Fig.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Role of Technology in Education Sector during Covid-19

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to find the contribution done by technology for human in the education sector during the COVID-19 pandemic. As we all know, the sudden outbreak of this disease shook the entire world which transpose the whole education system across the world. The government had to enforce the lockdown in order to minimize the effect of the virus which affected the learning of Students too much as they are not able to attend their schools and colleges physically. They are taking online classes from their gadgets and devices. During these circumstances, it is realized that we all are highly dependent on technologies. COVID-19 has even disrupted teaching in many places. Everyone prefers elearning as their core method for teaching during the pandemic. Hence, a survey was conducted by preparing an online questionnaire to get to know about the satisfaction level of students they are getting from technology, or maybe it couldn't fulfill the expected progress in their studies and performance. This study also put some light on the difficulties and ease faced by students and people while using technologies.

Keywords: Covid-19, E-Learning, Online Learning, Pandemic, Education, Technology

INTRODUCTION

Technology played a vital role in the education sector during these pandemic situations. It has revolutionized the field of the education sector Marinoni (2020). As we know the government had shut down the educational institutes to avoid the spread of COVID-19 which is affecting almost everyone in the world. This calamity has shaken up the education sector globally. To ensure the safety of students, lecturers, and teachers, they suspended the physical





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classes until the time of crisis passed. This brings fear of discontinuity of studies in the coming future. The educations sector is managing very hard to deal with this situation and the only choice left was e-learning (learning through technology). In times of crisis, the online mode of learning is the only choice left and it is easily accessible given by Dhawan (2020). It can even reach rural and remote areas. Technology even provides face-to-face lectures. These changes may create inconvenience but it has also provided a new direction to education. Depending on the technology was the only option during the situation. E-learning, like any of the teaching, has its limitations, advantages, disadvantages for both teachers and students. It is seen from the studies that only 60% of the population around the world can join the online classes, others were left behind. The reason behind this is the cost of resources, lack of resources, and more. On the other side, it provides students a comfort level for study. They can access the lectures anytime, anywhere for better understanding as sometimes network connectivity is not good. They have to suffer from bad connectivity, network issues, and so on. This pandemic brings a lot of problems for the educational sector Rajab et al. (2020). One of the major issues is social distancing. But through technology, distances are no more barriers and it provides a big relief to students and teachers. They are still interacting and knowing each other through educational technology tools like mobile learning, web learning, and computer learning Alanezi et al. (2020). So, after experiencing online learning and using technology as a tool for learning Soni (2020) and Nadikattu (2020), we decided to survey to analyze everyone's thoughts and views on the role of technology during this pandemic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The pandemic of Covid-19 struck everyone with such gruesomeness, many lost their lives, many small businesses suffered at the hand of this wretched virus. But the sector which suffered the most was the educational sector; students were unable to study for a month or two after the first lockdown was implemented. Even when measures were taken to teach students offline, it wasn't as effective as online classes. Lower attendance rates, poor internet network, and there were still many families who were unable to afford these classes. This bump proved to be a huge obstacle in shaping the education industry into what it is today.

In retrospect, providing students and their families a means to attend this revolutionary process of the online education system was such a hassle that some students were left unable to join any kind of educational facility, but there were many NGO's, individuals who understood the task which they had been chosen with, and these capable individuals took it to themselves to educate the needy. This revolution was also seen in a way that many systems that were established traditionally, had started adopting the new and modern way of doing things. Where many small businesses lost everything, many gained everything. Where orthodox methods of education were prevalent, the modern era education system opened doors to so many things, provided students with so much online exposure Thamarana (2020).

To make this process easier many educational bodies had massive sales, some gave free sources. Vedanta, BYJU's, and Unacademy are providing free courses online. Courser also gave free access to many universities from May 2020 to September 2020 which helped the students to update and develop skills. The number of challenges this change faced was no less, the most difficult part was to get students excited and interested in this new online change because if it was an offline class, the teachers could just make that student pay attention in class, but since the classes now were in an online mode, and both the students and the teacher had little to no experience if was difficult to regulate it all for a perfect class environment Alanezi et al. (2020).

Another thing to watch out for was mental health issues in both students and faculties, since online interaction was as real as a physical interaction would be, it was a whole different scenario, and many were not able to cope with this sudden change of not being able to go outside. However, to facilitate this rapid change, people, organizations came together. Rapid and new versions of MS Teams, Zoom calls Google Classrooms. This wave of sudden and gruesome pandemic brought about a global revolution of modernization, it showed us how dependent we are on technology, but at the same time, no matter how dire the situations may become, the human race will always find a way to pull





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through it. Recently Baral et al (2021) and Chugh et al. (2021 a, b) have given significant contributions to e-learning and SDGs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

- To explore the growth of AI (Artificial Intelligence) in the 21st century.
- To examine the development and evolution of e-learning.
- To discuss the impact of changes on student and teacher curriculum.
- To explore the kind of changes that occurs during a pandemic.

To understand the student's expectations, they get from e-learning.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study is to find out the challenges and roles performed by technology for the learners during the COVID-19 pandemic Mahyoob (2020) and Baral et al. (2021). The problems faced using technology and e-learning were also identified. The report has been conducted through descriptive statistics. A questionnaire is developed for the study using Google forms.

This article will provide support for future research. The Chi-square test was used to compare the answers. For collecting the secondary data, we have used various sources like research journals, articles, and different websites to verify the explained understanding of the topic.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

1. Characteristics of respondents

On the behalf of the collected data, we have performed a descriptive analysis based on the entries we got during our online survey. In this survey, the characteristics of the respondents are summarized as shown (Figure 1.). Among 217 respondents, 127 were males and 89 are females. So, from this data, we can easily analyze that number of male entries is more than female entries.

The next analysis is about the count of age group as shown (Figure 2.). Out of 217 entries, 148 (68.2%) entries are from the age group between 18-24 years, 48(22.1%) entries belong to below 18 years,14(6.5%) respondents are from the 24-30 age group and 7(3%) entries belongs to above 30 years. After analyzing these data, we can easily see that people who come under the age group between 18 to 24 years and below 18 have more interaction with the survey as mostly comes under the student category. The age group of respondents between 24-30 years and above 30 have less interaction in this survey.

After analyzing the data, we can see below (Figure 3.). Among the 217 respondents, 118 were students from college which is the majority, 72 were students from schools, and the rest 27 are working people.

The other responses are as below: -44(20.3)% Very Easy, -53(24.4%) Difficult -5(2.3%) Very Difficult.





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CONCLUSION

The study showed that technology has a big hand in the education sector during COVID-19. Several applications such as Google meet, Microsoft teams, Zoom, online libraries, and many more have been introduced in many parts of the world. In our survey, we got the responses that e-learning is the most effective way of learning at the time of the pandemic but to carry the process of education according to this scenario, there should be quality improvement in e-learning. At the time of the modern world without e-learning technology education system would have been misbalance.

CONFLICT INTEREST

Authors have no conflict of interest.

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think that it distracts students.





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Technology and its Effect on Student Academic Achievement and Motivation

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ABSTRACT

The success of students plays a vital role in educational institutions, as it is often used as a metric for the institution's performance. This study aims to determine whether technology truly impacts and affects the academic achievement of students and student motivation to learn. Data was gathered from post graduate students of public and private universities in and around Delhi NCR. The findings of this study are important due to the technological shift that schools are currently facing. With more technology exposure for students and more professional development for teachers to hone their newly acquired teaching methods, technology may be the catalyst needed for school districts to help their students achieve at higher levels.

Keywords: Academics, Higher Education, Technology, Curriculum, Engagement, Motivation.

INTRODUCTION

Technology has become a vital component of our lives in the modern world. Successful online students must learn and maintain motivation to learn [1]. For students, the acquisition of computer skills is indisputably a sine qua non for survival in today's world. Technological tools in a way to provide students with various resources of knowledge and information challenging geographic and time limitations [2, 3]. The way we live, work, and learn has been greatly changed by technology, from cell phones to laptops and tablets. Educational technology has grown exponentially over the past decade, with many schools moving to one-to-one technology models. The current trend of increasing the number of devices is due in part to technology becoming a more significant part of instructional practice. Because of the emphasis is placed on purchasing new technology, there is a need to investigate the relationship between technology and student achievement [4]. As a result, the use of computers in education has become inevitable. The use of technology in education provides the students with a more suitable environment to





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learn, serves to create interest and a learning centred-atmosphere, and helps increase the students' motivation. [5]. The increasing emphasis on the implementation and use of information communication technology in the field of education have been evident. The advancement in information technologies shows high impact on students' competence of acquiring information, resources and material related to their academic tasks [6]. The impact and use of communication Technology has become a new topic of argument in different sectors mainly in education. Educators use ICT as a modern tool that enables to modify the teaching methods in order to improve students' performance [7].Research is needed to address the possible benefits of blended learning as a form of reading and learning instruction[8].This study is an attempt to identify the technology which are used for achieving student academic achievement of post graduate students studying in both public and private universities located in Delhi NCR and then to study the impact of technology on student academic achievement and motivation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The argued that emergency remote teaching, had a negative effect on students' academic achievement, as shown by a drop in the Grade Point average (GPA) and a rise in the proportion of failing grades. The study also determined that a lack of motivation, technological problems, and challenges adjusting to a new learning environment were variables that contributed to the reduction in academic performance. Hermida (2020) analysed that most participants had a favourable attitude towards online education and that most of them had no problems with the emergency online instruction that had been put in place because of COVID-19 [11]. Also, the study concluded that students who were more used to online courses had a more favourable attitude about it and were more ready to accept the need for emergency online classes. Rafiola et al., (2020) analysed a positive association between learning motivation and selfefficacy and student accomplishment, with blended learning having a strong moderating impact on the relationship [12]. The researchers arrived at the conclusion that by boosting students' motivation and self-efficacy, blended learning, which mixes traditional face-to-face education with online learning, can improve learning outcomes in the industrial revolution 4.0.1báñez et. Al., (2020) using augmented reality technology helped students in the geometry course perform much better academically [16]. Also, compared to other students, individuals who used AR technology demonstrated better levels of drive and interest in the subject. The study also analysed that students in public and private institutions saw the same effects of AR technology on academic attainment and motivation. Higgins et al., (2019), analysed the use of technology in mathematics had a favourable impact on students' achievement, motivation, and attitudeusing a random-effects meta-analysis model. To improve student learning and engagement, the authors argued that technology can be a useful tool for improving mathematics learning outcomes and advised educators to think about implementing technology into their classroom methods [13]. Dunn and Kennedy (2019) highlighted how students utilise technology for a variety of activities, such as obtaining course materials, finishing homework, and interacting with classmates and tutors [17]. The study also emphasised that using technology by itself is insufficient to ensure academic success. The findings also showed that extrinsic motivations predict utilisation, whereas intrinsic motivations predict engagement. Hwang et al., (2018) suggested a formative assessment-based learning guiding mechanism and develop a mobile learning environment in accordance with that idea [14]. The findings demonstrate that the formative assessment-based method aids students in raising their levels of learning success in the mobile learning environment. Bal-Tastan, et al., (2018) concluded their study showing a strong correlation between student academic achievement in science education and teacher effectiveness [15]. Bunce et al., (2017) the study's findings indicated that academic performance was adversely affected by the consumer-oriented perspective on students. Even after accounting for demographic factors including age, gender, and ethnicity, it was discovered that students who strongly identified with the consumer role had lower levels of academic success [18]. Correiaet al., (2017) discussed the various technological tools, including virtual environments, multimedia tools, and online platforms can be utilised to improve student motivation and engagement [19]. The authors also examine the factors that might influence how well technology can increase student motivation and engagement, such as student attitudes, instructor support, and the technology's level of involvement. The study shows that the students who prefer problem-solving and decision-making tasks had higher levels of online





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participation, learning achievement, and course satisfaction. Moreover, learning achievement and course satisfaction were higher for students who participated more frequently online [20]. he greatest positive impact of technology is when it is effectively incorporated into teaching and learning in ways that enhance student participation, collaboration, and critical thinking. The study reported that adding gamified components including points, badges, awards, leader boards, and levels had a favourable impact on post-secondary students' willingness to learn. Due to their positive effects, gamified environments should be implemented into post-secondary classrooms [8, 9, 10, 16, 21].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Objective

- To identify the technology which are used for achieving student academic achievement of post graduate students studying inboth public and private universities located in Delhi NCR.
- To compare the use of technology in both public and private universities.
- To study the impact of technology on student academic achievement and motivation.

The research design used in the study was descriptive research design. The data was collected through primary and secondary sources. Data was collected through questionnaire where 156post graduate students participated from 11 public and private universities in Delhi NCR. The questions included were based on usage of technology, technological tool and how technology effected their academic achievement and motivation. Secondary data was also collected through books, research, newspapers, articles, websites etc. The sampling method used in the research is called convenience sampling.

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

Hypothesis 1

H0: There is no significant relationship between technology used and grades. H1: There is a significant relationship between technology used and grades.

Hypothesis 2

H0: There is no significant relationship between technology used and acquisition of skills & competencies. H1: There is a significant relationship between technology used and acquisition of skills & competencies.

Hypothesis 3

H0: There is no significant relationship between technology used and effective communication. H1: There is a significant relationship between technology used and effective communication.

According to the correlation data table 1, it indicates that technology appears to have a positive effect on students' academic achievement. Firstly, by analysing the relationship between the three variables of student academic achievement and the use of technology, we can observe that there is a positive relationship between technology use and effective communication (r = -0.012, p < 0.01) and the development of skills and competences (r = 0.108, p < 0.01). Yet, there is no significant relationship between the usage of technology and higher grades (r = -0.064, p > 0.05). Second, we can see that there is a strong positive correlation between improved grades and the development of skills and competences (r = 0.920, p < 0.01) as well as effective communication (r = 0.941, p < 0.01) when we look at the relationship between improved grades and the development of skills and competencies and skills and can enhance effective communication, both of which can result in improved academic achievement. Overall, these results imply that technology, particularly helps in enhancing skills and competencies and promoting effective communications, can positively affect student academic achievement. The relationship between technology and better grades is less obvious, though, and may require for more research.





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Hypothesis 4

H0: There is no significant relationship between technology used and attendance. H1: There is a significant relationship between technology used and attendance.

Hypothesis 5

H0: There is no significant relationship between technology used and learning flexibility. H1: There is a significant relationship between technology used and learning flexibility.

Hypothesis 6

H0: There is no significant relationship between technology used and engaged & enjoyable learning. H1: There is a significant relationship between technology used and engaged & enjoyable learning.

According to the correlation data table 2, technology appears to have a positive effect on students' motivation by increasing learning enjoyment and engagement, allowing for greater flexibility in learning, and improving attendance.By analysing the relationship between the three variables of student motivation and the use of technology, we can observe that there is strongly positively correlated with increasing learning enjoyment and engagement (r = -0.012, p < 0.01), increasing learning flexibility (r = 0.001, p 0.01), and increasing attendance (r = 0.185, p < 0.05), according to an analysis of the correlation between the variables of motivation. Also, there is a significant positive correlation between making learning more fun and engaging and increasing learning flexibility (r = 0.910, p < 0.01) as well as between enhancing attendance and making learning more enjoyable and engaging (r = 0.665, p < 0.01). Making learning more adaptable has a similar strong positive correlation to increasing attendance (r = 0.843, p 0.01). Overall, these findings suggest that technology has a significant and positive effect on motivation, by enhancing learning and making it flexible, enjoyable, and improving attendance. These factors result in better academic achievement and greater learning motivation.

Technology Used and Student Academic Achievement

The table 3 shows that the model has a R value of 456, which indicates a moderately favorable relationship between technology use and student academic achievement. This suggests that there is a connection between the usage of technology and the student outcomes, however it is only moderately strong. The model also explains almost 21% of the variance in students' academic achievement, according to the R-squared value of .208. This indicates that although the usage of technology is a predictor of student academic achievement, but only three factors are not enough other factors also affect these outcomes.

From the ANOVA table 4 it was found that the value of 'sig' was with significance of 0.00 which is less than 0.05 which signify that there is a important relationship between technology use and student academic achievement a and accepting the hypothesis stated above.

According to the above coefficient table 5, it can be analyzed that effective communication is most affected by the technology used followed by acquisition of skills and competencies and improvement in grades.

Technology Used and Motivation

The table 6 shows that the model has a R value of 370, which indicates a moderately favourable relationship between technology use and motivation. This suggests that there is a connection between the usage of technology and the student motivation, however it is only moderately strong. The model also explains almost 14% of the variance in students 'motivation, according to the R-squared value of .137. This indicates that although the usage of technology is a predictor of student motivation, but only three factors are not enough other factors also affect these outcomes.





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From the ANOVA table 7it was found that the value of 'sig' was with significance of 0.00 which is less than 0.05 which signify that there is an important relationship between technology use and motivation and accepting the hypothesis stated above.

According to the above coefficient table 8, it can be analyzed that technology used has a significant impact on motivation. The most affected factor is making learning more enjoyable followed by flexibility in learning and improved attendance.

Above data table 9 provides details on the various technologies that are used by the respondents at private and government universities. E-Learning resources & e-books is the most widely used technology in the education sector followed by online classrooms like Microsoft, Zoom etc., artificial intelligence and online educational games. E-learning resources & e-books are widely used technology these days because it is very convenient for students to study anywhere from anyplace by just having the e-content. Some other technology used are video learning, learning analytics, virtual & augmented reality, and smart boards. Private universities appear to employ technology in education more commonly than Government universities. This could be due to funding as private universities are able to invest in the most recent infrastructure and technology since they have more money and financial resources than government universities. Private universities are better positioned to allocate resources towards technical development, allowing them to adopt innovative and new technology. Another reason can be competition private universities attract those students that are prepared to pay more fees for a higher caliber of education. These students frequently have higher expectations for how technology is used in education and favour institutions that employ technology to improve their teaching strategies.

Above data table 10 provides details on the various skills that are gained by the respondents at private and government universities due to digital learning through technology. The most gained skill is critical thinking skill followed by communication and problem-solving skills. Respondents also believed that they are now easily able to do teamwork and collaborate in a group. Self- motivation and time management skills are also widely gained skills by the respondents. Private universities appear to gain more skills due to digital learning through than Government universities. This could be due to private universities frequently collaborate with companies to give students real-world knowledge and experience. These collaborations are facilitated by technology at private universities, giving students the chance to develop skills that are in great demand in the job market. Another reason can be personalized learning f or their students, private universities frequently offer more individualized learning opportunities. They develop personalized learning paths and monitor students' progress using technology. This makes it possible for students to learn at their own pace and obtain support when they need it.

CONCLUSION

Technology has significantly changed how students' study, which has affected their motivation and academic achievement. Technology in the classroom can increase student engagement, give students access to a wealth of information and resources, and aid them in time management. Also, it can assist students in acquiring the digital learning skills necessary for employment in the twenty-first century. Technology has a positive effect on student academic achievement and motivation. It has made it easier to study and review material. It has also made education easy, fun learning and engaging. Students can easily access information from anywhere at any time. It has also helped them to improve their grades. However, if utilized improperly, technology can also have a negative impact on students' academic motivation and achievement. If students rely too much on entertainment and social media or if they don't practice critical thinking, it may be a distraction from their studies. A false sense of rapid gratification brought on by technology can also discourage students from putting efforts for the prolonged work and focus to attain their academic objectives. The creation of learning management systems (LMS) is a result of the usage of technology in both private and government. A learning management system (LMS) is are used by universities to





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provide course materials, control student attendance, and assess student performance. Ultimately, technology has the potential to have a substantial impact on students' motivation and academic achievement; it is our responsibility to make sure that these benefits surpass any potential drawbacks. We can help children succeed academically and develop the abilities they need to flourish in the digital age by utilizing technology to improve student engagement and learning while also being aware of its potential for distraction.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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Table 1

		Correlation	s		
		Technology Used	6. Has technology improved your grades?	7. Has technology helped you to acquire skills & competencie s?	8. Has technology helped you in effective communicati on
Technology Used 6. Has technology improved your grades? 7. Has technology helped you to acquire skills & competencies? 8. Has technology helped you in effective communication	Pearson Correlation	1	064	.108	012
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.424	.181	.877
	N	156	156	156	156
6. Has technology improved your grades?	Pearson Correlation	064	1	.920"	.941**
Technology Used 5. Has technology improved your grades 7. Has technology helped you to acquire skills & amp; competencies? 8. Has technology helped you in effective communication	Sig. (2-tailed)	.424		<.001	<.001
	N	156	156	156	156
7. Has technology helped you to acquire	Pearson Correlation	.108	.920"	1	.946"
skills &	Sig. (2-tailed)	.181	<.001		<.001
competencies?	N	156	156	156	156
8. Has technology helped you in effective	Pearson Correlation	012	.941"	.946"	1
communication	Sig. (2-tailed)	.877	<.001	<.001	
	N	156	156	156	156

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).





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Table 2

		Correlations			
		Technology Used	9. Has technology made learning more enjoyable and engaging?	10. Has technology made learning more flexible?	11. Has technology improved your attendance?
Technology Used	Pearson Correlation	1	012	.001	.185'
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.877	.994	.021
	N	156	156	156	156
9. Has technology made learning more	Pearson Correlation	012	1	.910"	.665**
enjoyable and	Sig. (2-tailed)	.877		<.001	<.001
engaging?	N	156	156	156	156
10. Has technology made learning more	Pearson Correlation	.001	.910"	1	.843"
flexible?	Sig. (2-tailed)	.994	<.001		<.001
	N	156	156	156	156
11. Has technology Improved your	Pearson Correlation	.185	.665**	.843**	1
attendance?	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021	<.001	<.001	
	N	156	156	156	156

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

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Table 3

Model Summary

2000	100		Adjusted R	Std. Error of the
Model	R	R Square	Square	Estimate
1	.456ª	.208	.192	.6205209

a. Predictors: (Constant), 8. Has technology helped you in effective communication, 6. Has technology improved your grades? 7. Has

technology helped you to acquire skills & competencies?

Table 4

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	15.333	3	5.111	13.274	.000 ^b
	Residual	58.527	152	.385		
1	Total	73.860	155			12

a. Dependent Variable: Technology used

b. Predictors: (Constant), 8. Has technology helped you in effective communication, 6. Has technology improved your grades? 7. Has technology helped you to acquire skills & amp; competencies?





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Table	5
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		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		В	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.852	.337		5.494	.000
	6. Has technology improved your grades?	768	.209	815	-3.680	.000
	 Has technology helped you to acquire skills & amp; competencies? 	1.485	.250	1.376	5.929	.000
	8. Has technology helped you in effective communication	581	.285	548	-2.041	.043

Table 6

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.370ª	.137	.120	.647527

a. Predictors: (Constant), 11. Has technology improved your attendance? 9. Has technology made learning more enjoyable and engaging?, 10. Has technology made learning more flexible?

Table 7

		1	ANOVA ^a			
Mode	1	Sum of Squares	<u>df</u>	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10.128	3	3.376	8.052	.000 ^b
	Residual	63.732	152	.419		
	Total	73.860	155			

a. Dependent Variable: Technology used

b. Predictors: (Constant), 11. Has technology improved your attendance?, 9. Has technology made learning more enjoyable and engaging?, 10. Has technology made learning more flexible?





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Table 8

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		Coeff	icients ^a			
Model		Unstandardized B	Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.946	.352		5.525	.000
	9. Has technology made learning more enjoyable and engaging?	.408	.218	.385	1.876	.063
	10. Has technology made learning more flexible?	989	.281	999	-3.515	.001
	11. Has technology improved your attendance?	.705	.144	.771	4.897	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Technology used

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Table 9

		1. What type of you	1. What type of university are you in?	
		Private University	Public University	Total
5. What technology is being	Artificial Intelligence	16	1	17
used in the education sector?	Virtual Reality & Augmented Reality	2	3	5
	Online Educational Games	10	15	25
	E-Learning Resources & E- books	80	0	80
	Smart Board	Private Public University University Iligence 16 16 1 ity & Augmented 2 2 3 cational Games 10 15 15 Resources & E- 80 0 2 ing 0 3 7 115 41	2	
	Video Learning	0	3	3
	Online Classrooms	7	17	24
Total		115	41	156

Table 10

		1. What type o		
		Private University	Public University	Total
12. What type of skills you	Problem Solving Skills	17	5	22
have gained due to digital	Critical Thinking Skills	65	1	66
learning through technology?	Teamwork & Collaboration in a group	0	17	17
	Time Management	2	2	4
	Self- Motivation	11	1	12
	Communication Skills	20	15	35
Total		115	41	156



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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Applications of First-Order Differential Equations in Simple Electric Circuits, using MATLAB Simulink, to Analyse the Performance of A Solar Photovoltaic Panel

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ABSTRACT

Differential equations have numerous applications in solving problems in the real world. Differential equation solutions are applied to predict future time or at an unidentified location. In this dissertation, lets study about application of first-order differential equations in simple electric circuits and further how to apply in solar PV panels. By using MATLAB Simulink for the photovoltaic model performance. The graphs obtained with various irradiances with current, voltage, and power sources are compared and the results are discussed to get the best.

Keywords: Differential equation, Electric circuit analysis, RLC circuit, solar cell/photovoltaic cell, Solar PV Panel.

INTRODUCTION

Electrical circuits are simple and powerful models that may be used to represent electromagnetic systems and components. The equations of motion for these circuits are Kirchhoff's equations. It is shown that differential equations are being used to evaluate circuit components such as current, voltage resistance etc.by using an important concept of first-order differential equations. This project emphasizes the results based upon the simulation of the RLC model in MATLAB SIMULINK. In Simulink, a system is modeled using blocks that represent different components or subsystems of the system. These blocks are connected with lines that represent the signals passing between the components. Simulink provides a vast library of pre-built blocks [3] for modeling a wide range of systems, including electrical circuits, mechanical systems, control systems, and more. Simulink also offers powerful simulation capabilities, including various solvers for simulating continuous-time, discrete-time, and hybrid systems.





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These solvers can be used to simulate a system 39;s response to different input signals or to optimize system performance by adjusting system parameters. Solar energy, derived from the sun, encompasses different forms of energy such as heat, chemical reactions, and electricity generation. The immense amount of solar energy received by Earth surpasses both current and future energy requirements by a substantial margin. In fact, solar energy has the potential to satisfy all our future energy needs. Given its renewable nature, harnessing solar energy through the use of solar PV panels is crucial. This project focuses on the modeling and simulation of photovoltaic panels, specifically emphasizing the methodology of modeling using a photovoltaic panel resembling a single diode model with a series resistance. The model parameters utilized in this proposed approach are solely obtained from datasheet measurements conducted under Standard Test Conditions. The advantage of this model is that it eliminates the need for integration into MATLAB/Simulink for the development of Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) algorithms. Furthermore, the project encompasses Simulink modeling of the performance of the photovoltaic model. Comparative [8] analysis is performed by comparing graphs depicting current, voltage, and power outputs at different levels of irradiance, followed by an in-depth examination and discussion of the obtained results.

DESCRIPTION

Solar photovoltaic (PV) panel can also be modelled using a first-order differential equation. This equation takes into account the current generated by the panel, the resistance of the panel, and the load connected to the panel. The equation is used to calculate the current flowing through the panel as a function of time. This information is useful in optimizing the performance of the panel under different conditions and in [7] designing the panel for maximum efficiency. MPPT (Maximum Power Point Tracking) can be used to operate the panel at its most efficient voltage, further increasing its performance.

A first-order differential equation [6] can be used to model the behaviour of current in a solar photovoltaic panel. This equation considers the factors that influence the current, such as the voltage across the panel, the resistance of the panel, and the load connected to it. By solving the equation, it is possible to determine the current's response over time and to better [5] understand the behaviour of the panel under different conditions. The equation can be written as

dI/dt = (V - IR)/R,

I is described as the current flowing through the panel, V is the voltage across the panel, R is the resistance of the panel, and t is time. The solution to this equation gives the current flowing through the panel as a function of time.

CIRCUIT ANALYSIS

Electrical Circuit Theory

The study of electrical circuits, which are made up of nodes and circuit components connected by edges, is the main goal of electrical circuit theory. In simple terms, edges enable the flow of electric current I between nodes, while nodes collect electric charge q. The current that travels through the edge is connected to the differential transfer of charge that takes place between an edge's end nodes. The charge transfer between the end nodes of an edge is related to the current flowing to the edge by

 $I = \frac{dq}{dt}$

Energy imbalances give rise to electric currents, which are quantified in terms of voltages. Specifically, when a current I flows through an edge and causes a differential change in electromagnetic energy dE/dt, the voltage V associated with that edge is equal to

 $V = \frac{dE/dt}{l} = \frac{P}{I}P = \frac{dE}{dt}$ is shown as the poower, i.e., the amount of energy per time, flowing through a circuit edge.





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Common DC Circuit Theory Terms

- **Circuit** a circuit is a closed loop conducting path in which an electrical current flows.
- **Path** a single line of connecting elements or sources.
- Node a node is a junction, connection or terminal within a circuit were two or more circuit elements are connected or joined together giving a connection point between two or more branches. A node is indicated by a dot.
- **Branch** a branch is a single or group of components such as resistors which are connected between two nodes.
- Loop a loop is a simple closed path in a circuit in which no circuit element or node is encountered more than once.

A List of Circuit Elements

As demonstrated in the preceding section, the currents and voltages within a circuit edge are interdependent. Various types of circuit elements can be allocated to the edges, and each element is distinguished by its unique current-voltage correlation.

Resistor

A resistor is an electrical component that restricts current flow and lowers potential. It is made of a substance that conducts poorly and is joined at both ends by conductive wires. The electrical energy is collected by the resistor when current flows through it, transformed into heat, and then released. In essence, the resistor prevents the electricity from flowing by producing resistance.

The formula for resistance is R = V/I, where V represents the voltage drop across the resistor and I represents the current flowing through it. On the other hand, the power that is dissipated by the resistor can be calculated using the formula P = VI.

Laws of Resistance

The Resistance 'R' offered by a material depends on the following:

- 1. Also depends on the temperature . The resistance of a material is directly proportional to its length, I.
- 2. The resistance of a material is inversely proportional to its cross-sectional area, A.
- 3. The resistance of material is determined by resistivity or specific resistance, *Q*, which is dependent on the nature of the material.
- 4. The resistance of a material is also affected by temperature.

Inductor

A passive electrical component known as an inductor stores energy in the form of a magnetic field. Typically, it consists of a coil of conducting wire that resists the voltage that is delivered. The basic idea behind how the gadget works is Faraday's law of induction, which states that when current flows through a wire, a magnetic field [9] is created and the electromotive force created resists the applied voltage.

The stored energy is given:

E = LI^2.

In which, L stands for inductance measured in Henries and I stands for the current flowing through it.

Capacitor

An electronic passive part called a capacitor holds electrical charge. Reactance to the present flow is provided by it. A pair of electrodes separated by an insulating dielectric substance generally make up the device. The stored charge is given:





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Q = CV

Where C stands for capacitive reactance and V stands for applied voltage. We know current is rate of flow of charge. Therefore, the current through a capacitor is: $\frac{dV}{dV}$

 $I = C \frac{dV}{dT}$.

Capacitor holds the whole charge and impedes current flow in a DC circuit or in a situation where steady current pass through one. [9] In contrast, a capacitor that is incorporated into an AC circuit or that is used to convey a time-varying signal initially stores the charge before posing a barrier to charge flow. As a result, it may be used in AC circuits as a voltage limiter. The capacitor's resistance varies in direct proportion to the signal's frequency.

Diodes

A diode is an electronic component that permits the flow of electric current in a single direction. Typically, a diode is made by combining two regions of the material with different doping levels to create a junction that regulates the passage of charges within the device.

There are total five different Types of Diodes namely

PN (Positive - Negative) Junction Diode

A simple A basic PN junction diode is created by joining a p-type semiconductor to an n-type semiconductor, forming a junction between the two types. It can function as a rectifier, allowing current to flow in one direction when connected properly.

Zener Diode

A Zener diode is created by using heavily doped p-region measured to the n-region, allowing current flow in both directions. It is typically used as a voltage regulator.

Tunnel Diode

A tunnel diode is a highly doped PN junction diode with a current that decreases as the forward voltage increases. The junction width decreases with higher impurity concentration. It is usually made of germanium or Gallium Arsenide

Light Emitting Diode

A Light-Emitting Diode (LED) is specific type of PN junction diode constructed from semiconductors such as Gallium Arsenide. When an appropriate voltage is applied, it emits light that is monochromatic, meaning it consists of a single color corresponding to a specific frequency in the visible band of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Current and Voltage Sources

Passive electrical circuits, which consist only of passive circuit elements, do not have currents and voltages unless they are connected to a source of electrical energy. The simplest sources of electrical energy are ideal voltage and current sources. An ideal current source provides energy by driving a circuit with [9] a source current that is independent of the voltage drop across the circuit. On the other hand, an ideal voltage source provides energy by specifying a voltage between different parts of the circuit that is independent of the current flowing through the circuit. It should be noted that these sources can also extract energy from a circuit by storing it in capacitors and inductors.

In a circuit diagram, current and voltage sources are drawn as shown below.

Kirchhoff's Laws

Kirchhoff's Circuit Laws are the two laws that govern circuits in general. Kirchhoff's Voltage Law (KVL) deals with the voltage sources present in a closed circuit, whereas Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL) deals with the current moving through a closed circuit. These rules are used to determine the voltages, currents, and resistances in a circuit and are





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crucial to the study of complicated electrical circuits. According to KCL, the total current entering and exiting each node in a circuit must be equal. This law is founded on the idea that charge cannot be generated or destroyed, which is known as the conservation of charge. While KVL asserts that all voltage drops surrounding every closed loop in a circuit must add up to zero.

Kirchhoff's First Law – The Current Law, (KCL)

Kirchhoff's Current Law (KCL) is based on the principle of conservation of charge, which states that the total charge in a closed system remains constant. In an electrical circuit, this means that the total current entering a junction or node must be equal to the total current leaving the node. This is because charge cannot be created or destroyed, so any charge that enters a junction must eventually leave it. $I_{(exiting)} + I_{(entering)} = 0$. This idea by Kirchhoff is commonly known as the Conservation of Charge.

Kirchhoff's Current Law

Here, the 3 currents entering the node, I_1 , I_2 , I_3 are positive and the 2 currents leaving the node, I_4 and I_5 are negative in. Then this means we can also rewrite the equation as: $I_1 + I_2 + I_3 - I_4 - I_5 = 0$

Kirchhoff's Second Law – The Voltage Law, (KVL)

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law or KVL, states that "in any closed loop network, the total voltage around the loop is equal to the sum of all the voltage drops within the same loop" which is also equal to zero. In other words the algebraic sum of all voltages within the loop must be equal to zero. This idea by Kirchhoff is known as the Conservation of Energy.

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law

Starting at any point in the loop continue in the same direction noting the direction of all the voltage drops, either positive or negative, and returning back to the same starting point. It is important to maintain the same direction either clockwise or anti-clockwise or the final voltage sum will not be equal to zero. We can use Kirchhoff's voltage law when analysing series circuits.

Applications of first order differential equations in Electric Circuit

The above RL series circuit is connected across a constant voltage source, (the battery) and a switch. Assume that the switch, S is open until it is closed at a time t = 0, and then remains permanently closed producing a "step response" type voltage input.

The current, i begin to flow through the circuit but do not rise rapidly to its maximum value of Imax as determined by the ratio of V / R (Ohms Law). This limiting factor is due to the presence of the self-induced emf within the inductor as a result of the growth of magnetic flux, (Lenz's Law). After a time the voltage source neutralizes the effect of the self inducedemf, the current flow becomes constant and the induced current and field are reduced to zero. We can use Kirchhoff's Voltage Law, (KVL) to define the individual voltage drops that exist around the circuit and then hopefully use it to give us an expression for the flow of current.

Kirchhoff's voltage law gives us: $V(t) = V_R + V_L = 0$ The voltage drop across the resistor, R is IR (Ohms Law): $V_R = IR$ The voltage drop across the inductor, L is $L = \frac{di}{dt}$

Then the final expression for the individual voltage drops around the RL series circuit can be given as: $V = RI + L \frac{di}{dt}$





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MATHEMATICS INVOLVED

We start with:

$$Ri + L\frac{di}{dt} = V$$

Subtracting Ri from both sides:

$$L\frac{di}{dt} = V - Ri$$

Divide both sides by L:

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{V - Ri}{L}$$

Multiply both sides by dt and divide both by (V - Ri):

$$\frac{di}{V - Ri} = \frac{dt}{L}$$
$$\int \frac{di}{V - Ri} = \int \frac{dt}{L}$$
$$-\frac{\ln (V - Ri)}{R} = \frac{1}{L}t + K$$

Now, since i = 0 when t = 0, we have:

$$K=-\frac{\ln~V}{R}$$

Substituting K back into our expression:





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$$-\frac{\ln\left(V-Ri\right)}{R} = \frac{1}{L}t - \frac{\ln V}{R}$$

Rearranging:

$$\frac{\ln\,V}{R} - \frac{\ln\left(V - Ri\right)}{R} = \frac{1}{L}t$$

Multiplying throughout by -R:

$$-\ln V + \ln (V - Ri) = -rac{R}{L}t$$

Collecting the logarithm parts together:

$$\ln\left(\frac{V-Ri}{V}\right) = -\frac{R}{L}t$$

Taking "e to both sides":

$$rac{V-Ri}{V}=e^{-(R/L)t}$$
 $1-rac{R}{V}i=e^{-(R/L)t}$

Subtracting 1 from both sides:

$$-rac{R}{V}i=-1+e^{-(R/L)t}$$

Multiplying both sides by $-\left(\frac{V}{R}\right)$:

$$i=rac{V}{R}\Big(1-e^{-(R/L)t}\Big)$$

SIMULATION AND MATLAB

Simulation

It is the imitation of the operation of a real world process or system over time. The act of simulating something first requires that a model be developed, this model represents the key characteristics or behaviours of the selected physical or abstract system or process.





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The Basic Steps of a Simulation Study

The application of simulation involves specific steps in order for the simulation study to be successful. Regardless of the type of problem and the objective of the study, the process by which the simulation is performed remains constant. The following briefly describes the basic steps in the simulation process.

- Decide on simulation process, results you want to monitor.
- Build a first pass simulation.
- Calibrate your simulation.
- Analyze the result and optimize.
- Share your simulations.

Use of Simulation

Computer simulation is used in business when conducting experiments on a real system is impossible or impractical, often because of cost or time. The ability to analyse the model as it runs sets simulation modelling apart from other methods, such as those using Excel or linear programming.

Build and simulate RL circuit using MATLAB

Sims cape Power System Specialized Technology gives us action to build and simulate electrical circuits containing linear and nonlinear elements.

In the diagram, there is a power system that is equivalent to the one supplying a 300km transmission line. The transmission line can be replaced by a shunt inductor located at its receiving end. Additionally, a circuit breaker is present to facilitate the connection and disconnection of the line.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Awareness and Behavior of Investor towards derivative market in India

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ABSTRACT

Behavioral finance has emerged as a new discipline in the past decade, which tries to understand the interaction of psychology & finance. This helps us to have a better understanding of the investment decision making process of the investor and their impact on financial market. This study analyses the awareness of investors and various factors responsible for the investment behavior in derivative market which can not only help the asset management companies to frame their investment policy but also help the macro policy makers to frame certain policy which will encourage investors to invest in derivative market.

Keywords: Investor, awareness, perception, behavior, Derivative market, Investment.

INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the Indian financial sector has undergone enormous growth. One of them has been financial derivatives, which have been around for 20 years. Financial innovation and derivatives started out as risk management tools, but economists have always been concerned about how they are used. Options and futures are the main types of financial products that fall under the broad category of "derivatives." Derivatives are risk management tools that let a business shift risk effectively. The perceptions of regular investors about the Indian derivatives market have altered over the past few years. The stock market responds to human moods and cascading herd behavior because people are emotional beings with unique viewpoints who behave differently under different circumstances when given the same information. For example, Shiller (1995), Kahneman and Tversky (1979), Shefrin and Statman (1994), Kahneman and Tversky (1979), and Shleifer (2000) have all used psychological theories to explain why financial markets work successfully. Since derivatives are a new area of operation for the secondary market in India, investors must comprehend the complexities of this trade. Since the new economic strategy of 1991, technological advancements and the quick expansion of the derivatives market have increased the importance of investors. Another typical tendency among investors is the transition from saving to investing. Derivatives are risk





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management tools that let a business shift risk effectively. Behavioral finance specialists have provided numerous examples of how perfect reason is not always present when making financial decisions. Individuals' investment decisions are influenced byAs derivatives products tend to be fairly complex and difficult to grasp, it makes important to look into how investors see certain derivatives-related topics. The current article examined investors' knowledge of and behavior regarding the derivatives market.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The preferences of Indian investors for derivative markets have been investigated by a number of scholars in the past. In their article, (Sujono, 2023) looked at how behavioral finance and financial literacy affect investment decisions. Overconfidence, the deposition effect, and herding, according to the study's findings, do not influence investor behavior, although all other factors do. With a sample size of 400 and a focus on the two cities of Punjab, (Sahni, 2023) examined eight behavioral characteristics, including herding home, anchoring, representative, overconfidence, gambler's fallacy, and hindsight and confirmation bias. The factor analysis was done to analyze impact of behavioral finance in investment decision based on these factors.(Modhwadiya Santok Noghan, 2023) identified different factors that have influence on investment decision in Gujarat state. (Anita Kumari, 2022)intended to give a better understanding of the behavioral biases and other psychological variables that have an effect in investment decision process. The author's attention was caused by the irrational factors that were influencing pattern of the investment, it's the time behavioral finance theory came into pictures. (Dr.Cirappa I B, 2022)studied the investors awareness towards the derivative market and tried to establish the relationship between the intention with which investment is being done and awareness among the retail investors. According to the report, there are both high and low levels of knowledge of the characteristics of the derivatives market. The report advised against restricting the awareness campaign. Sahoo & Sahoo (2020) looked into what factors led businesses in the Indian industry to use derivatives. Using a sample of 433 companies listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) of India, it was found that the size of the firm, its debt to equity ratio, turnover, price-earnings ratio, and the volume of its international transactions are the main factors that encourage a company to use derivatives for risk management. According to Sarkar & Sahu's (2017) analysis, individual investors had a modest level of awareness. They concluded that herding Bias of Investment Behaviour is not so strong in comparison to Heuristics Bias, Prospects Bias and Markets Bias of Investment Behaviour in stock market. The study finally concluded that there exists a significant effect of Demographic Factors and Awareness on Investment Behaviour of individual investors of stock market.(Kasilingam, 2014)tried to understand whether individual emotion have an effect investment decision. SEM analysis is conducted on 742 retail investors and the results shows that intuitiveness based on the emotion of the investor do have affecton the investment personality. (Medury, 2013) identified the gender difference in investment behavior of employees. A sample of 118 respondents was analyzed using chi-square test. The results of the findings states that there is significant relation in investment preferences for health insurance, fixed deposits and market investments among employees.

OBJECTIVES

To study the awareness of investor and investor behavior towards derivatives market.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The design of the study is descriptive in nature. The study uses the non-probabilistic technique convenience techniques of sampling are used to gather the data from the respondents on the basis of convenience and availability of respondents. The study used a sample size of 104from five states of north India i.e. Punjab, Haryana, Delhi NCR, Himachal and Utter Pradesh. The sample size was calculated for the population size 142000, confidence level being 95%, population proportion 50% and marginal error is 10%, which signifies that there are 95% chances that real value is (+,-)10% of measured value. The respondents for this study were investment professionals and individuals





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who have the purchasing power and also the resources to access and use the Internet. The data was collected from a structured questionnaire as an instrument. This questionnaire was filled by one to one investor survey. The study was also be done through collection of data from other authentic resources like journals, magazines, newspapers and websites.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

 H_{01} : There is no significant relation between gender and Awareness about the derivative market.

H_{a1}: there is significant relation between gender and Awareness about the derivative market

H₀₂:There is no significant relation between gender and the percentage of the investment made by investors.

H_{a2}: there is significant relation between gender and the percentage of the investment made by investors.

 H_{03} : There is no significant relation between gender and experience in investment/trading.

H_{a3}: there is significant relation between gender and experience in investment/ trading.

H₀₄:There is no significant relation between age of the investors and awareness about the derivative market.

 H_{a4} : There is significant relation between age and awareness about the derivative market.

 H_{05} :There is no significant relation between age of the investors and the percentage of the investment made by investors.

H_{a5}: there is significant relation between age of the investor and the percentage of the investment made by investors.

 H_{06} : There is no significant relation between age of the investors and the experience in investment.

 H_{a6} : there is significant relation between age of the investor and the experience in investment.

 H_{07} : There is no significant relation between marital status and awareness about the derivative market.

 H_{a7} : There is significant relation between marital status and awareness about the derivative market.

 H_{08} :There is no significant relation between marital status of the investors and the percentage of the investment made by investors.

 H_{a8} : There is significant relation between marital status of the investors and the percentage of the investment made by investors.

 H_{09} : There is no significant relation between marital status of the investors and the experience in investment/trading.

 H_{a9} : there is significant relation between marital status of the investor and the experience in investment/trading.

 H_{010} : There is no significant relation between educational qualification of the investors and awareness about the financial derivative market.

 H_{a10} : There is significant relation between educational qualification of the investors and awareness about the financial derivative market.

 H_0 11: There is no significant relation between educational qualification of the investors and and the percentage of the investment made by investors.

 H_{a11} . There is significant relation between educational qualification of the investors and the percentage of the investment made by investors.

 HO_{12} : There is no significant relation between educational qualification of the investors and experience in investment. Ha₁₂: There is significant relation between educational qualification of the investors and experience in investment.

 H_{013} : There is no significant relation between occupation/profession of the investors and awareness about the financial derivative market.

H_{a13}: There is significant relation between occupation/profession of the investors

and awareness about the financial derivative market.

 H_{014} : There is no significant relation between profession/occupation of the investors and the percentage of the investment made by investors.

 H_{a14} : there is significant relation between profession/occupation of the investor and the percentage of the investment made by investors.

 H_{015} : There is no significant relation between profession/occupation of the investors and experience in investment/trading.





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Ha₁₅: there is significant relation between profession/occupation of the investor and experience in investment/trading.

 H_{016} . There is no significant relation between annual income of the investors and awareness about the financial derivative market.

 H_{a16} . There is significant relation between annual income of the investors and awareness about the financial derivative market.

 H_{017} : There is no significant relation between annual income of the investors and the percentage of the investment made by investors.

 H_{a17} : There is significant relation between annual income of the investors and the percentage of the investment made by investors.

 H_{18} : There is no significant relation between annual income of the investors and experience in investment/trading. H_{18} : there is significant relation between annual income of the investor and experience in investment/trading

INTERPRETATION AND INFERENCE

The analysis of the data collected is done using spearmen rankcorrelation coefficient rho between the each attribute with variables of the derivative market. The result shows that there exists positive correlation between the attributes and the variables but since the values are not large we can infer that investor behavior can be one of the components but it cannot be the only component while understanding the investor behavior toward derivative market. From the above table it can be inferred that income of the investors is one of the major attributes that affect the investor decision. Educational qualification and investment percent are too correlated positively but the value is not significant enough to be claimed as the only factor. Overall from the results it can be concluded that no one attribute can truly define investor behavior , it's the combination of attributes that govern the behavior and perception of the respondents.

CONCLUSION

Through this study we can conclude that the investors behavior is does affected by the number of demographic, psychological, sociological factors and the various variables like frequency of investment, risk involved with the investment, return on the investment as well as the motive with which investor invest has impact on the choices being made. Most of the respondent wants to make the investment but are restricted due to limited knowledge and the risk factor involved. The investment behavior is impacted by the annual income of the individual. This study shows that the individual working as private employee are aware of the market and more inclined towards investment. Theindividuals with higher earnings are most likely to invest more. There is high scope of more research in field which would benefit the market growth and best for the investment consultant in suggesting and designing the investment portfolio for their clients. The statistical analysis of the data gave more insight about the impact of attributes on the parameters of derivative market.

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Awareness					
Observed Value					
Gender	Aware	Unaware	Grand Total		
Female	11	20	31		
Male	43	30	73		
Grand Total	54	50	104		
Expected Value					
Gender	Aware	Unaware	Grand Total		
Female	16.09615	14.90385	31		
Male	37.90385	35.09615	73		
Grand Total	54	50	104		
p-value	0.028772				
p-Value	<	0.05			

Order and investment percent Observed Value						
Gender	10%-15%	5%-10%	Greater than 15%	Less than 5%	Grand Total	
Female	8	9		14	31	
Male	9	40	4	20	73	
Grand Total	17	49	4	34	104	
		Exp	ected Value			
Gender	10%-15%	5%-10%	Greater than 15%	Less than 5%	Grand Total	
Female	5.067307692	14.60576923	1.192307692	10.1346154	31	
Male	11.93269231	34.39423077	2.807692308	23.8653846	73	
Grand Total 17 49 4 34 1				104		
p-value	0.044189896					
p-value	<	0.05				
Null Hypothesis Rejected						

Gender and the Investment experience					
Observed Value					
Gender	< 1 year	>3years	1-2 years	Grand Total	
Female	12	5	14	31	
Male	16	29	28	73	
Grand Total	28	34	42	104	
Expected Value					
Gender	< 1 year	>3years	1-2 years	Grand Total	





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Female	8.346153846	10.1346	12.51923	31
Male	19.65384615	23.8654	29.48077	73
Grand Total	28	34	42	104
p-value	0.044278012			
p-value	<	0.05		
Null hypothesis Rejected				

Age and Awareness				
Observed	l Value			
Age	Aware	Unaware	Grand Total	
20-30 years	5	15	28	
30-40 years	28	16	50	
40-50 years	13	5	10	
Above 50 years	5	4	9	
Below 20	3	10	7	
Grand Total	54	50	104	
Expected	Value			
Age	Aware	Unaware	Grand Total	
20-30 years	14.53846154	13.46154	28	
30-40 years	25.96153846	24.03846	50	
40-50 years	5.192307692	4.807692	10	
Above 50 years	4.673076923	4.326923	9	
Below 20	3.634615385	3.365385	7	
Grand Total	54	50	104	
p-value	6.56532E-07			
p-value	< 0.05			
	Null Hypothesis Rejected			

Age and percent of investment						
Observed Value						
Age	10%-15%	5%-10%	Greater than 15%	Less than 5%	Grand Total	
20-30 years	7	11		10	28	
30-40 years	8	26	2	14	50	
40-50 years	1	7		2	10	
Above 50 years	1	4	2	2	9	
Below 20		1		6	7	
Grand Total	17	49	4	34	104	
Expected Value						
Age	10%-15%	5%-10%	Greater than 15%	Less than 5%	Grand Total	
20-30 years	4.576923	13.19231	1.076923	9.153846	28	
30-40 years	8.173077	23.55769	1.923077	16.34615	50	




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40-50 years	1.634615	4.711538	0.384615	3.269231	10
Below 20	1.144231	3.298077	0.269231	2.288462	7
Grand Total	17	49	4	34	104
p-value	0.064091				
p-value	>	0.05			
		Null Hv	pothesis Accepted		

Age and Investment experience					
Observed value					
Age	<1year	>3years	1-2years	Grand Total	
20-30 years	9	8	3	28	
30-40 years	11	16	23	50	
40-50 years	4	3	11	10	
Above 50 years		5	4	9	
Below 20	4	2	1	7	
Grand Total	28	34	42	104	
Expected Value					
Age	<1year	>3years	1-2years	Grand Total	
20-30 years	7.538461538	9.15385	11.3077	28	
30-40 years	13.46153846	16.3462	20.1923	50	
40-50 years	2.692307692	3.26923	4.03846	10	
Above 50 years	2.423076923	2.94231	3.63462	9	
Below 20	1.884615385	2.28846	2.82692	7	
Grand Total	28	34	42	104	
Grand Total p-Value	28 0.001492027	34	42	104	
Grand Total p-Value p-Value	28 0.001492027 <	34 0.05	42	104	

Marital Status and Awareness					
Observed Value					
Marital Status	Aware	Unaware	Grand Total		
Married	33	27	60		
Unmarried	21	23	44		
Grand Total	54	50	104		
Expected Value					
Marital Status	Aware	Unaware	Grand Total		
Married	31.15384615	28.84615	60		
Married Unmarried	31.15384615 22.84615385	28.84615 21.15385	60 44		
Married Unmarried Grand Total	31.15384615 22.84615385 54	28.84615 21.15385 50	60 44 104		
Married Unmarried Grand Total p-value	31.15384615 22.84615385 54 0.563321558	28.84615 21.15385 50	60 44 104		
Married Unmarried Grand Total p-value p-value	31.15384615 22.84615385 54 0.563321558 >	28.84615 21.15385 50 0.05	60 44 104		





Marital Status and percent of Investment						
Marital status	10%-15%	5%-10%	Greater than 15%	Less than 5%	Grand Total	
Married	4	32	2	22	60	
Unmarried	13	17	2	12	44	
Grand Total	17	49	4	34	104	
Marital Status	10%-15%	5%-10%	Greater than 15%	Less than 5%	Grand Total	
Married	9.807692308	28.269	2.307692308	19.61538462	60	
Unmarried	7.192307692	20.731	1.692307692	14.38461538	44	
Grand Total	17	49	4	34	104	
p-value	0.017942261					
p-value	<	0.05				
		Null Hy	pothesis Rejected			

Marital Status and Investment Experience						
Observed value						
Marital Status	<1year	>3years	1-2years	Grand Total		
Married	18	20	22	60		
Unmarried	10	14	20	44		
Grand Total	28	34	42	104		
Expected Value						
Marital Status	<1year	>3years	1-2years	Grand Total		
Marital Status Married	<1year 16.15384615	> 3years 19.6154	1-2years 24.2308	Grand Total 60		
Marital Status Married Unmarried	<1year 16.15384615 11.84615385	> 3years 19.6154 14.3846	1-2years 24.2308 17.7692	Grand Total 60 44		
Marital Status Married Unmarried Grand Total	<1year	> 3years 19.6154 14.3846 34	1-2years 24.2308 17.7692 42	Grand Total 60 44 104		
Marital Status Married Unmarried Grand Total p-value	<pre><lp><1year</lp></pre> 16.15384615 11.84615385 <pre>28</pre> 0.605938888	>3years 19.6154 14.3846 34	1-2years 24.2308 17.7692 42	Grand Total 60 44 104		
Marital Status Married Unmarried Grand Total p-value p-value	<pre><lp><1year</lp></pre> 16.15384615 11.84615385 28 0.605938888	>3years 19.6154 14.3846 34 0.05	1-2years 24.2308 17.7692 42	Grand Total 60 44 104		

Educational Qualification and Awareness					
Observed Value					
Educational Qualification	Aware	Unaware	Grand Total		
Post-graduation	12	13	25		
Professional	27	20	47		
Up to Under graduation	23	9	32		
Grand Total	62	42	104		
Expected Value					
Educational Qualification	Aware	Unaware	Grand Total		
Post-graduation	12.98076923	12.01923	25		
Post-graduation Professional	12.98076923 24.40384615	12.01923 22.59615	25 47		
Post-graduation Professional Up to Under graduation	12.98076923 24.40384615 16.61538462	12.01923 22.59615 15.38462	25 47 32		
Post-graduation Professional Up to Under graduation Grand Total	12.98076923 24.40384615 16.61538462 54	12.01923 22.59615 15.38462 50	25 47 32 104		
Post-graduation Professional Up to Under graduation Grand Total p-value	12.98076923 24.40384615 16.61538462 54 0.05416165	12.01923 22.59615 15.38462 50	25 47 32 104		
Post-graduation Professional Up to Under graduation Grand Total p-value p-value	12.98076923 24.40384615 16.61538462 54 0.05416165 >	12.01923 22.59615 15.38462 50 0.05	25 47 32 104		





Educational Qualification and investment percentage						
Observed Value						
		5%-			Grand	
Educational Qualification	10%-15%	10%	Greater than 15%	Less than 5%	Total	
Post-graduation	9	11	2	3	25	
Professional	7	24		16	47	
Up to Under graduation	1	14	2	15	32	
Grand Total	17	49	4	34	104	
Expected Value						
		5%-			Grand	
Educational Qualification	10%-15%	5%- 10%	Greater than 15%	Less than 5%	Grand Total	
Educational Qualification Post-graduation	10%-15% 4.086538462	5%- 10% 11.779	Greater than 15% 0.961538462	Less than 5% 8.173076923	Grand Total 25	
Educational Qualification Post-graduation Professional	10%-15% 4.086538462 7.682692308	5%- 10% 11.779 22.144	Greater than 15% 0.961538462	Less than 5% 8.173076923 15.36538462	Grand Total 25 47	
Educational Qualification Post-graduation Professional Up to Under graduation	10%-15% 4.086538462 7.682692308 5.230769231	5%- 10% 11.779 22.144 15.077	Greater than 15% 0.961538462 1.230769231	Less than 5% 8.173076923 15.36538462 10.46153846	Grand Total 25 47 32	
Educational Qualification Post-graduation Professional Up to Under graduation Grand Total	10%-15% 4.086538462 7.682692308 5.230769231 17	5%- 10% 11.779 22.144 15.077 49	Greater than 15% 0.961538462 1.230769231 4	Less than 5% 8.173076923 15.36538462 10.46153846 34	Grand Total 25 47 32 104	
Educational Qualification Post-graduation Professional Up to Under graduation Grand Total p-value	10%-15% 4.086538462 7.682692308 5.230769231 17 0.011105177	5%- 10% 11.779 22.144 15.077 49	Greater than 15% 0.961538462 1.230769231 4	Less than 5% 8.173076923 15.36538462 10.46153846 34	Grand Total 25 47 32 104	
Educational Qualification Post-graduation Professional Up to Under graduation Grand Total p-value p-value	10%-15% 4.086538462 7.682692308 5.230769231 17 0.011105177 <	5%- 10% 11.779 22.144 15.077 49 0.05	Greater than 15% 0.961538462 1.230769231 4	Less than 5% 8.173076923 15.36538462 10.46153846 34	Grand Total 25 47 32 104	

Educational Qualification and Investment Experience						
Observed value						
Educational Qualification	<1year	>3years	1-2years	Grand Total		
Post-graduation	6	8	11	25		
Professional	12	16	19	47		
Up to Under graduation	10	10	12	32		
Grand Total	28	34	42	104		
Expected Value						
Educational Qualification	<1year	>3years	1-2years	Grand Total		
Post-graduation	6.730769231	8.17308	10.0962	25		
Professional	12.65384615	15.3654	18.9808	47		
Up to Under graduation	8.615384615	10.4615	12.9231	32		
Grand Total	28	34	42	104		
p-value	0.970234363					
p-value	>	0.05				
	Null Hypothesis Accepted					

Occupation and awareness					
Observed Value					
Occupation	Aware	Unaware	Grand Total		
Govt Employee	23	11	34		
Others	3	8	11		
Private Employee	25	12	37		
Self-Employed	15	7	22		
Grand Total	54	50	104		
Expected Value					





Occupation	Aware	Unaware	Grand Total
Govt Employee	17.65384615	16.34615	34
Others	5.711538462	5.288462	11
Private Employee	19.21153846	17.78846	37
Self-Employed	11.42307692	10.57692	22
Grand Total	54	50	104
p-value	0.036761447		
p-value	<	0.05	
N	ull Hypothesis	Rejected	
		-	

Occupation and percent of investment						
Observed Value						
Occupation	10%-15%	5%-10%	Greater than 15%	Less than 5%	Grand Total	
Govt Employee	6	15	1	12	34	
Others		4		7	11	
Private Employee	8	20	6	3	37	
Self-Employed	6	8	4	4	22	
Grand Total	20	47	11	26	104	
Expected Value						
Occupation	10%-15%	5%-10%	Greater than 15%	Less than 5%	Grand Total	
Govt Employee	6.538461538	15.365	3.596153846	8.5	34	
Others	2.115384615	4.9712	1.163461538	2.75	11	
Private Employee	7.115384615	16.721	3.913461538	9.25	37	
Self-Employed	3.596153846	9.9423	2.326923077	5.5	22	
Grand Total	20	47	11	26	104	
	p-value	0.0191				
	p-value	<	0.05			
		Null Hy	oothesis Rejected			

Occupation and Investment experience					
Observed Value					
Occupation	<1year	>3years	1-2years	Grand Total	
Govt Employee	11	7	16	34	
Others	4	4	3	11	
Private Employee	8	13	16	37	
Self-Employed	5	10	7	22	
Grand Total	28	34	42	104	
Expected Value					
Occupation	<1year	>3years	1-2years	Grand Total	
Govt Employee	9.153846154	11.1154	13.7308	34	
Others	2.961538462	3.59615	4.44231	11	
Private Employee	9.961538462	12.0962	14.9423	37	
Self-Employed	5.923076923	7.19231	8.88462	22	
Grand Total	28	34	42	104	





	1	1	1		
p-value	0.523826324				
p-value	>	0.05			
Null Hypothesis Accepted					

Annual Income and Awareness						
Observed value						
Annual Income	Aware	Unaware	Grand Total			
1,00,000-2,00,000	3	6	9			
2,00,000-3,00,000	22	22	44			
Above 3,00,000	27	14	41			
Below 1,00,000	2	8	10			
Grand Total	54	50	104			
Expected value						
Annual Income	Aware	Unaware	Grand Total			
1,00,000-2,00,000	4.673076923	4.326923	9			
2,00,000-3,00,000	22.84615385	21.15385	44			
Above 3,00,000	21.28846154	19.71154	41			
Below 1,00,000	5.192307692	4.807692	10			
Grand Total	54	50	104			
p-value	0.03541622					
p-value	<	0.05				
Null Hypothesis Rejected						

Annual Income a	Annual Income and percent of Investment						
Observed Value							
Annual Income	10%-15%	5%-10%	Greater than 15%	Less than 5%	Grand Total		
1,00,000-2,00,000		1		8	9		
2,00,000-3,00,000	4	30		10	44		
Above 3,00,000	13	17	4	7	41		
Below 1,00,000		1		9	10		
Grand Total	17	49	4	34	104		
Expected Value							
Annual Income	10%-15%	5%-10%	Greater than 15%	Less than 5%	Grand Total		
1,00,000-2,00,000		4.2404		2.942308	9		
2,00,000-3,00,000	7.192308	20.731		14.38462	44		
Above 3,00,000	6.701923	19.317	1.576923	13.40385	41		
Below 1,00,000		4.7115		3.269231	10		
Grand Total	17	49	4	34	104		
	p-value	1.00E-06					
	p-value	<	0.05				





Annual Income and Investment Experience						
Observed value						
Annual Income	<1year	>3years	1-2years	Grand Total		
1,00,000-2,00,000	7		2	9		
2,00,000-3,00,000	10	11	23	44		
Above 3,00,000	5	19	17	41		
Below 1,00,000	6	4		10		
Grand Total	28	34	42	104		
Expected Value						
Annual Income	<1year	>3years	1-2years	Grand Total		
1,00,000-2,00,000	2.423076923		3.63462	9		
2,00,000-3,00,000	11.84615385	14.3846	17.7692	44		
Above 3,00,000	11.03846154	13.4038	16.5577	41		
Below 1,00,000	2.692307692	3.26923		10		
Grand Total	28	34	42	104		
p-value	0.001271467					
p-value	<	0.05				
Null Hypothesis Rejected						

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Summary of Relationship between different attributes and derivatives variables

Attributes		Der	ivatives Variables	
		Awareness	Investment percent	Experience
		Chi -	Squares Value	
	p-value	0.028772	0.04418	0.044278012
	χ2,cal	4.8331	9.36232	6.2345
GENDER	χ2,tab	3.8416	7.8147	5.9915
	p-value	6.56532E-07	0.064091	0.001492027
	χ2,cal	26.924	15.03655	17.456
AGE	χ2,tab	9.4877	21.06207	15.507
				-
	p-value	0.56332	0.017942261	0.605938888
	χ2,cal	0.53785	10.0746	1.0019
MARITAL STATUS	χ2,tab	3.8414	9.48772	5.99146
	p-value	0.05416165	0.011105177	0.970234363
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	χ2,cal	0.7286	16.5459	0.5327
	χ2,tab	5.991	12.5915	9.4877
PROFESSION/OCCUPATION	p-value	0.036761447	0.0191	0.503826324





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	χ2,cal	12.002	23.0919	5.317		
	χ2,tab	7.8147	16.9189	12.5916		
	p-value	0.03541622	1.00E-06	0.001271467		
	χ2,cal	8.580	44.0168	21.8829		
ANNUAL INCOME	χ2,tab	7.815	16.9189	12.5916		

Spearmen Rank Correlation Coefficient

	Attributes/variables	Awareness	Investment Percent	Experience
	Gender	0.12218	0.38741	0.27764
	Age	0.21	0.195567	0.162002
Spearmen Rank				
Correlation	Educational Qualification	0.10906	0.220878	0.048831
Coefficient (rho)				
	Occupation/Profession	0.124358	0.10764	0.130963
	Income	0.20305	0.533724	0.347983
	Marital Status	0.071915	0.039237	0.034559





RESEARCH ARTICLE

On Some Properties of Micro- Λ_{Λ_m} - Sets in Micro Topological Spaces

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we defined and study of the properties of $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\alpha}}$ -set, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{mp}}$ -set, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\beta}}$ -set and then investigated the characterization of the properties.

Keywords: $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{ma}}$ -set, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{mp}}$ -set, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{ms}}$ -set, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\beta}}$ -set.

INTRODUCTION

A. Azzam and A. A. Nasef [1] introduced Λ -set and dicusse about the basic properties of the sets, Chawalit boonpok, Chokchai viriyapong [4] introduced the concepts of (Λ ,p)-closed set and their characterization.V.Manimala and R.Bhavani [6] introduced the new concept of Micro- Λ -set and investigated some of their properties of Micro- Λ generalized closed sets in Micro topological spaces and then deals the relation of stronger and weaker form of micro- Λ -set. S.Chandraskar, G.Swathi [2] investigate the Micro- α -opensets in Micro Topological spaces. Hariwan. Z,Ibrahim [5] deals with concept of Micro- β -open sets in Micro-Topology. S. Chandrasekar [3] introduced basic concept of the Micro topological spaces.

In this paper we defined and study of the properties of $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\alpha}}$ -set, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{mp}}$ -set, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\beta}}$ -set, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\beta}}$ -set and then investigated the characterization of the properties.





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Preliminaries Definition: 2.1[3]

Let \hat{U} be a set of non-empty set finite elements known as the "universe" and permit R be the equivalence relation on \hat{U} termed as" the indiscernibility relation". Elements belonging to the same equivalence class are said to be indiscernible with one another. Then (\hat{U} , R) is stated to be the approximation space.Let $X_* \subseteq \hat{U}$

1. The lowest approximation of X_* relative to R is the set of all objects. R may be categorized as X_* w.r.t ' R' and it an indicated through $L_R(X_*)$.

 $L_{\mathbb{R}}(X_*) = U_{x \in 0} \{ \mathbb{R}(x) : \mathbb{R}(x) \subseteq X_* \}$. where $\mathbb{R}(x)$ denoted the "equivalence class" determined by x.

2. The upper approximation of X_* w.r.t ' R' is the set of all elements. It can be classified along with R and it is represented by $U_R(X_*)$.

 $U_{\mathsf{R}}(X_*) = U_{x \in \hat{U}} \{ \mathsf{R}(x) : \mathsf{R}(x) \cap X_* \neq \varphi \}.$

3. The boundary region of X_* w.r.t 'R' is the set of all elements. Which can be classified neither as X_* nor as not $-X_*$ with respect to R and it is designated by $B_R(X_*)$. $B_R(X_*)=U_R(X_*)-L_R(X_*)$.

Property 2.2[3]

Let (\hat{U}, R) is an approximate space and $S, T \subseteq \hat{U}$: then 1. $L_R(T) \subseteq T \subseteq U_R(T)$: 2. $L_R(\varphi) = U_R(\varphi) = \varphi$ and $L_R(\hat{U}) = U_R(\hat{U}) = \hat{U}$: 3. $U_R(T \cup S) = U_R(T) \cup U_R(S)$: 4. $U_R(T \cap S) \subseteq U_R(T) \cap U_R(S)$: 5. $L_R(T \cup S) \supseteq L_R(T) \cup L_R(S)$: 6. $L_R(T \cap S) \subseteq L_R(T) \cap L_R(S)$: 7. $L_R(T) \subseteq L_R(S)$ and $U_R(T) \subseteq U_R(S)$ Whenever $T \subseteq S$: 8. $U_R(T) = [L_R(T)]^c$ and $L_R(T) = [U_R(T)]^c$: 9. $U_R U_R(T) = L_R U_R(T) = U_R(T)$: 10. $L_R L_R(T) = U_R L_R(X) = L_R(X)$.

Definition 2.3[3]

Let \hat{U} be universal. R is the equivalent relationship between \hat{U} and $\tau_R(X_*) = \{\hat{U}, \varphi, L_R(X_*), U_R(X_*), B_R(X_*)\}$ where $X_* \subseteq \hat{U}$. Then by the Prop 2.2, $R(X_*)$ satisfies the following axioms: 1. \hat{U} and $\varphi \in \tau_R(X_*)$. 2.The union of the elements of any subcollection of $\tau_R(X_*)$ is once more in $\tau_R(X_*)$.

3. The intersection of the elements of any finite subcollection of $\tau_{R}(X_{*})$ is once more in $\tau_{R}(X_{*})$. Then $\tau_{R}(X_{*})$ is a topology on \hat{U} called the nano topology on $\hat{U}_{r} \varphi$ with respect to X_{*} . we denoted $(\hat{U}_{r} \varphi, \tau_{R}(X_{*})$ because the nano topological space. The elements of $\tau_{R}(X_{*})$ are known as nano open sets.

Definition 2.4[3, 6]

The \mathcal{M} icro topology $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}(X_*)$ satisfies the following axioms

1. $\hat{U}, \varphi \in \mu_{\mathbb{R}}(X_*)$

2. The union of the elements of any subcollection of $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}(X_*)$ is again in $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}(X_*)$. The intersection of the elements of any finite subcollection of $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}(X_*)$ is again in $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}(X_*)$. Then $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}(X_*)=\{\mathbb{N}\cup(N'\cap\mu):N,N'\in_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}}(X_*)\}$ and $\mu\notin_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}}(X_*)\}$ is called the $\mathcal{M}icrotopology$ on \hat{U} with respect to X. The triplet $(\hat{U},_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}}(X_*),\mu_{\mathbb{R}}(X_*))$ is called $\mathcal{M}icrotopological space$ (briefly $\mathcal{M}TS$)





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and the elements of $\mu_{R}(X_{*})$ are called \mathcal{M} icro-open set and the complement of a \mathcal{M} icro-open set is called a \mathcal{M} icro-closed (briefly, \mathcal{M} icro-cld) set.

The complement of \mathcal{M} icro-cld set is known as \mathcal{M} icro- open set.

Definition 2.5[3]

The $\mathcal{M}icro$ closure of a set K is represented by $\mathcal{M}i\mathcal{C}$ -cl(K) and is defined as $\mathcal{M}i\mathcal{C}$ -cl(K)= \cap {L:L is $\mathcal{M}icro$ - cld and K \subseteq L}. $\mathcal{M}i\mathcal{C}$ -int(K) = U{L : L is $\mathcal{M}icro$ - open and K \supseteq L}.

Definition 2.6 [2]

A subset A is said to be Micro- α -open if A \subseteq Mic-Int(Mic-cl(Mic-Int(A)). Then $\mathcal{M}\alpha O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X_*))$ is denotes the collection of all Micro- α -open sets.

Definition 2.7 [6]

A subset A is said to be Micro-pre-open if $A \subseteq Mic-Int(Mic-cl(A))$.

Then $\mathcal{M}PO(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ denotes the collection of all Micro-Pre-open sets.

Definition 2.8 [2]

A subset A is said to be Micro-semi-open if A \subseteq Mic-cl(Mic-Int(A)). Then $\mathcal{M}SO(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ denotes the collection of all Micro-semi-open sets.

Definition 2.9 [5]

A subset A is said to be Micro- β -open set if A \subseteq Mic-cl(Mic-int(Mic-cl(A)). Then $\mathcal{M}\beta O(\hat{U}, \mu_{B}(X))$ denotes the collection of all Micro- β -open sets.

Definition 2.10 [6]

1. A \mathcal{M} icro \wedge - set is a set A which is equal to its kernel (= saturated set) \mathcal{M} icro \wedge - set = $\bigcap_{A \subseteq U_m} U_m$ (where U_m is \mathcal{M} icroopen supersets of A).

2. Let $(\hat{U}, _{\tau R}(X_*), \mu_R(X_*))$ be a $\mathcal{M}TS$ and $F \subseteq \hat{U}$. The \mathcal{M} icro-ker $(F) = \cap \{ \hat{U} : F \subseteq \hat{U}, \hat{U} \in \mu_R(X_*) \}$ is called the \mathcal{M} icro-kernel of F and is defined by \mathcal{M} Ker(F).

3. A \mathcal{M} icro- Λ -set F is equal to \mathcal{M} Ker(F).

3. $\wedge_{\wedge_{ma}}$ -Set, $\wedge_{\wedge_{mp}}$ -Set, $\wedge_{\wedge_{ms}}$ -Set, $\wedge_{\wedge_{m\beta}}$ -Set IN MICRO TOPOLOGICAL SPACE.

In this section, we investigate the properties Micro- Λ_{Λ} -sets in $\mathcal{M}TS$. **Definition: 3.1** Let K be a subset of a MTS then $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\alpha}}(K)$ is defined as follows $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\alpha}}(K) = \bigcap\{Z : Z \in \Lambda_{m\alpha}, K \subseteq Z\}.$

Definition: 3.2

Let K be a subset of a MTS then $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{mp}}(K)$ is defined as follows $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{mp}}(K) = \bigcap \{Z : Z \in \Lambda_{mp} , K \subseteq Z \}.$

Definition: 3.3

Let K be a subset of a MTS then $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{ms}}(K)$ is defined as follows $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{ms}}(K) = \bigcap \{Z : Z \in \Lambda_{ms}, K \subseteq Z \}.$

Definition: 3.4 Let K be a subset of a MTS then $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\beta}}(K)$ is defined as follows $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\beta}}(K) = \bigcap \{Z : Z \in \Lambda_{m\beta}, K \subseteq Z \}.$





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Lemma: 3.5 For subset K, N and $(N_i : i \in I)$ of a $\mathcal{M}TS$, the following properties hold:

i) $N \subseteq \Lambda_{m\alpha}(N).$

ii) If $K \subseteq N$, then $\Lambda_{m\alpha}(K) \subseteq \Lambda_{m\alpha}(N)$.

iii) $\Lambda_{m\alpha}(\Lambda_{m\alpha}(N)) = \Lambda_{m\alpha}(N)$.

iv) If $N \in \mathcal{M}\alpha O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X^*))$, then $N = \Lambda_{m\alpha}(N)$.

vi) $\bigwedge_{m\alpha} (\bigcup \{ N_i : i \in I \}) = \bigcup \{\bigwedge_{m\alpha} (N_i) : i \in I \}.$

Proof:

i) It is obvious.

ii) Assume that $f \notin \Lambda_{m\alpha}(N)$. Then, there exists a subset $J \in \mathcal{M}\alpha O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ such that $J \supseteq N$ with $f \notin G$ since $N \supseteq K$, then $f \notin \Lambda_{m\alpha}(N)$, and thus, $\Lambda_{m\alpha}(K) \subseteq \Lambda_{m\alpha}(N)$.

iii) It follows from (i) and (ii) that $\Lambda_{m\alpha}(N) \subseteq \Lambda_{m\alpha}(\Lambda_{m\alpha}(N))$. If $f \notin \Lambda_{m\alpha}(N)$, then there exists $J \in \mathcal{M}\alpha O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ such that $N \supseteq J$, and $f \notin J$. Hence, $\Lambda_{m\alpha}(N) \subseteq J$, and so, We get $f \notin \Lambda_{m\alpha}(\Lambda_{m\alpha}(N))$. Then, $\Lambda_{m\alpha}(\Lambda_{m\alpha}(N)) = \Lambda_{m\alpha}(N)$.

iv) From the Definition 3.1, and since $K \in \mathcal{M}\alpha O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$, we have $\Lambda_{m\alpha}(K) \subseteq K$. by(i), we get $K = \Lambda_{m\alpha}(K)$.

v) Assume that there exists a point J such that $J \notin \Lambda_{m\alpha}(\cup \{N_i : i \in I\})$. Then there exists a micro- α -open set J such that $\bigcup_{i \in I} N_i \subseteq J$ and $f \in J$. Thus for each $i \in I$, We get $f \notin \Lambda_{m\alpha}(N_i)$. This implies that $f \notin \bigcup_{i \in I} \Lambda_{m\alpha}(N_i)$.

Conversely, assume that there exist a point $f \in Y$ such that $f \notin \bigcup_{i \in I} \Lambda_{m\alpha}(N_i)$.

Then by Definition 3.1, there exists a subset $J_i \in \mathcal{M}\alpha O(\hat{U}, \mu_B(X))$ such that $f \notin J_i, N_i \subseteq J_i$.Let $J = N_{i \in I}$ Ji Then we get that f $\notin N_{i\in I} J_i \cup_{i\in I} N_i \subseteq J$ and $J \in \mathcal{M}\alpha O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$. This implies that $f \notin \Lambda_{m\alpha}(\bigcup_{i\in I} N_i)$. Then the proof (v) is completed.

Lemma: 3.6 For subset K, N and $(N_i : i \in I)$ of a $\mathcal{M}TS$, the following properties hold:

(i) $N \subseteq \Lambda_{mp}(N).$

If $K \subseteq N$, then $\Lambda_{m\alpha}(K) \subseteq \Lambda_{mp}(N)$. (ii)

iii) $\Lambda_{mp}(\Lambda_{mp}(N)) = \Lambda_{mp}(N)$

iv) If $N \in \mathcal{M}po(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X^*))$, then $N = \Lambda_{mp}(N)$.

vi) $\Lambda_{mp}(\cup\{N_i : i \in I\}) = \cup\{\Lambda_{m\alpha}(N_i) : i \in I\}.$

Proof:

i) It is obvious.

ii) Assume that $f \notin \Lambda_{mp}(N)$. Then, there exists a subset $J \in \mathcal{M}po(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ such that $J \supseteq N$ with $f \notin G$ since $N \supseteq K$, then $f \notin \Lambda_{mp}(N)$, and thus, $\Lambda_{mp}(K) \subseteq \Lambda_{mp}(N)$.

iii) It follows from (i) and (ii) that $\Lambda_{mp}(N) \subseteq \Lambda_{mp}(\Lambda_{mp}(N))$. If $f \notin \Lambda_{mp}(N)$, then there exists $J \in \mathcal{M}po(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ such that $N \supseteq J$, and $f \notin J$. Hence, $\Lambda_{mp}(N) \subseteq J$, and so, We get $f \notin \Lambda_{mp}(\Lambda_{mp}(N))$. Then, $\Lambda_{mp}(\Lambda_{mp}(N)) = \Lambda_{mp}(N)$.

iv) By the Definition 3.2, and since $K \in \mathcal{M}po(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X \cdot))$, we have $\Lambda_{mp}(K) \subseteq K$. by(i), we have that $K = \Lambda_{mp}(K)$.

v) Assume that there exists a point J such that $J \in \Lambda_{mp}(U\{N_i : i \in I\})$. Then there exists a micro-pre-open set J such that $\bigcup_{i \in I} N_i \subseteq J$ and $f \in J$. Thus for each $i \in I$, We have $f \notin \Lambda_{mp}(N_i)$. This implies that $f \notin \bigcup_{i \in I} \Lambda_{mp}(N_i)$.

Conversely, suppose that there exist a point $f \in Y$ such that $f \notin \bigcup_{i \in I} \Lambda_{mp}(N_i)$.

Then by Definition 3.2, there exists a subset $J_i \in \mathcal{M}po(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X^{\circ}))$ such that $f \notin J_i \, N_i \subseteq J_i$. Let $J = N_{i \in I} J_i$ Then we have that $f \notin N_{i \in I} J_i, \bigcup_{i \in I} N_i \subseteq J$ and $J \in \mathcal{M}po(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$. This implies that $f \notin \Lambda_{mp}(\bigcup_{i \in I} N_i)$. Then the proof (v) is completed.

Lemma: 3.7 For subset K, N and $(N_i: i \in I)$ of a $\mathcal{M}TS$, the following properties hold:

i) $N \subseteq \Lambda_{ms}(N)$.

If $K \subseteq N$, then $\Lambda_{ms}(K) \subseteq \Lambda_{ms}(N)$. ii)

iii) $\Lambda_{ms}(\Lambda_{ms}(N)) = \Lambda_{ms}(N)$.

- iv) If $N \in \mathcal{M}so(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X^*))$, then $N = \Lambda_{ms}(N)$.
- vi) $\Lambda_{ms}(\cup \{ N_i : i \in I \}) = \cup \{\Lambda_{ms}(N_i) : i \in I \}.$





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Proof:

i) It is obvious.

ii) Assume that $f \notin \Lambda_{ms}(N)$. Then, there exists a subset $J \in \mathcal{M}_{so}(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ such that $J \supseteq N$ with $f \notin G$ since $N \supseteq K$, then $f \notin \Lambda_{ms}(N)$, and thus, $\Lambda_{ms}(K) \subseteq \Lambda_{ms}(N)$.

iii) It follows from (i) and (ii) that $\Lambda_{ms}(N) \subseteq \Lambda_{ms}(\Lambda_{ms}(N))$. If $f \notin \Lambda_{ms}(N)$, then there exists $J \in \mathcal{M}so(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ such that $N \supseteq J$, and $f \notin J$. Hence, $\Lambda_{ms}(N) \subseteq J$, and so, We have $f \notin \Lambda_{ms}(\Lambda_{ms}(N))$. Then, $\Lambda_{ms}(\Lambda_{ms}(N)) = \Lambda_{ms}(N)$.

iv) By the Definition 3.3, and since $K \in \mathcal{M}so(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$, we have $\Lambda_{ms}(K) \subseteq K$. by(i), we have that $K = \Lambda_{ms}(K)$.

v) Assume that there exists a point J such that $J \notin \bigwedge_{ms} (\cup \{N_i : i \in I\})$. Then there exists a micro-semi-open set J such that $\bigcup_{i \in I} N_i \subseteq J$ and $f \in J$. Thus for each $i \in I$, We have $f \notin \bigwedge_{ms} (N_i)$. This implies that $f \notin \bigcup_{i \in I} \bigwedge_{ms} (N_i)$.

Conversely, assume that there exist a point $f \in Y$ such that $f \notin \bigcup_{i \in I} \Lambda_{ms}(N_i)$.

Then by Definition 3.3, there exists a subset $J_i \in \mathcal{M}so(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ such that $f \notin J_i, N_i \subseteq J_i$. Let $J = N_{i \in I} J_i$ Then we have that $f \notin N_{i \in I} J_i, \bigcup_{i \in I} N_i \subseteq J$ and $J \in \mathcal{M}so(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$. This implies that $f \notin \Lambda_{ms}(\bigcup_{i \in I} N_i)$. Then the proof (v) is completed

Lemma: 3.8 For subset K, N and $(N_i : i \in I)$ of a $\mathcal{M}TS$, the following properties hold:

i) $N \subseteq \Lambda_{m\beta}(N)$.

ii) If $K \subseteq N$, then $\Lambda_{m\beta}(K) \subseteq \Lambda_{m\beta}(N)$.

iii) $\wedge_{m\beta}(\wedge_{m\beta}(N)) = \wedge_{m\beta}(N)$.

iv) If $N \in \mathcal{M}\beta O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X^{\cdot}))$, then $N = \Lambda_{m\beta}(N)$.

vi) $\bigwedge_{m\beta}(\bigcup\{N_i: i \in I\}) = \bigcup\{\bigwedge_{m\beta}(N_i): i \in I\}.$

Proof:

i) It is obvious.

ii) Assume that $f \notin \Lambda_{m\beta}(N)$. Then, there exists a subset $J \in \mathcal{M}\beta O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ such that $J \supseteq N$ with $f \notin G$ since $N \supseteq K$, then $f \notin \Lambda_{m\beta}(N)$, and thus, $\Lambda_{m\beta}(K) \subseteq \Lambda_{m\beta}(N)$.

iii) It follows from (i) and (ii) that $\Lambda_{m\beta}(N) \subseteq \Lambda_{m\beta}(\Lambda_{m\beta}(N))$. If $f \notin \Lambda_{m\beta}(N)$, then there exists $J \in \mathcal{M}\beta O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ such that $N \supseteq J$, and $f \notin J$. Hence, $\Lambda_{m\beta}(N) \subseteq J$, and so, We have $f \notin \Lambda_{m\beta}(\Lambda_{m\beta}(N))$. Then, $\Lambda_{m\beta}(\Lambda_{m\beta}(N)) = \Lambda_{m\beta}(N)$.

iv) By the Definition 3.4, and since $K \in \mathcal{M}\beta O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X^*))$, we have $\Lambda_{m\beta}(K) \subseteq K$. by(i), we have that $K = \Lambda_{m\beta}(K)$.

v) Assume that there exists a point J such that $J \notin \Lambda_{m\beta}(\cup\{N_i : i \in I\})$. Then there exists a micro- β -open set J such that $\bigcup_{i \in I} N_i \subseteq J$ and $f \in J$. Thus for each $i \in I$, We have $f \notin \Lambda_{m\beta}(N_i)$. This implies that $f \notin \bigcup_{i \in I} \Lambda_{m\beta}(N_i)$.

Conversely, suppose that there exist a point $f \in Y$ such that $f \notin \bigcup_{i \in I} \Lambda_{m\beta}(N_i)$..

Then by Definition 3.4, there exists a subset $J_i \in \mathcal{M}\beta O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X\cdot))$ such that $f \notin J_i, N_i \subseteq J_i$. Let $J = N_{i\in I} J_i$ Then we have that $f \notin N_{i\in I} J_i, \bigcup_{i\in I} N_i \subseteq J$ and $J \in \mathcal{M}\beta O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X\cdot))$. This implies that $f \notin \Lambda_{m\beta}(\bigcup_{i\in I} N_i)$. Then the proof (v) is completed.

Lemma: 3.9 For a subset K of a $\mathcal{M}TS$, the following properties hold:

- 1) $\Lambda_{m\alpha}(K)$ is a $\Lambda_{m\alpha}$ -set.
- 2) If K is \mathcal{M} icro- α -open, then K is a $\Lambda_{m\alpha}$ -set.

Proof: It is follows from Lemma 3.5.

Lemma: 3.10 For a subset K of a $\mathcal{M}TS$, the following properties hold:

- 1) $\Lambda_{mp}(K)$ is a Λ_{mp} -set.
- 2) If K is \mathcal{M} icro-pre-open, then K is a Λ_{mp} -set.

Proof: It is follows from Lemma 3.6.

Lemma: 3.11 For a subset K of a $\mathcal{M}TS$, the following properties hold:

- 1) Λ_{ms} (K) is a Λ_{ms} -set.
- 2) If K is \mathcal{M} icro-semi-open, then K is a Λ_{ms} -set.





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Proof: It is follows from Lemma 3.7.

Lemma: 3.12 For a subset K of a $\mathcal{M}TS$, the following properties hold:

- 1) $\Lambda_{m\beta}$ (K) is a $\Lambda_{m\beta}$ -set.
- 2) If K is \mathcal{M} icro- β -open, then K is a $\Lambda_{m\beta}$ -set.

Proof: It is follows from Lemma 3.8.

Theorem : 3.13 Let $(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ be a \mathcal{M} TS. Then $\Lambda_{m\alpha} = \Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\alpha}}$.

Proof:

By lemma 3.6, $\mathcal{M}\alpha O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X)) \subseteq \Lambda_{m\alpha}$. Let K be any subset of $(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$. Then, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\alpha}} = \bigcap\{Z : Z \in \Lambda_{m\alpha}, K \subseteq Z\} \subseteq \{Z : Z \in \mathcal{M}\alpha O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X)), K \subseteq Z\} = \Lambda_{m\alpha}(K)$. Thus, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\alpha}}(K) \subseteq \Lambda_{m\alpha}(K)$. Now, we assume that $x \notin \Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\alpha}}(K)$. Then there exists $Z \in \Lambda_{m\alpha}$ such that $K \subseteq Z$ and $x \notin Z$. Since $x \notin Z$, there exists $J \in \mathcal{M}\alpha O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ such that $Z \subseteq J$ and $x \notin J$. Therefore, $x \notin \Lambda_{m\alpha}(K)$. This shows that $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\alpha}}(K) \supseteq \Lambda_{m\alpha}(K)$ and hence $\Lambda_{m\alpha}(K) = \Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\alpha}}(K)$.

Theorem : 3.14 Let $(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ be a $\mathcal{M}TS$. Then $\Lambda_{mp} = \Lambda_{\Lambda_{mp}}$.

Proof:

By lemma 3.7, $\mathcal{M}po(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X)) \subseteq \Lambda_{mp}$. Let K be any subset of $(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$. Then, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{mp}} = \bigcap\{Z : Z \in \Lambda_{mp}, K \subseteq Z\} \subseteq \{Z : Z \in \mathcal{M}po(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X)), K \subseteq Z\} = \Lambda_{mp}(K)$. Thus, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{mp}}(K) \subseteq \Lambda_{mp}(K)$. Now, we assume that $x \notin \Lambda_{\Lambda_{mp}}(K)$. Then there exists $Z \in \Lambda_{mp}$ such that $K \subseteq Z$ and $x \notin Z$. Since $x \notin Z$, there exists $J \in \mathcal{M}po(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ such that $Z \subseteq J$ and $x \notin J$. Therefore, $x \notin \Lambda_{mp}(K)$. This shows that $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{mp}}(K) \supseteq \Lambda_{mp}(K)$ and hence $\Lambda_{mp}(K) = \Lambda_{\Lambda_{mp}}(K)$.

Theorem :3.15 Let $(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X^*))$ be a \mathcal{M} TS. Then $\Lambda_{ms} = \Lambda_{\Lambda_{ms}}$.

Proof:

By lemma 3.8, $\mathcal{M}so(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X\cdot)) \subseteq \Lambda_{ms}$. Let K be any subset of $(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X\cdot))$. Then, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{ms}} = \bigcap\{Z : Z \in \Lambda_{ms}, K \subseteq Z\} \subseteq \{Z : Z \in \mathcal{M}so(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X\cdot)), K \subseteq Z\} = \Lambda_{ms}(K)$. Thus, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{ms}}(K) \subseteq \Lambda_{ms}(K)$. Now, we assume that $x \notin \Lambda_{\Lambda_{ms}}(K)$. Then there exists $Z \in \Lambda_{ms}$ such that $K \subseteq Z$ and $x \notin Z$. Since $x \notin Z$, there exists $J \in \mathcal{M}so(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X\cdot))$ such that $Z \subseteq J$ and $x \notin J$. Therefore, $x \notin \Lambda_{ms}(K)$. This shows that $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{ms}}(K) \supseteq \Lambda_{ms}(K)$ and hence $\Lambda_{ms}(K) = \Lambda_{\Lambda_{ms}}(K)$.

Theorem :3.16 Let $(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X))$ be a \mathcal{M} TS. Then $\Lambda_{m\beta} = \Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\beta}}$.

Proof:

By lemma 3.9, $\mathcal{M}\beta O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X\cdot)) \subseteq \Lambda_{m\beta}$. Let K be any subset of $(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X\cdot))$. Then, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\beta}} = \bigcap\{Z : Z \in \Lambda_{m\beta'}, K \subseteq Z\} \subseteq \{Z : Z \in \mathcal{M}\beta O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X\cdot)), K \subseteq Z\} = \Lambda_{m\beta}(K)$. Thus, $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\beta}}(K) \subseteq \Lambda_{m\beta}(K)$. Now, we assume that $x \notin \Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\beta}}(K)$. Then there exists $Z \in \Lambda_{m\beta}$ such that $K \subseteq Z$ and $x \notin Z$. Since $x \notin Z$, there exists $J \in \mathcal{M}\beta O(\hat{U}, \mu_R(X\cdot))$ such that $Z \subseteq J$ and $x \notin J$. Therefore, $x \notin \Lambda_{m\beta}(K)$. This shows that $\Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\beta}}(K) \supseteq \Lambda_{m\beta}(K)$ and hence $\Lambda_{m\beta}(K) = \Lambda_{\Lambda_{m\beta}}(K)$.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Integrating Indigenous Knowledge in Community-based Climate Change Adaptation

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ABSTRACT

Climate change disproportionately impacts environmental and socio-economic systems across regions and social groups. Indigenous communities are particularly vulnerable due to their marginalized status in ecologically sensitive areas. Traditionally viewed as passive victims, recent research highlights their active responses using indigenous knowledge (IK). Efforts now focus on merging indigenous practices with scientific approaches for comprehensive climate solutions. This study aims to contribute to the literature on indigenous resilience against climate change. It contends that integrating indigenous knowledge into community-based adaptation (CBA), which utilises local governance structures, offers the best path for effective climate action.

Keywords: Climate change, indigenous knowledge, Community-based adaptation, local knowledge integration, vulnerability

INTRODUCTION

Global warming-induced climate change stands as humanity's paramount environmental challenge today [1]. The consequences, including temperature increases, altered precipitation patterns, glacier melting, and rising sea levels, imperil socio-ecological systems globally [2]. Despite mitigation efforts, climate inertia commits the Earth to further warming in coming decades and centuries, with a 1.5°C rise above pre-industrial average practically certain and limiting it to 2°C appearing daunting [3]. Despite mitigation efforts, climate inertia commits the Earth to further warming in coming decades and centuries, with a 1.5°C rise practically certain and limiting it to 2°C appearing daunting [3]. Despite mitigation efforts, climate inertia commits the Earth to further warming in coming decades and centuries, with a 1.5°C rise practically certain and limiting it to 2°C appearing daunting [3]. Presently, the world experiences intensified climate-related disasters, impacting society, economy, and ecology differentially across regions and groups. Urgent adaptation becomes pivotal due to climate





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inertia and past mitigation challenges. The effects hit hardest the least contributing entities—poorer nations and indigenous groups—lacking resources for effective adaptation. Thus, climate adaptation funding mainly flows from developed nations, often leading to top-down, technocratic policies, hindering local integration. Community-based adaptation (CBA), a localized approach, aims to rectify this by incorporating indigenous knowledge, capacities, and practices [4]. Despite indigenous communities facing immense climate threats, adaptation plans have struggled to bolster their resilience, largely disregarding their rich traditional knowledge[5]. This paper explores CBA's facets and its potential in synergizing traditional knowledge to amplify climate adaptation for indigenous populations.

Adaptation to climate change

Climate policy's evolution is influenced by climate change science's research directions. The IPCC's comprehensive reports raise awareness and shape policies worldwide. While earlier emphasis centred on mitigation and impacts, adaptation gained prominence in the IPCC's fourth assessment report (2007). The Paris Agreement of 2015 held promise in addressing climate change, prioritizing both mitigation and long-term adaptation. Climate change is increasingly seen as a mainstream issue intertwined with poverty reduction strategies [6].Adaptation involves adjusting to current or predicted climatic conditions [3],aiming to minimize harm or leverage new realities. Strategies vary, spanning structural changes in the built environment to non-structural methods like early warning systems. Technological interventions and behavioural shifts also play roles, from climate-resilient agriculture to eco-friendly land use. Ecological adaptations safeguard natural ecosystems, acting as buffers against climate change impacts. Adaptation specifics depend on each community's context. Community-based adaptation (CBA) emerges as a localized approach, focusing on at-risk areas. CBA identifies, supports, and implements local initiatives, enhancing communities' ability to thrive in uncertain environments [4]. It involves participatory planning with stakeholders, incorporating cultural norms and addressing development concerns tied to climate effects [7].

Emergence of community-based adaptation (CBA)

The IPCC Fourth Assessment Report emphasized climate change's inevitability, prompting urgent consideration of adaptation as a formal policy option. This refocused attention on people and birthed community-based adaptation, uniquely rooted in community-based development. Growing evidence underscores the role of indigenous knowledge in climate adaptation, with the IPCC AR5 advocating for multi-knowledge system integration (IPCC). While conventional top-down approaches dominate adaptation plans [8], critiques highlight their bureaucracy, expense, and limited effectiveness [9].Top-down strategies tend to prioritize technological fixes and hard infrastructure over long-term adaptive capacity [10].

Community-based adaptation gains traction for several reasons. First, climate change's complexity necessitates tailored local solutions, challenging the efficacy of top-down approaches. Second, CBA's effectiveness and sustainability are evident, as it engages communities in identifying and implementing contextually relevant solutions [4]. Third, CBA bolsters community resilience, building capacity to anticipate, respond to, and recover from climate impacts.CBA involves community participation in adaptation strategy planning and execution. This includes consulting community members and leaders to understand climate-related challenges and opportunities, and then identifying suitable measures. Community involvement in implementation ensures strategies align with local needs and values. Providing training, technical support, and resources aids implementation, while ongoing monitoring and evaluation gauge effectiveness and inform adjustments. This comprehensive approach involves data collection, impact assessment, and continuous community consultation [10].

Community-based adaptation (CBA) involves communities devising and executing their own solutions to climate change challenges. This process, illustrated in Fig. 1, encompasses various stages:

- 1. 1.Assessment: Communities gauge climate change vulnerability, identifying challenges and prospects through methods like surveys and focus group discussions.
- 2. 2.Planning: Informed by assessment outcomes, communities shape an adaptation plan reflecting their priorities and needs. This plan engages stakeholders including local government, leaders, and relevant organizations.





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- 3. 3.Implementation: Communities put their adaptation plan into action, involving tasks like cultivating resilient crops, constructing flood-resistant homes, or establishing weather warning systems.
- 4. 4. Monitoring and Evaluation: Communities continuously assess adaptation effectiveness, gauging progress and pinpointing enhancement areas.
- 5. 5.Sustaining and Scaling Up: Successful adaptation plans are sustained and expanded over time. This might involve securing ongoing funding, forging partnerships, or replicating effective strategies elsewhere.

Cba's role as catalyst for change

Community-based adaptation (CBA) is a vital aspect of the long-term strategy to bolster resilience and ensure the efficacy of investments in domains like water, agriculture, livelihoods, and health. It achieves this by enhancing local skills, decision-making, and response capacities in relation to region-specific climate events. CBA is instrumental in diminishing vulnerability to climate change among target populations and facilitating adaptability to unpredictable weather patterns and extremes, while concurrently advancing development objectives. The fundamental structure of CBA (Fig. 2) illustrates how CBA can help and enhance the lives of the most disadvantaged members of the community. *Livelihood diversification* involves many livelihoods, often supporting millions, are intricately linked to climate seasonality and prolonged factors. However, climate change disrupts these dynamics, affecting various sectors, such as tropical agriculture, as reported by IPCC AR5 (2014b). This particularly affects tropical regions' inhabitants, threatening their sustenance. Ecosystem Vulnerability: Nature's response to human-induced greenhouse gas emissions reshapes its climate. This affects vulnerable communities across regions, such as the Tarai area in Nepal, coastal areas in India (Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Bengal), Bangladesh, and Pakistan.

Community efforts are underway to restore environmental equilibrium, with activities like reforestation, riverbank protection, and erosion control measures, aimed at mitigating natural hazards. *Infrastructure*: Vulnerable South Asian communities employ indigenous methods to construct infrastructure, mitigating flooding, saline intrusion, and erosion. Examples include bamboo-based structures in Bangladesh and rainfall conservation techniques in Nepal. Notably, Bangladesh's multi-purpose cyclone shelter illustrates effective coastal adaptation infrastructure. *Resource Management*: Communities engage in ecosystem restoration and protection to counter climate hazards. Mangrove conservation along coastlines, for instance, shields against cyclones and floods. Inland communities in Tamil Nadu and Kerala's Western Ghats restore forests to enhance groundwater recharge and secure water resources. *Insurance and Microfinance*: Microfinance liberates underbanked populations from informal moneylenders. Climate-conscious microfinance institutions offer loans to diversify income sources, often with climate resilience goals. Microinsurance schemes safeguard borrowers in India against various hazards, enhancing community resilience. CBA's expansion continues, taking into account diverse social, political, and economic aspects contributing to vulnerability. This inclusive approach tailor adaptation interventions to vulnerable communities, directly reducing vulnerability and enhancing the effectiveness of adaptation measures.

Integration of traditional knowledge to climate change

Indigenous knowledge represents a rich repository of wisdom accumulated over generations within indigenous societies, offering profound insights into harmonious coexistence with the environment[11]. This intricate knowledge system is deeply interwoven with cultural traditions, spirituality, and a keen understanding of local ecosystems. It equips indigenous peoples with a unique perspective on tackling environmental challenges, exemplifying their ability to navigate and mitigate stresses such as climate fluctuations, resource scarcity, and ecosystem disruptions[12]. This expertise is manifested in practices like regenerative agriculture, herbal medicine derived from native flora, and conservation techniques honed to preserve biodiversity. By recognizing and integrating indigenous knowledge, broader efforts to address environmental issue of climate adaptation can benefit from its holistic ethos, nurturing a sustainable synergy between human societies and the natural world while respecting cultural diversity and resilience.

Knowledge structures and methods of indigenous people are acknowledged as a "major group" resource for coping with climate change, although they are not frequently applied in adaptation initiatives and are generally overlooked





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in research and policy [13]. Research suggests that mainstreaming adaptation into local, regional, and national government structures and procedures is more sustainable, effective, and efficient than developing and managing policies independently from ongoing operations [14]. Additionally, it may protect adaptation efforts from resistance from stakeholders and prevent conflicts with already-existing policies [15]. Traditional knowledge can be incorporated at any stage of the community-based adaptation process. However, it is often most relevant during the assessment and planning stages, when communities are identifying their vulnerabilities and challenges and developing strategies to adapt to climate change[16]. This knowledge is often based on a deep understanding of the local environment and can provide valuable insights into how communities can adapt to the impacts of climate change. For example, traditional knowledge may provide information on the best crops to plant in different soil types, the most effective methods for conserving water, or the best ways to predict and prepare for extreme weather events. By incorporating traditional knowledge into the adaptation planning process, communities can develop strategies that are based on their unique cultural and environmental context, and that reflect the values and priorities of the community [17].

Despite the considerable potential of indigenous knowledge to tackle climate challenges, barriers persist due to inadequacies in the aforementioned policy approaches and perceived distinctions between indigenous knowledge and formal scientific expertise. Limited recognition of traditional knowledge by formal institutions is a key hurdle. Formal systems often prioritize scientific approaches, side-lining valuable indigenous insights. This lack of recognition diminishes traditional knowledge's credibility and influence in policy discussions. Adapting context-specific traditional knowledge to rapidly changing climate conditions poses complexity. Dynamic shifts demand adaptive responses, requiring dialogue between traditional practitioners and scientific experts. Scepticism about local knowledge's credibility is another challenge, rooted in its qualitative nature. Overcoming this scepticism requires fostering cross-cultural understanding and acknowledging traditional knowledge's empirical validity. Additionally, an absence of an inclusive legal framework further impedes effective integration of indigenous knowledge, fostering inclusive governance, and promoting collaboration between traditional practitioners and scientific scientists, barriers to integrating indigenous knowledge into climate change policies can be effectively addressed.

Climate change's persistence and the limitations of greenhouse gas mitigation efforts have compelled the adoption of adaptation as a vital policy response to its impacts. Prevailing climate adaptation approaches, often top-down and technocratic, have hindered the integration of local knowledge. Within this context, community-based adaptation (CBA) emerges as a grassroot, place-oriented alternative to top-down strategies. Notably, CBA offers the prospect of integrating indigenous knowledge at every stage of its implementation, particularly significant for indigenous communities dwelling in ecologically sensitive regions. These communities often rely on traditional knowledge and systems for local decision-making. By accommodating this knowledge within the CBA framework, climate adaptation prospects among indigenous groups can be significantly elevated. Nonetheless, climate change's multifaceted nature necessitates a diverse range of strategies to effectively adapt to evolving conditions. Traditional knowledge serves as a valuable repository of insights and techniques that have been refined over time. While it offers tools for adaptation, it's essential to acknowledge that its applicability might vary as climate conditions shift. Thus, communities should be open to embracing various strategies to address evolving climate challenges.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Water in Contact with a Homeopathic Potency Acquires the Water Structure of the Potency as Revealed by Electronic and Vibrational Spectroscopy

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ABSTRACT

In earlier *in vivo* experiments it was demonstrated that water carries the effect of treatment with a homeopathic potency from one group of plants /animals to another group. In the present *in vitro* study, we tested two potencies 30 cH and 200 cH of two drugs *Spigelia anthelmia* and *Hypericum perforatum*. The test potencies were in 90% EtOH. They were diluted with deionized and distilled(DD) water 1:100. The control was 90% EtOH diluted similarly with DD water. All the samples were tested by electronic and vibrational spectroscopy to record their spectroscopic characteristics. In another experiment the aqueous ethanol control was kept in contact superficially with the test potencies for 5 minutes. The objective was to find out whether the aqueous ethanol control could acquire the spectroscopic characteristics of test potencies merely by surface contact. The results show that the EtOH water control medium has acquired the spectroscopic characteristics of the test potencies. It is, therefore, concluded that solvent medium behaves like a homeopathic potency merely by contact with the potency.

Keywords: Homeopathic potencies, Aqueous ethanol control, Contact, UV spectra, FT-IR spectra.





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INTRODUCTION

In a series of experiments we demonstrated that treatment effect of a group of plants / animals with a homeopathic potency could be transferred to another group of plants / animals through water (Mondal *et al.*, 2012; Chakraborty *et al.*, 2014). Similarly, treatment effect by *Nux vomica* potency was transmitted from one group of toads to another through water. Results from these experiments have led to the assumption that homeopathic potencies might have converted the water structure in the plants and animals into their own structure. The water in the tube connecting two groups of plants and animals was also converted into the water structure of the homeopathic potency used. If this is true then it can be deduced that water in all living organisms may serve as the primary target for homeopathic potencies. In order to verify this assumption we have designed an *in vitro* experiment using two potencies of two homeopathic drugs. The potencies were analyzed by electronic and vibrational spectroscopy. The objective is to confirm that water in contact with homeopathic potencies can copy the structure of the potencies.

There were two sets of experiments. In one study we tested the potency directly by spectroscopy. In the other set the potencies were connected with the solvent media which were analyzed spectroscopically. Results from both the sets were similar confirming our assumptions that EtOH water can copy the water structure of the potencies, and thus serves as a primary target for homeopathic potencies tested.

We can assume that this will hold with all other potencies. Homeopathic potencies are specifically structured water preserved by ethanol (Ghosh *et al.*, 2021; Singh *et al.*, 2021; Singh *et al.*, 2022). Once the potencies convey the water structure to the treated organisms, the transformed water structure in turn influences proteins, DNAs, RNAs etc bathed in water of the body of the organisms. It is known that water plays an important role in regulating structure and function of proteins (Ballissent-Funel *et al.*, 2016).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Drugs

Two potencies30 cH and 200 cH of two homeopathic remedies, *Spigelia anthelmia* and *Hypericum perforatum* were used in the study. Both remedies are plant products. They were purchased from local market. All potencies are products of Adel, Germany. All the test potencies were in 90% EtOH as verified from a standard curve prepared from different percentages of ethanol water solution. We obtained UV and FT-IR spectra from the potencies diluted with DD water 1: 100.

UV spectra

UV spectra of all the test potencies and their control 90% EtOH after dilution with DD water 1:100 were taken in the wave length region of 200 nm to 300 nm at room temperature 24°C, scan speed medium and data interval 0.5 nm. The baseline was set with DD water. A UV spectrometer (Shimadzu, UV-VIS 1900i, Software Lab Solutions UV-VIS) was used. A pair of quartz cuvettes, capacity 1 ml was used. At first both the cuvettes were filled with DD water and baseline was set. Then one cuvette was taken out, filled with a sample, and the spectrum was taken. The spectrum shows the difference from the water filled cuvette. After taking the spectrum the sample cuvette was washed with DD water four times, allowed to dry up at room temperature and then filled with the second sample. This is the most important precaution because homeopathic potencies can not be washed out by DD water. Water droplets sticking to the inner wall of the cuvette carries the water structure of the first sample used.

FT-IR spectra

Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) spectra of the test potencies and ethanol control were taken with the help of a Shimadzu IR Affinity -1S Fourier Transform Infrared spectrophotometer (Spectrum two) using the attenuated total reflection (ATR) technique. The energy resolution was 0.5 cm⁻¹. The baseline was corrected for atmospheric humidity and CO₂. One drop of each sample was put into the sample groove, and then the tip of a single reflection pure





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diamond crystal was brought in contact with the sample drop. The entire spectrum was recorded in the wave number range of 4000 to 500 cm⁻¹. Each spectrum represents an average of 45 scans. The temperature and humidity were maintained in the laboratory at 24°C and less than 50%, respectively. Water in Eppendorf tubes was also tested in a similar way. Results are presented in figures.

RESULTS

UV spectra

The spectra of diluted (1:100) ethanol control shows a single peak at 200 nm. The ethanol control also shows a marked difference in intensity (Fig-1). However, the dilutions of potencies (1:100) show two distinct peaks, one at 200 nm and another broad peak covering the region 225-260 nm (Fig. 1). Water from the left side of the tube (Direct) shows very low intensity of absorption and a single peak at 200 nm for ethanol control. But water from the right side of the tube (Connected) shows much higher intensity of absorption, and two peaks, one at 200 nm and another between 240 and 278 nm (Fig. 2).

FT-IR spectra

The FT-IR spectra were normalized and presented in Figures 3a for OH-stretching vibration and 3b for OH-bending vibration in case of drug samples and control used directly. The spectra for drug samples and ethanol control are presented in Figure 4a for OH-stretching vibration and Figure 4b for OH-bending vibration in case of samples obtained by contact with the drugs/control samples. Here all the samples were dilutions of 90% ethanol (diluted with DD water 1:100). This diluted ethanol medium was brought in contact with the drug samples for 5 minutes. In all the four figures the ethanol control shows the maximum intensity followed by drug samples. This shows that for connected samples ethanol media have assumed the structure of drug samples simply by contact with the latter (Fig.- 4a, b).All the spectra show marked difference in intensity. The peaks are mostly broad, but we have located the highest points of the broad peaks. The peaks of direct and connected measurements are shown in pairs in histogram in Figure 5. Frequency of highest points for direct and connected are same for OH-stretching (Fig.- 5a) and bending band (Fig.- 5b). But frequencies of different potencies and ethanol control vary from each other (Fig.- 5a, b). EtOH control shows the highest frequency for OH-stretching band (Fig.- 5a), but lowest frequency for OH-bending band (Fig.-5b).

DISCUSSION

UV spectra

The UV spectra of connected solvent media (Fig.- 2) show similarity with those of the test potencies (Fig.-1) having two peaks. The second peak at higher wavelength is due to charge transfer (CT) interaction (Ghosh *et al.*, 2023). The control, though identical in EtOH content with the test potencies (0.09% EtOH) shows only one peak at 200 nm (Figs.- 1, 2) due to absorption of clathrate of water. There is no CT interaction. Moreover, the control has the lowest absorption intensity because of negligible amount of clathrate hydrate crystals (Singh *et al.*, 2022).

FT-IR spectra

For OH-stretching band EtOH control shows the highest frequency followed by potencies of different drugs. The difference in frequency shift indicates difference in the aggregation of clathrate hydrate crystals and quantity of free water molecules (Figs. 5a, b) (Singh *et al.*, 2021a). In case of OH-bending band EtOH has no absorption. So, water molecules dominate here, and show marked variation from each other (Fig.-5b) (Ghosh *et al.*, 2022). The frequency shift shows similarity for direct and connected spectra (Figs.-5a, b) thus confirming that connected media behave as potencies.





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CONCLUSION

A blank aqueous ethanol medium (0.09% EtOH) in contact with a homeopathic potency acquires the water structure of the potency.

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Figure 5a.OH-Stretching.FT-IR spectra showsFigure 5b. Offrequency shifts of homeopathic potencies and EtOHfrequency shiftscontrol. Direct (D)blue and connected (C) red. Directcontrol. Direct (D) and connected (C) frequency shifts show similarity.

D C

Figure 5b. OH-Bending. FT-IR spectra shows frequency shifts of homeopathic potencies and EtOH control. Direct (D) blue and connected (C) red. Direct (D) and connected (C) frequency shifts showsimilarity.

Drugs (Potencies)

D D





RESEARCH ARTICLE

BOD, Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform and *E Coli* Bacterial Estimation in Assessing the Water Quality of Mallapura Lake of Chitradurga District, Karnataka

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ABSTRACT

Mallapura lake in Chitradurga district were being used by the local communities residing nearby for various purposes such as fishing purposes, ecotourism, waste disposal, idol immersion, swimming, bathing and drinking purposes. Thus, Mallapura Lake situated at 76°24'to 76°28'5"E longitude and latitude of 14°11' to 14°17'N, Karnataka, India was assessed to study bacteriological characteristics of the lake water for quality assessment of drinking and recreational purposes. Total coliform bacteria for Mallapura lake ranged greater than 100 cfu per 100ml in all the sites, Faecal coliforms varied 2- 6 cfu/100 ml in site 3 to 19-26 cfu/100 ml at site1 and Escherichia coli forms varied from 0-5 cfu/100 ml in site 3 to 10-15 cfu/100 ml at site 5 respectively. BOD level fluctuated between 7.8-10.8 mg/l at site 3 and 22.4-29.32 mg/l at site 1. The results depicted that the lake water samples were not fit for drinking in view of high coliform count, could be used for bathing, swimming and recreational purposes. This result has important implications for municipality and local inhabitants that use the water of this lake for various purposes. It is therefore important to determine the quality, microbial diversity from water sources consumed by the people, especially used by children, because they are vulnerable to different kinds of diseases since their immune systems are still developing.

Keywords: Total coliform, Fecal coliform, E-coli, water quality, Mallapura Lake





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INTRODUCTION

Fast turn of events, expansion in population of the metro urban areas and urbanization of their rural areas have brought about the complex expansion in ecological contamination. The water bodies that are significantly impacted by the addition of foreign substances like plant and animal matter, domestic sewage, and industrial effluents are the most affected. Unloading of strong squanders and aimless infringements likewise add to the confusion. The decreasing nature of water genuinely delimits its utilization for human utilization and for oceanic life. Subsequently, the consistent and periodical checking of water quality is essential so that fitting preventive and medicinal measures can be embraced. An aquatic body's BOD and bacterial characteristics reveal the kind of pollution and water quality. The contamination of water is a difficult issue today since all water assets have reached to a place of emergencies because of spontaneous urbanization and industrialization (Singh et al., 2002) . It is perceived that humankind, creatures and plants, all face different issues emerging from different sorts of ecological contamination (Petak, 1980; Pushkar Lal Dangi et al. ,2017).

As against misuse of inorganic character, natural squanders are bio-degradable and are in this manner simple to make due. In fact, the natural world has, to a certain extent, very effective mechanisms for the self-purification of such wastes over time through biological transformation and recycling. Stockholm gathering on Human Climate (Jones, 1972) suggested control and reusing of yield buildup and creature waste as compost. Clearly, a heterogeneous collection of microbes, green growth and different scroungers assume an imperative part during the time spent biodegradation of natural wastes. Nonetheless, except if it is accomplished proficiently general wellbeing might be seriously jeopardized because of many types of microorganisms related with the misuse of human and creature starting points. As many as 10,00,000 bacteria can be found in one gram of human excrement (Hultan, 1981; Pushkar Lal Dangi et al. ,2017). Further, natural waste being wealthy in supplements of essential biological importance, may adjust the environmental situation of the water body getting such wastes. As a result, the disposal of raw organic wastes may accelerate eutrophication.

As indicated by the WHO (2008), over 50% of sicknesses related with water are microbial digestive diseases. The main bacterial infections sent through water are cholera, gastroenteritis brought about by vibrios, typhoid fever and other salmonellosis, bacillary dysentry or shigellosis, acute diarrhoea and gastroenteritis brought about by E. coli (Medema et al., 2003). E. coli is a critical bacterial enteropathogen and the reason for looseness of the bowels in the developing world, where clean water sources are lacking (Mabel Varghese, 2013). The main aim of this study is to know the total coliform, faecal coli form and E coli bacterial assessment in Mallapura lake of Chitradurga district.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

Chitradurga is a taluk city and the head guarter of Chitradurga district. Which is located on the valley of the Vedhavathi river in the central part of the Indian state of Karnataka. Chitradurga is a tourist place of Karnataka. The area lies in between longitude 76° 24' to 76° 28' 5" E and latitude 14° 11' to 14° 17' N.It is a perennial, natural fresh water body situated 2 km away from Chitradurga city. Gonuru is the Gram panchayath of this lake .Total water spread area is 91.84 hectares and the depth of the water body is about 2.5 meters. The command area is 130 hectares. The water storage capacity is about 189 million cubic feet. This lake receives water from rainfall, municipal sewage and also agricultural runoff. The colour of water is bluish green. The water of this lake is used to cultivate the crops like Arecanut, Coconut, jowar, Ragi and Maize, Green leaves and also vegetables. Besides this, water is also used for washing of clothes, cattle bathing and other domestic purposes. Mallapura lake (Figure 1) receives major sewage water especially from urban places of the city. The entire city sewage water is directly released to the water body, Which consists of pollutants, Chemicals, Hospital wastes, Pesticides, Heavy metals, and other poisonous substances.





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Sampling Stations

BOD and bacteriological parameters were conducted at 5 fixed stations viz. 1 to 5 of Mallpura lake. At each station 3 surface water samples were randomly collected at monthly interval for one year.

Sample Collection

During the study period, surface water samples were collected using Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) bottles of 250 ml for the analysis of BOD. While, for microbiological analysis of water, samples were collected in pre sterilized glass stoppered bottles of 250 ml. Water samples for BOD and microbial analysis were brought to the laboratory in pre sterilized glass stoppered bottles of 250 ml capacity and analyzed as soon as possible using standard method of APHA {2017} and WHO (2006).

Statistical analysis

One-way ANOVA and Post-Hoc Tukey HSD tests are calculated for BOD and coliform bacteria's in the water samples of Mallapura lake by using astatsa.com software. It is conducted to know the significance difference among BOD and coli foms.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

BOD is a proportion of amount of oxygen expected by microorganisms and other microbe creatures under highimpact condition to biochemically debase and change organic matter present in the water body. High BOD is considered as a restricting element for the living organic entities. It is a mark of natural contamination. In the current review, BOD level changed between 7.8-10.8 mg/l at site 3 and 22.4-29.32 mg/l at site 1 (Fig.2). In nut shell, a total of twelve bacterial genera were isolated from this lake during the period of study, which includes; *Salmonella, Vibrio, Escherichia, Streptococcus, Bacillus, Pseudomonas, Micrococcus, Shigella, Enterobacter, Klebsiella, Proteus and Staphylococcus.* Their occurrence is as follows; *E. coli* 18 %, *Salmonella* 13%, *Streptococcus* 3.6%, *Bacillus* 8.5%, *Pseudomonas* 7.8%, *Vibrio* 4% *Micrococcus* 5.0 %, *Shigella* 6.2%, *Enterobacter* 10%, *Klebsiella* 6.9%, *Proteus* 2% and *Staphylococcus* 12%.

Coliform microbes are depicted and gathered, in light of their normal beginning or qualities, for example, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), as well as different kinds of coliforms microbes that are normally tracked down in contaminated water. Coliforms creatures are utilized as marks of water contamination. Total coliforms demonstrate level of contamination and their higher thickness shows the contrast among uncontaminated and dirtied waters (Ray and Hill, 1978). Faecal coliforms have for quite some time been utilized as mark of contamination in water (McMath et al. 1999), because of the potential for introduction of microbes and different contaminations along side these bacteria (Ricca and Cooney, 1999; Pushkar Lal Dangi et al., 2017).

Elevated level of nutrients can likewise build the growth rate of microorganisms. Further, a higher coliforms count affirms different anthropogenic factors to be specific, arrival of sewage in to the water body, cows and pet wastes and so forth (Gearheart, 1999). Several past studies have likewise exhibited higher convergence of waste coliforms in water and sediments during summer (Byappanahialli et al 2006; Hyland et al. ,2003; Pushkar Lal Dangi et al. , 2017).

In the ongoing study, the Mallapura lake is contaminated because of organic loadings. This may be because of low volume of water in the lake and entry of domestic sewage other than inner loadings from silt. Since the lake has accomplished exceptionally high bacterial burden as such the water is unsuitable for human utilization (WHO, 1967; EEC,1975) without appropriate treatment. Tzannetis and Vassilopoulos-Kaclas (1993), Rao et al. (1994) announced that number of total and faecal coliform microscopic organisms is in a roundabout way corresponding to the distance of clear wellspring of pollution. Hence, the bacterial populace is viewed as perpetually higher in nutrient rich waters. The rate of high bacterial burden in nutrient rich waters has likewise been accounted for earlier by Rao et al. (1994) and Pushkar Lal Dangi et al (2017).





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Pushkar Lal Dangi et al., (2017) have investigated the impact of organic loadings on water quality in relation to fish and fisheries of Lake Pichhola. They reported that water of the lake Pichhola was highly polluted. The bacterial load of this lake water was very high and the values of BOD show its pollution status.

Total coliforms

The bacteriological status of the lake Mallapura under investigation in general follows the trends shown by that of limno-chemistry. Herein, the higher levels of total coliforms were evident from the values which varied greater than 100 cfu/100 ml in all the sites (Table 1)

Faecal coliforms

In Mallapura lake faecal coliform numbers fluctuated from a minimum 2 to 6 cfu/100 ml at site 3. Higher values of faecal coliforms was observed in site 1 with 19-26 cfu/100 ml. Total coliform and faecal coliform microscopic organisms in freshwater Mallapura lake exposed to various degrees of human aggravations, combined with little industries, including sewage, house hold release, overflow water from catchment region, and nearby activities, are the super anthropogenic activities. In most freshwater lakes, coliform bacteria are not a concern for aquatic organisms, but pathogenic disease-causing bacteria may pose a health risk to humans (Reyes et al. ,2019; Bireshwar Bera.2022). All of the water samples taken from the Mallapura Lake at the same time showed extreme variations in the number of bacterial species, pointing to a variable population of coliform bacteria at various stations. However, counts were significantly higher at the lake's littoral zones, possibly as a result of interactions between species of autochthonous and terrigenous origin (Saha et al.). ,2005) and penetration of water loaded down with organic matter (Mahabat et al. ,2021; Bireshwar Bera.2022). The p-value corresponding to the F-statistic of one-way ANOVA is lower than 0.05, suggesting that the one or more treatments are significantly different. The Tukey HSD test, Scheffé, Bonferroni and Holm multiple comparison tests follow. These post-hoc tests would likely identify which of the pairs of treatments are significantly different from each other.

CONCLUSION

Density of total coliform and faecal coliform microorganisms in the Mallapura lake water shows that the water quality has decayed and isn't good for the purpose of drinking. The lake's water may be contaminated with feces because of open defecation practices or because cattle feces from nearby towns may have ended up in the wetland. In addition, it has been observed that human activities have raised total coliform levels. The lake's water quality is still in jeopardy for human use due to an inadequate sanitation system, poor land use patterns in the immediate catchment area, and waste water discharge. However, over the past five to six years, climate change has significantly altered the timing and duration of the monsoon in the region. This, in turn, has altered the seasonal pattern of bacterial populations in wet lands. From the results of this investigation, there's need to monitor the water quality of Mallapura lake from time to time to detect the actual source of contamination and proper treatment to prevent epidemic outbreak, since the values obtained are above the WHO guidelines for water intended for domestic usage. There is an urgent need for pre- treatment before use for domestic purposes.

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Table 1: Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform and *E Coli* Bacterial estimation in different sites and months of Mallapura Lake, Chitradurga

		MAR 2022	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	ост	NOV	DEC	JAN2023	FEB
Cite 1	Faecal Coliforms, cfu/100ml	21	22	19	23	21	23	22	25	26	22	22	20
She I	<i>E.Coli,</i> cfu/100ml	9	11	12	10	9	11	10	8	10	14	13	10
	Faecal Coliforms, cfu/100ml	14	13	16	10	13	18	16	15	12	14	13	12
Site 2	<i>E.Coli,</i> cfu/100ml	12	9	13	10	9	6	8	10	14	10	10	13
<i>c</i> :: 2	Faecal Coliforms, cfu/100ml	3	6	2	3	4	6	5	2	3	4	6	5
Site 3	<i>E.Coli,</i> cfu/100ml	3	1	4	3	4	5	1	3	2	0	0	0
City 4	Faecal Coliforms, cfu/100ml	9	10	11	10	12	13	10	12	8	10	9	8
Site 4	<i>E.Coli,</i> cfu/100ml	11	10	9	8	9	10	8	9	6	8	9	10
Site 5	Faecal Coliforms, cfu/100ml	12	14	10	11	13	15	10	10	12	14	13	10
	<i>E.Coli,</i> cfu/100ml	10	13	11	10	14	10	12	13	15	10	10	12

Table 2: Descriptive statistics for Coli form bacteria and BOD

Treatment	Total coli forms (A)	Faecal coli forms(B)	E. coli(C)	BOD(D)	Pooled Total
Observations	10	10	10	10	40
Sum	1,221.0000	127.0000	89.0000	145.6200	1,582.6200
Mean	122.1000	12.7000	8.9000	14.5620	39.5655
Sum of squares	152,251.0000	2,059.0000	999.0000	2,549.2874	157,858.2874
Sample variance	351.8778	49.5667	22.9889	47.6410	2,442.0804
Sample std. Dev.	18.7584	7.0404	4.7947	6.9022	49.4174
Std. Dev.of mean	5.9319	2.2264	1.5162	2.1827	7.8136

Table 3: One-way ANOVA of independent treatments

Source	Sum of squares ss	Degrees of freedom	Mean square ms	F statistic	P-value
Treatment	90,992.4668	3	30,330.8223	257.0004	1.1102e-16
Error	4,248.6690	36	118.0186		
Total	95,241.1358	39		_	

Table 4: Tukey HSD data

Treatments	Tukey HSD	Tukey HSD	Tukey HSD
pair	q statistic	p-value	inference
A vs B	31.8451	0.0010053	** p<0.01
A vs C	32.9512	0.0010053	** p<0.01
A vs D	31.3031	0.0010053	** p<0.01
B vs C	1.1061	0.8479793	insignificant
B vs D	0.5420	0.8999947	insignificant
C vs D	1.6481	0.6363566	insignificant





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Table 5: Scheffé multiple comparison data

Treatments	Scheffé	Scheffé	Scheffé
pair	t-statistic	p-value	inference
A vs B	22.5179	1.1102e-16	** p<0.01
A vs C	23.3000	1.1102e-16	** p<0.01
A vs D	22.1346	1.1102e-16	** p<0.01
B vs C	0.7822	0.8930026	insignificant
B vs D	0.3833	0.9854265	insignificant
C vs D	1.1654	0.7169557	insignificant

Table 6: Bonferroni and Holm data: all pairs simultaneously compared

Treatments pair	Bonferroni and Holm tstatistic	Bonferroni p-value	Bonferroni inference	Holm p-value	Holm inference
A vs B	22.5179	0.0000e+00	** p<0.01	0.0000e+00	** p<0.01
A vs C	23.3000	0.0000e+00	** p<0.01	0.0000e+00	** p<0.01
A vs D	22.1346	0.0000e+00	** p<0.01	0.0000e+00	** p<0.01
B vs C	0.7822	2.6354242	insignificant	0.8784747	insignificant
B vs D	0.3833	4.2227014	insignificant	0.7037836	insignificant
C vs D	1.1654	1.5090959	insignificant	0.7545480	insignificant

Table 7:Bonferroni and Holm data: only pairs relative to A simultaneously compared

Treatments pair	Bonferroni and holm t-statistic	Bonferroni p-value	Bonferroni inference	Holm p-value	Holm inference
A vs B	22.5179	0.0000e+00	** p<0.01	0.0000e+00	** p<0.01
A vs C	23.3000	0.0000e+00	** p<0.01	0.0000e+00	** p<0.01
A vs D	22.1346	0.0000e+00	** p<0.01	0.0000e+00	** p<0.01







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

PMJDY Scheme and Empowerment of Poor in Rural Bangalore

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ABSTRACT

The primary aim of this research is to examine the impact of the benefits and unique features of the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) initiative on the economic empowerment of underprivileged rural populations. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a significant project in India aimed at fostering financial inclusion and enhancing the financial well-being of rural communities. The present study is classified as descriptive in nature and utilizes primary data collected from the recipients of the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in four Taluks situated in the Bangalore Rural District. The sample size of 385 respondents was determined using the Cochran formula, employing a proportionate random sampling technique. The participants were provided with a standardized questionnaire that included statements rated on a Likert scale. The assessment of scale validity and reliability is crucial in order to adhere to the criteria of rigorous academic inquiry. The hypotheses are validated using Chisquared and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Path analysis techniques. The findings of the study suggest that the main factors motivating individuals to participate in the PMJD Scheme are the lack of a mandatory minimum balance and the ability to get government incentives. The usage of the overdraft facility is limited under this program, and the efficient transfer of cash is also not fully exploited due to insufficient technological infrastructure in rural areas. The findings of the study indicate, based on path analysis, that the PMJDY Schemes exert a substantial influence of 56% on financial empowerment. This discovery implies that the widespread implementation of this strategy has the potential to significantly enhance the economic prosperity of rural areas in India. The Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) initiative, aimed at promoting financial inclusion in India, has been implemented for a duration of 8 years. However, there has been a significant decline in the number of accounts established under this scheme. Therefore, it is imperative to conduct an investigation to ascertain the potential effects of the





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scheme on the financial empowerment of its recipients. The utilization of this instrument has the potential to greatly facilitate the attainment of comprehensive financial inclusion in India.

Keywords: PMJDY scheme, empowerment, Rural poor.

INTRODUCTION

India is a nation experiencing tremendous development and characterized by a substantial population. However, it is important to note that the advantages resulting from this expansion are not equitably dispersed throughout all sectors of the economy. Unemployment and hunger have remained persistent and chronic societal challenges throughout the course of several decades. Moreover, there has been a discernible rise in economic and social inequalities, leading to substantial regional differences. As seen by Yojana in 2022, a significant segment of the populace has been marginalized in terms of their ability to obtain essential healthcare and educational services. The primary aim of the government has been to attain comprehensive development through its national purpose. The notion of financial inclusion has emerged as a relatively new phenomenon in the context of India. The 18th century witnessed the first of efforts to provide financial services through the supply of credit facilities to rural individuals. Taccavi loans were extended to economically disadvantaged farmers with the aim of facilitating the acquisition of essential agricultural resources, including seeds and equipment. The implementation of financial inclusion in India was initiated by the establishment of credit co-operatives, which was accompanied by the passing of the Cooperative Credit Societies Act of 1904. The concept of financing production and stimulating economic growth has gained significant traction on a worldwide scale during the 20th century (Trivedi, 2016).

The utilization of structured financing has the capacity to augment employment prospects, alleviate economic volatility, and promote investment in intellectual resources. In August 2019, the Reserve Bank of India published a paper suggesting that heightened financial integration on a macro scale has the capacity to foster sustainability and augment broader socio-economic progress. The implementation of the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) is crucial for the attainment of objectives in a coordinated and punctual manner. Over the past decade, concerted efforts have been made on a global scale to implement the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS). The NFIS project was introduced by over 35 nations, including Brazil, China, Indonesia, Peru, and Nigeria, in the midst of the 2018 season. Moreover, the World Bank noted in 2018 that several nations have implemented a reorganization of their initial National Financial Inclusion Strategies (NFIS).

According to the 2017 report given by the Planning Commission of India, a worldwide development system has been launched. The primary objective of this system is to facilitate a developmental trajectory that guarantees equitable chances and significant benefits for all those involved. According to the concept put forth by Dr. C. Rangarajan in 2008, financial inclusion refers to the facilitation of suitable and prompt credit services to persons from underprivileged groups, encompassing those with limited income and marginalized circumstances, at fair and acceptable expenses. The mechanism refers to the process of combining financial resources and delivering financial services. According to Thumma (2017), India's foremost goal in relation to financial inclusion is to promote sustainable development and foster employment prospects for persons living in rural regions. According to the United Nations, financial inclusion comprises two main channels, specifically formal financial institutions and a variety of financial service providers. Both consumers must be present and accessible.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

Features and benefits of PMJDY Scheme are

A coverage of INR 100,000 for accidental incidents. The payment of interest on deposited funds. A minimum balance account is not required. The life insurance policy provides coverage of Rs. 30,000 and is payable upon the death of the beneficiary, subject to the fulfillment of the policy's conditions. The provision of a convenient and efficient system





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for transferring funds throughout the nation. The implementation of a direct benefit transfer system has been proposed to provide a streamlined process for the disbursement of government scheme benefits to eligible recipients. The option to utilize an overdraft facility is contingent upon satisfactory account usage for a period of six months, and is preferably extended to the female head of the household for a maximum amount of Rs. 5,000. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) scheme provides automatic access to pension and multiple insurance products. The eligibility for a personal accidental insurance claim under PMJDY requires the Rupay Card holder to have completed a successful transaction at a bank branch, ATM, POS, or bank Mitra within 90 days prior to the date of the accident.

The Indian government has decided to extend the National Mission on Financial Inclusion, known as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), beyond August 28, 2018. The program's focus will shift from "one account per household" to "one account per adult," accompanied by certain modifications.

- The overdraft limit for all PMJDY account holders has been raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000.
- The age range previously stipulated as 18-60 years has undergone a revision to extend the upper limit to 65 years.
- There will be no conditions attached to overdraft (OD) amounts up to Rs. 2,000.
- As per the agenda notes of the 143rd meeting of SLBC-Karnataka held on 7th December 2018, the accidental insurance coverage for newly issued Rupay Cards has been increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs for individuals who have opened new PMJDY accounts after 28th August 2018.

The Ministry of Finance has pledged to offer financial inclusion and support to individuals who are socially and economically marginalized. Financial inclusion has been prioritized by the government as a crucial facilitator of inclusive development at the national level. The significance of this lies in its ability to facilitate the integration of vulnerable individuals into the formal financial system, enabling them to remit funds to their families residing in rural areas, and liberating them from the exploitative practices of predatory money lenders. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY), which is considered to be one of the largest financial inclusion initiatives globally, constitutes a fundamental aspect of this commitment.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to the research conducted by Joseph (2018), there was a notable rise in the enrollment figures for both programs throughout the period spanning from 2015 to 2016. The State Bank of India (SBI) has played a significant role in the expansion of its programs, leading to a discernible rise in rural enrolment from 50% in 2015 to 52% in 2016, in comparison to other banking institutions. The year 2016. The notion suggests that the efforts to expand social security benefits to marginalized individuals in society may not be realized unless the program is implemented in a comprehensive manner. Based on the research conducted by Sonawane (2017), a notable challenge is in the process of transforming inactive accounts into active zero balance accounts. The main aim of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is to provide comprehensive and fair availability of a variety of financial services to households residing in both urban and rural regions. As a result, the mission has proposed that public sector banks and post offices should aggressively endeavor to efficiently implement the system. Furthermore, it is recommended that the government take steps to build a greater number of financial literacy centers. Additionally, commercial banks should be strongly advised against engaging in covert practices of imposing fees. In addition, it is imperative to establish a mobile banking service system in order to enhance the efficient utilization of account holders. Based on the findings of Meghal Manchanda's (2018) study, it was observed that Punjab Nationalized Bank exhibited the best degree of efficacy in terms of initiating PMJDY account openings among the 19 nationalized banks in Rohtak City. Although there is a perception that financial inclusion progress is sufficient, banks have taken additional measures to increase the number of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) bank accounts. The curriculum requires advancements in areas such as financial literacy, self-confidence, technology skills, and internet accessibility. The main drawback of the system was the banks' emphasis on increasing the amount of their clients' income levels, rather than prioritizing the stability of such levels. This is evident from their focus on augmenting bank deposits. The research conducted by





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Sreevidhya S. (2016) demonstrated that the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has been effective in enabling economically disadvantaged individuals to access a comprehensive banking system. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) initiative has effectively enhanced the availability of financial services by distributing more than 1.91 billion RuPay cards, each of which includes an integrated accident insurance coverage of INR 100,000. The main conclusion drawn from the study suggests that the success of the program is dependent on the involvement of public sector banks.

Based on the research conducted by Ravikumar.T (2018), it can be concluded that the PMJDY project effectively accomplished its goal of establishing a substantial number of accounts within a limited period. Nevertheless, maintaining this achievement over a prolonged duration is a significant obstacle. There are further challenges that need to be tackled in order to ensure the continued functionality of the account, improve understanding of financial inclusion and the PMJDY initiative among individuals from various backgrounds and regions worldwide, and ultimately, choose a suitable technological platform for implementing financial inclusion through mobile devices. According to Rakesh (2017), the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) represents a notable milestone in the government's efforts to foster financial inclusion and improve banking literacy among the citizens of the country. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) scheme has faced various challenges, such as instances of money laundering facilitated by the distribution of funds among multiple Jan Dhan Yojana (JDY) accounts, limited technological infrastructure to effectively handle large-scale banking transactions, inadequate awareness among rural communities regarding the benefits of banking products and services, an increase in nonperforming assets resulting from the provision of overdraft facilities amounting to Rs. 5,000, and the proliferation of unnecessary transactions. The findings of the analysis suggest that the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has not produced the expected outcomes, hence requiring government action to improve the effectiveness of the program. According to a study conducted by Malligar and Bangarappa Bankapur (2016), the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana scheme led to the establishment of approximately 19.34 crore accounts by public sector banks, 15.14 crore accounts by private banks, 3.48 crore accounts by Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), and 0.73 crore accounts by RRBs as of November 25th, 2015. Uttar Pradesh has the highest prevalence of zero balance accounts within its jurisdiction.

According to Ashok, Nair, and Kharlukhi (2019), financial inclusion is considered a primary objective for both the Reserve Bank of India and the Central Government, with the purpose of eradicating financial exclusion within the country. The main results of the study suggest that the adoption of Financial Literacy efforts through the business correspondents' model resulted in a significant enhancement in understanding of the program and its operating mechanisms. It is advisable that both the government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) adopt measures to ensure a minimum balance in zero balance accounts and improve the effectiveness of the corresponding initiatives. According to the research conducted by Payal Saini in 2018, it can be concluded that the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) program, launched by the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) Government, exhibits greater efficacy as a financial inclusion policy in comparison to any initiatives undertaken by the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government. The underlying justification for this is that previous endeavors exhibited a deficiency in prioritizing the needs of individual homes, resulting in a relative disregard for residents in metropolitan regions. The earlier systems had several deficiencies, including restricted access to customer norms, insufficient credit disbursement, challenges in tracking firm correspondents, and dormant accounts. The Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) scheme has integrated the aforementioned concerns as a standard for the elimination of poverty. The PMJDY system is considered to be the primary method for achieving financial inclusion, ensuring financial security, and promoting economic independence among disadvantaged populations living in rural, semi-urban, and metropolitan regions.

According to Falak (2018), the efficacy of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is contingent upon the viability of its underlying structure. The system is afflicted by various challenges, such as the replication of bank accounts, inadequate allocation of government expenditures for welfare programs, insufficient oversight of overdraft facilities by affiliated banks, and the misuse of authority by market correspondents, all of which ultimately





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contribute to the financial hardship experienced by account holders. In order for the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) to effectively empower households in both rural and urban areas, it is imperative to have widespread access to a robust monetary framework. The research undertaken by Prachi (2018) sought to investigate the effects of enrolling in a bank account through the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) initiative on the financial position of women. The study aimed to evaluate the degree to which this program enhanced the economic empowerment of women and its subsequent impact on their social standing. The research gathered data from a representative sample of 384 female employees working in unorganized businesses situated in Bengaluru City. The results indicated that the program exerted a favorable influence on the physical, social, and economic welfare of the majority of the female participants. As a result, the initiation of a Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) account by a female individual led to the acquisition of benefits that exerted a substantial influence on her way of life and inclinations. The concept has functioned as a source of motivation for humans at several levels, encompassing individual citizens, households, and wider cultural and societal frameworks. In their study, Guleria and Verma (2018) delineated four key factors that can be used to evaluate the influence of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) on financial inclusion. These factors encompass cash gains, the cultivation of saving behaviors, societal advancement, and the eradication of corruption. The recognition of economic profit as a foundational factor has played a significant role in the progress of marginalized communities across all four domains. The study has uncovered a shift in the program's focus from Jan Dhan to Jan Suraksha, resulting in rural residents gaining both financial rewards and larger social welfare gains. The potential for individuals living in poverty to maximise their prospects can be realized via the integration of financial services and crucial counseling. According to the research conducted by Kamaraj (2018), the introduction of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in the Triuchirappalli district has resulted in significant achievements. These include the successful construction of zero balance accounts, the improvement of banking behaviors among individuals, and the increase of the operational efficiency of the scheme. The presence of resilient banking systems has exerted a substantial influence on diverse facets of individuals' lives, encompassing familial dynamics, societal structures, investment practices, and financial realms. There has been a notable enhancement in the financial condition. The execution of the project has resulted in an enhancement of the social and economic standing of individuals who hold accounts and live in the Triuchirappalli district, consequently easing their advancement towards favorable results.

There is a substantial body of literature that predominantly adopts an exploratory approach and employs fundamental descriptive analysis techniques. Furthermore, a scarcity of research exists that comprehensively evaluates the qualitative effects of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) Scheme. This study aims to fill a methodological vacuum by employing Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) approaches to investigate the impact of the features and benefits of the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) on the financial empowerment of persons living in rural areas who are experiencing poverty.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this study is to examine the impact of the features of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) on the financial empowerment of individuals residing in rural areas who are experiencing poverty.

RESEARCH METHODS

The present study is classified as descriptive in nature and utilizes primary data collected from the recipients of the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in four Taluks situated in the Bangalore Rural District. The sample size of 385 respondents was determined using the Cochran formula, employing a proportionate random sampling technique. The participants were provided with a standardized questionnaire that included statements rated on a Likert scale. The assessment of scale validity and reliability is crucial in order to adhere to the criteria of rigorous academic inquiry. The hypotheses are validated using Chi-squared and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Path analysis techniques.




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RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Personal Profile of the respondents

A majority of 53.2 % of the sample are women, The gender plays a major role in the awareness and availing of financial schemes. Internationally, only 58 percent of women hold an account in financial inclusion schemes, contrasting against 65 percent of men (Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2015). A majority of respondents are in their early 20's and later 30's, 55.3 % are in the age group of 20-40 years. A second majority of 34.3 percent belonged to the group of 40-60 years. It can be interpreted that the major portion of the respondents are between 20-60 years which are foremost years of responsible life.

In developing nations like India, Marriage is an emotional institution, which embeds all types of responsibilities on the partners. A majority 90.9 % of the total sample size are married and the remaining 9.1 % respondents are single. In India the education system is different from other foreign nations. Upto 5th standard is called as primary education and as the government guidelines primary education is the right of every child. Upto 10 th standard is regarded as completion of basic education and 39.2 % have completed their matriculation. A very small percentage of beneficiaries of financial inclusion scheme PMDJY are highly gualified. It can be interpreted that a preponderance respondent is not educated or educated in basic levels which could impact the understanding of the schemes introduced by the government for economic development. There are various types of occupation, but for the purpose of the study occupation is identified and classified under 9 Types. A 36.65% are farmers, 31.4% are women - house wife. are laborers and very small percentage below 5 % is business men, students, Govt employees, shop owner and Tailors. It can be interpreted that this study majorly deals with the housewives and farmers who are the beneficiaries of PMJDY scheme introduced by the government for financial empowerment.

Ration card is a record given by the State Government, which fills in as a proof of nationality. It is a significant archive which fills in as a character evidence as well as shows a person's financial status. It is a wilful report and not obligatory for each native to get, however individuals for the most part apply for it is a well-acknowledged character confirmation and helps an individual profit different Government benefits through this plan. Ration cards have different classifications, which are given by the gaining limit of a person. Various states have various plans however depends on a person's yearly pay. Ration cards are given dependent on the all-out individuals in a family, and every class of the proportion card decides a person's privilege to certain apportioned products. People with higher procuring limit (as fixed by the separate state Govt) cannot get proportions at a sponsored expense. All respondents under this study are holding ration cards through which they have access to various financial schemes introduced by the Government.

No of members in the family, also determine the financial conditions of the family and also the availing of the financial schemes by the government. India is slowly moving towards nuclear family system, a majority of 65.5 % have 2-4 members in the family. 24.7% respondents have 5-7 members in their family. A very small percentage of the beneficiaries of PMJDY Scheme have large families of 8-10 or more than 10 members. It can be interpreted that the families are nuclear and the study will examine the financial improvement of these families from the benefits of the scheme. 75.8% agreed that there is no bank in their village remaining 24.2% have access to bank in their village. It can be interpreted that there are still a greater portion of the rural areas where there is no accessibility to banking facilities. The respondents in the study were enquired whether they held bank accounts, all respondents are account holders in either of the banks.

Descriptive Analysis

Features/Benefits of PMJDY Scheme

In this study the eight benefits of the PMDJY scheme are enquired to examine the opinions of the respondents. Since it is a Qualitative study the perceptions of the beneficiaries under this study are recorded with the help of Likert scale of agreement. The scale denotes the degree of agreement to each benefit in 5 points- Strong disagreement to





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strong agreement. For purpose of ease codes are given to each of the benefits which are written as B(Benefit)_(Underscore)1. The first benefit of no maintenance of minimum balance, A majority of 99.7% strongly agreed that this benefit is enjoyed by the PMDJY account holders. Interest on deposits is the income earned on the savings which are available in the accounts, there are two contrasting responses on the beneficiaries, 53% strongly disagreed and 46% strongly agreed that they have earned some income on their savings. Accidental insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh is given to the beneficiaries under the PMDJY scheme, 47.5% respondents strongly disagreed that this benefit is availed, 51.7% of the beneficiaries strongly agreed that this benefit is advantageous to the account holders. Life cover of Rs. 30,000 is payable on the death of the beneficiary, this advantage of the scheme strongly agreed by 52.2% and strongly disagreed to the same.

Over draft facility up to Rs. 5,000 is available to the beneficiaries on the account holders under PMDJY Scheme, a greater majority of 80% respondents strongly disagreed on this benefit of the scheme. Access to pension& insurance products is also one of the gain of the account holders under this scheme, 56.6% strongly agreed that they are aware of this benefit and give positive opinions on this benefit. 67.5% strongly agreed that direct Benefit Transfer of the Government Schemes is available to the beneficiaries of PMDJY Scheme. It can be interpreted that the respondents have strong opinions, either strong agreement or strong disagreement on the benefits of the schemes. Benefit 1 - No minimum balance required and benefits 6 - Over draft facility up to Rs. 5,000 is available have high level of agreement and all the other benefits have contrasting opinions where an estimated 50% have agreed and other 50% have disagreed on the benefits.

Descriptive information facilitates to illustrate and comprehend the features of a definite data set by providing small review about the sample and measures of the data. Measures of central tendency portray the center of a data set and Measures of variability or spread illustrate the diffusion of data inside the set. B_1 has the highest mean score of 5.00 with the least variability of .051; B_6 has the least mean of 1.77, indicating a strong disagreement on these benefits of the schemes. B_2 and B_7 have the least mean of 2.86 and 2.07 respectively indicating more of disagreement as compared to agreement. The opinions of the beneficiaries on other benefits are somewhat neutral in nature.

set by providing small review about the sample and measures of the data. Measures of central tendency portray the center of a data set and Measures of variability or spread illustrate the diffusion of data inside the set. The above table shows the mean scores of the impact of PMDJY Scheme on the financial status of the respondents. Impact_2, Impact_3, Impact_4 and Impact_5 have mean scores 3.09, 3.09, 3.02, 3.06 indicating very less impact on their economic conditions. Impact_1 and Impact_6 are having mean scores near 2.00 which indicate respondents have a small impact on their financial lives.

Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1: Impact of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana on Financial empowerment

To test the hypothesis Path analysis using the SEM-AMOS software is use. The independent variables being the features / benefits of PMJDY and dependent variable being Financial empowerment. The scale validity and reliability was checked with the help of CR, CA and AVE and all statistics were within the acceptable range

Model fit - The goodness-of-fit of the model is supported by the statistical significance of the Chi-Square value of 4099.65 with 651 degrees of freedom, as evidenced by the p value of 0.00. The Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) value of 0.751 falls below the anticipated criteria, while the Root Mean Square Error Approximation (RMSEA) value of 0.065 indicates that the model is approaching the expected level of fitness. The diagram presented below depicts the visual representation of the results obtained from the model execution, wherein the standardized estimates for the associations are displayed within the Model.

The statistical analysis reveals a significant correlation between the attributes of the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) Scheme and financial empowerment. The unstandardized coefficient of 0.562 (SE=0.061 and CR=12.119)





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indicates that an increase in the utilization of the scheme's benefits leads to a 56% rise in financial empowerment. This outcome is a remarkable achievement, considering that the scheme has been operational for only six years.

CONCLUSION

The current study concludes that financial inclusion in India has achieved significant progress due to the ongoing efforts of the government and banking institutions. Nevertheless, there are still outstanding tasks that need to be accomplished in order to achieve comprehensive financial inclusion for the entire population. The effectiveness of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) from January 2015 to January 2020 demonstrates the commendable endeavors of the government in fostering financial inclusivity and alleviating financial inequality. The Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has served as a financial mechanism with the objective of enhancing financial inclusivity at a worldwide level. During the inaugural phase of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), significant progress was observed, including an increase in the number of accounts established, a growth in net deposits in these accounts, and a decrease in accounts with negative balances. The implementation of the second phase of the scheme is now in progress. The problems, on the other hand, encompass many aspects of the same endeavor. The introduction of the scheme led to an increased burden for public sector banks, resulting in difficulties in managing human resources and operational intricacies. The incidence of account duplication can be attributed to the lucrative benefits offered by the scheme. The effectiveness of the program has been hindered by the vague and concealed terms of the overdraft facility, as well as insufficient credit provision from the financial institution.

The issue regarding zero balance accounts and dormant accounts resulting from the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) warrants careful attention. Unresolved challenges encompass insufficient financial literacy and educational opportunities inside economically disadvantaged communities, alongside constrained access to technical resources and internet connectivity. There is a notable unexplored potential resulting from a segment of the population that has migrated to metropolitan regions and maintains a perception of opening a bank account as a formidable undertaking. While it cannot be guaranteed that fixing the aforementioned difficulties will result in absolute financial inclusion, it is a feasible and reasonable possibility. To ensure the effective execution of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) initiative, experts have proposed the establishment of a suitable regulatory framework and the adoption of regular and thorough software monitoring.

Scope for further research

Attaining sustainable growth is the foremost objective of the government, which has been pursued through a series of measures undertaken by both the Reserve Bank of India and the government. One such measure is the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Yojana. The Jan Dhan Yojana is a scheme sponsored by the government. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was initiated by the Government of India with the objective of attaining financial inclusion across the nation. The objective of this study was to investigate the impact of the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) initiative on the socio-economic status of the underprivileged population residing in the rural areas of Bangalore Rural District. To date, there has been a dearth of significant research conducted to ascertain the impact of the aforementioned scheme in the Bangalore Rural District. The present study was constrained to the PMJDY initiative, which was initiated by the government of India. A potential avenue for further investigation involves conducting a comparative study that considers the various governmental and RBI-led initiatives, in order to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of financial inclusion on rural impoverished communities. The present study was constrained to the investigation of the impact of explicit advantages availed by recipients of the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) program. Nonetheless, forthcoming research endeavors could delve into the examination of the implicit benefits obtained and their repercussions. Moreover, there exists ample opportunity to conduct a comparative examination of various schemes and assess their efficacy. Possible academic rewrite: Potential endeavors could involve extending the present investigation to additional districts within Karnataka and other states of India, in order to ascertain the reproducibility of the findings. The potential for financial inclusion





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programs targeting the rural poor of India may warrant further investigation, considering the fact that a significant proportion of the country's populace resides in rural areas.

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			Std.
			Deviation
B_1	There is no requirement for a minimum balance.	5.00	.051
B_2	Interest on the deposits	2.86	1.989
B_3	Accidental insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh is given	3.09	1.995
D /	Life cover of Rs. 30,000 is payable on the death of the	2 1 2	1 001
D_4	beneficiary	3.12	1.771
B_5	Easy money transfer facility is available	2.70	1.973
B_6	An overdraft facility of up to Rs. 5,000 is provided.	1.77	1.553
B_7	The provision of pension and insurance products	3.36	1.946
РО	The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system implemented by	2 70	1 0 2 2
D_0	the government for the disbursement of several schemes.	3.78	1.823

Table 1. Benefits of PMJDY Scheme

Table 2. Impact of PMDJY on Financial development of the beneficiaries

		Mean	Std. Deviation
Impact_1	Provide financial support for primary income generating activities	2.11	1.448
Impact_2	I receive direct benefit transfer facilities like LPG subsidy directly into my account	3.09	.590
Impact_3	Facilities like over draft, loans etc. reduced my interest burden	3.09	.564
Impact_4	Provide pension support for people engaged in informal sector	3.02	.255
Impact_5	Reduced my dependence on informal credit and payment of exorbitant charges	3.06	.464
Impact_6	Rupay Card facility offered help to meet my credit needs.	2.93	1.966

Table 3. Structural relationship between variables- Benefits of PMJDY and Financial Empowerment

Structural Relationship			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
Empowerment	<	Benefits_PMJDY	0.562	0.061	12.119	***





RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Challenges and Opportunities of Co operative Pharmacy in India – a Study

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ABSTRACT

Focusing on this approach distinct dynamics and possible benefits, this paper investigates the problems and opportunities of cooperative pharmacy. A qualitative study strategy gathered data from pharmacists, patients, and other stakeholders in cooperative pharmacy settings. The results shed light on several vital obstacles, such as meeting regulations, maintaining financial viability, working with healthcare providers, adopting new technologies, and catering to a wide range of patient demands. Despite these obstacles, the cooperative pharmacy offers attractive prospects like excellent patient care, increased drug adherence, expanded access to healthcare services, reduced healthcare costs, and enhanced contributions to public health efforts. The research highlights the importance of collective action among stakeholders to overcome obstacles and take advantage of opportunities in cooperative pharmacy. To improve patient-centered care and collaborative pharmacy practice, we need to do more research and establish evidence-based initiatives.

Keywords: Cooperative Pharmacy, Cost-effectiveness, Healthcare Services, Patient Care, Pharmacists.

INTRODUCTION TO COOPERATIVE PHARMACY

Independent pharmacies can operate more efficiently and effectively by joining forces in a cooperative. Cooperative pharmacies work to better serve their patients by sharing resources and decreasing costs for everyone involved. With this setup, pharmacies can keep their autonomy while reaping the benefits of group effort and pooled resources. Participating pharmacies in a cooperative pharmacy generally work together on medicine procurement, stock management, advertising, staff development, and quality control. Cooperative pharmacies are more successful





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because they pool their resources and can negotiate lower pricing with their suppliers. Through group training and education programs, workers can network with one another, share ideas, and ultimately improve the quality of their work. Participating pharmacies in the cooperative pharmacy concept are encouraged to work together, share their expertise, and offer moral and practical assistance to each other. It helps small pharmacies compete with big box stores and reap the benefits of economies of scale. Personalized services, medication counseling, and adherence support are common patient-centered care offerings at cooperative pharmacies.

ORIGIN OF COOPERATIVE PHARMACIES

- As part of the larger cooperative movement that originated in Europe in the 19th century, cooperative pharmacies arose. This reform effort advocated for shared property and democratic governance in an effort to reduce economic and social disparities.
- Originating from the success of consumer cooperatives in other industries including agriculture, retail, and real estate, the concept of cooperative pharmacies was born. These preliminary efforts understood the value of ensuring that people could easily obtain basic healthcare and medications.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE PHARMACIES

- It wasn't until the late 19th and early 20th centuries, especially in Europe, that the concept of a cooperative pharmacy gained hold. Many cooperatives have their own pharmacies so that its members have access to low-cost, high-quality pharmaceuticals.
- Many nations have passed laws encouraging the development of pharmacy cooperatives. This included institutional and regulatory structures that made it easier for healthcare cooperatives to operate.
- Over time, cooperative pharmacies have expanded their offerings to include other medical supplies and related services. They were able to better serve their members' changing healthcare requirements thanks to this growth.
- Expansion Outside of Europe: North America, Asia, and Africa all saw the rise of cooperative pharmacies. In doing so, they helped the cooperative pharmacy movement spread over the world.

MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE PHARMACIES

- In recent years, both conventional pharmacies and pharmacy cooperatives have embraced technology developments. Electronic health records, online prescription services, and telemedicine have all been introduced to increase productivity and patient access.
- Many cooperative pharmacies work in tandem with other medical facilities to supply their patients with comprehensive care. This method improves both the breadth and depth of services offered to members.
- Cooperative pharmacies typically have deep roots in the neighbourhoods they serve. Wellness and preventative care may be promoted through health education and outreach programmes.
- In an effort to be socially and environmentally responsible, several cooperative pharmacies place a premium on ensuring the long-term viability of their business and the ethical procurement of pharmaceuticals.

NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATIVE PHARMACY

Healthcare systems rely heavily on cooperative pharmacies because they meet a wide range of needs and offer numerous advantages. Here are some of the most salient arguments for why cooperative pharmacies are so vital:

- 1. Cost-effectiveness: Cooperative pharmacies typically offer low costs on a wide range of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals. This is especially crucial in places where people's healthcare bills are high relative to their incomes.
- 2. Medicines are easier to obtain, which is especially helpful in underserved and rural areas where conventional pharmacies may be uncommon or where people may not have the financial means to do so.
- 3. Cooperative pharmacies improve community health by furnishing services like health counselling and screenings. They interact with their members to encourage healthy habits and disseminate data on chronic disease management.





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- 4. They put a premium on providing high-quality medication to their patients. In order to maintain the efficacy and safety of medications, cooperative pharmacies normally only acquire them from reliable sources and store them correctly.
- 5. Care that is oriented on the patient is a hallmark of cooperative pharmacies, which strive to meet the unique requirements of their clientele. Better health outcomes may result from this individualised strategy.
- 6. Employment opportunities inside the community and the backing of local suppliers and manufacturers of healthcare items are two ways in which cooperative pharmacies can contribute to local economic development.
- 7. Cooperative pharmacies provide its members more agency by letting them weigh in on major policy decisions. The cooperative's members take pride in their work since they have a hand in running the business.
- 8. Some co-op pharmacies make an effort to source their medications in a responsible and environmentally friendly manner. Their business Practices are in line with ethical and environmental standards.
- 9. Many community pharmacists work in tandem with other medical facilities, like hospitals and clinics, to provide seamless healthcare. Care coordination and overall health outcomes may benefit from this.
- 10. As a result of their value in meeting healthcare objectives and enhancing public health, cooperative pharmacies enjoy legislative backing in some areas.
- 11. When it comes to healthcare, cooperative pharmacies play a vital role in rural and isolated locations due to the scarcity of other options. They fill the void by stocking their local pharmacies with much-needed medical supplies.
- 12. To ensure a consistent supply of essential pharmaceuticals and healthcare items during crises, cooperative pharmacies can play an important role in emergency and disaster response.

CURRENT POSITION OF COOPERATIVE PHARMACY AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

- 1. International Expansion: Cooperative pharmacies may now be found in many different nations. Though more common in Europe, they might also be discovered in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
- 2. In addition to providing medication, cooperative pharmacies now offer a wide variety of other services. Prescriptions were filled, OTC drugs were sold, health consultations were provided, and wellness programmes were promoted by many.
- 3. Cooperative pharmacies' dedication to provide quality healthcare at a reasonable price and in convenient locations was a major strength. They frequently targeted underserved and rural areas, where people may not have easy access to medical treatment.
- 4. Cooperative pharmacies were actively involved in their communities. They worked to better the health of the community by educating residents, reaching out to those in need, and promoting wellness.
- 5. The formation and maintenance of cooperative pharmacies have been encouraged by laws in various nations. Their continued existence and expansion were made possible by this legal structure.
- 6. Some community health centres and pharmacies have taken the initiative to source their medications in a more environmentally and socially responsible manner. They geared their business practises toward promoting social responsibility and protecting the environment.
- 7. Many cooperative pharmacies worked in tandem with other medical facilities to provide comprehensive healthcare to their patients. The members received more comprehensive and higher-quality care as a result of this partnership.
- 8. Problems arose when healthcare policy shifted, regulatory requirements multiplied, and new competitors entered the market. They recognised that in order to survive, they would have to embrace new developments in healthcare technology.

CURRENT POSITION OF COOPERATIVE PHARMACY AT INDIA LEVEL

- 1. Cooperative pharmacies could be located in many different Indian states, albeit they were more common in those states with a longer history of the cooperative movement, such as Kerala, Gujarat, and Maharashtra.
- 2. One of the main goals of Indian cooperative pharmacies was to supply their members with low-cost, high-quality pharmaceuticals. Their drug prices were typically lower than those of independent drug stores.





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- 3. Cooperative pharmacies in India placed an emphasis on community outreach and health education. To better the public health, they held health camps, awareness events, and screenings.
- 4. Laws encouraging the formation and maintenance of cooperative pharmacies existed in many Indian states. Their continued existence and expansion were made possible by this legal structure.
- 5. There was an increase in the variety of services offered by cooperative pharmacies, such as the availability of generic medications, OTC medications, and medical consultations.
- 6. Some cooperative pharmacies were implementing digital technologies, such as online prescription services and electronic health data, to expedite their operations.
- 7. Cooperative pharmacies in India encountered problems with supply chain concerns, regulatory compliance, and competition from private pharmacies. They had to adjust to the ever-shifting healthcare system and the ever-evolving requirements of their patients.

BENEFITS OF COOPERATIVE PHARMACY

Cooperative pharmacies are an important part of the healthcare system because of the many advantages they provide to their members and the communities they serve. Key advantages of cooperative pharmacies include:

- 1. Essential drugs are more inexpensive through cooperative pharmacies because of the lower costs offered on prescriptions compared to private pharmacies.
- 2. Improved Access to Healthcare Services: This is especially helpful in underserved or rural areas, where conventional pharmacies may be difficult to reach or nonexistent altogether.
- 3. Medications sold in cooperative pharmacies are guaranteed to be of the highest possible quality and safety. Drugs are typically obtained from reliable sources, and proper storage and handling are ensured.
- 4. Health Education and Outreach Initiatives for Community promotion. Many cooperative pharmacies run health education and outreach programmes for local residents.
- 5. Care Tailored to the Individual: In an effort to better serve their patients, many cooperative pharmacies now offer individualised, patient-centered services.
- 6. A sense of ownership and responsibility is instilled by including members in decision-making processes about the pharmacy's operations and procedures.
- 7. Employment opportunities inside the community and assistance for regional suppliers and manufacturers are two ways in which cooperative pharmacies help boost the local economy.
- 8. Some co-op pharmacies base their business on ideas of social responsibility and environmental stewardship, making a concerted effort to source their pharmaceutical supplies in a sustainable and ethical manner.
- 9. In order to provide better care coordination, they work in tandem with other healthcare providers like hospitals and clinics to deliver integrated healthcare services.
- 10. In times of crisis, a reliable supply of life saving pharmaceuticals is important, and cooperative pharmacies can play a pivotal role in emergency and disaster response.
- 11. To aid with the successful management of health and medication, they frequently offer assistance and education to those with chronic diseases.
- 12. Some jurisdictions' legislative frameworks encourage the development and use of cooperative pharmacies because of the positive impact they can have on healthcare delivery and population health.
- 13. Cooperative pharmacies help persons with lower incomes get the medications and treatment they need, which is a step toward closing the healthcare access gap.
- 14. They are very involved in their communities, advocating for better health and wellness for everyone in the area.
- 15. Trust from Patients Because of their Community Focus and dedication to Low Cost and High Quality Healthcare, patients tend to have a great deal of faith in their local cooperative pharmacies.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF COOPERATIVE PHARMACY IN INDIA

There are obstacles and openings for cooperative pharmacies in India. Establishing and expanding cooperative pharmacy initiatives depend on a firm grasp of these aspects. The challenges and opportunities of India's cooperative pharmacy system are outlined below.





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Challenges

- **Regulatory Environment:** It can be challenging for cooperative pharmacies to operate within India's complex regulatory environment. It might take a lot of time and effort to ensure compliance with all the rules and regulations for drugs, licensing, and distribution.
- Lack of Awareness: It's possible that many of India's independent pharmacy operators need to be made aware of the possibilities and benefits offered by cooperative pharmacy arrangements. To increase involvement and collaboration, it is crucial to inform the public about the benefits and potential of cooperative pharmacy.
- Infrastructure and Technology: Cooperative pharmacy models may need help taking off due to inadequate infrastructure and restricted access to technology. Investing in technology such as inventory management systems, point-of-sale software, and electronic health records may be necessary to streamline processes and increase productivity.
- **Financing and Funding**: Raising enough money to launch and maintain programs encouraging pharmacies to work together can take much work. To overcome monetary obstacles, it is necessary to investigate potential funding sources like grants, loans, or investment partnerships.
- Stakeholder Engagement: It is essential for the success of cooperative pharmacy models to actively involve all stakeholders, including pharmacy owners, pharmacists, patients, and regulatory agencies. Getting everyone on the same page and working together toward a goal might take time and effort.

Opportunities

Independent pharmacies can increase their purchasing power by joining a cooperative pharmacy model. Cooperative pharmacies are more profitable because they can negotiate bulk discounts from pharmaceutical manufacturers.

- Enhanced Professional Development: Initiatives to improve pharmacy collaboration may help pharmacists learn from one another and advance their careers. When members of the cooperative work together and share what has worked well for them, everyone benefits.
- Improved Access to Medications: Cooperative pharmacy models can be an effective solution, particularly in outlying or rural locations, where medical supplies can be scarce. Cooperative pharmacies can better provide medicines and deal with drug shortages when they work together.
- Marketing and Branding: Together, pharmacists in a cooperative might work to improve their brand recognition and market standing. The cooperative's brand recognition and client base can be increased through joint advertising campaigns, loyalty programs, and community engagement initiatives.
- Quality Assurance and Patient Safety: Standardized procedures and quality control methods can be implemented by cooperative pharmacies to guarantee the reliable and secure distribution of drugs. Patient safety and compliance with regulations can both benefit from concerted efforts.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Cooperative pharmacies may need help with legal complications, governance challenges, finance restrictions, infrastructural constraints, regulatory hurdles, a shortage of healthcare professionals, and geographical isolation. Potential benefits of cooperative pharmacy models include increased teamwork, shared expenses, community involvement, better healthcare delivery, interdisciplinary teamwork, a focus on the individual patient, and digital health technologies. The initial investment, optimizing revenue streams, managing operational costs, and ensuring the cooperative pharmacy concepts long-term viability are only some of its financial challenges. Drug adherence, pharmaceutical therapy, chronic disease management, and quality improvement initiatives may all benefit from cooperative pharmacy approaches. Cooperative pharmacies can be invaluable resources for assisting with public health emergencies and global health programs, reducing healthcare inequities, and servicing underserved and aging populations.





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Patient autonomy, confidentiality, and the need for ethical frameworks, professional standards, and patient-centered decision-making are all possible ethical considerations in cooperative pharmacy.

SUGGESTIONS

To make it easier for cooperative pharmacies to set up shop, policymakers and regulators should think about streamlining legal and governance structures. As such, it may be necessary to address license, liability, and the scope of practice regulations. To overcome financial obstacles, cooperative pharmacy projects could research new forms of finance and apply for grants. Cooperative pharmacy models can be economically viable by collaborating with government agencies, philanthropic groups, and community partners to provide seed funding. Investors in cooperative pharmacies should prioritize infrastructure growth for underserved and rural communities. Establishing pharmacies, expanding access to telepharmacy services, and streamlining drug distribution are all steps in this direction.

Interprofessional teamwork and a focus on the individual patient should be at the forefront of any cooperative pharmacy strategy. This can be accomplished by patient participation in shared decision-making processes, regular communication, and coordination with healthcare personnel, and codified collaborative practice agreements. Examining how cooperative pharmacies could benefit from digital health technologies is crucial. Electronic health records (EHRs), telepharmacy platforms for teleconsultations, telemedication assistance, and health information-sharing networks can improve medication safety and monitoring. Collaborative pharmacy programs must prioritize medication therapy management (MTM) approaches. Thorough evaluations, the implementation of medication reconciliation methods, the provision of extensive patient education, and adherence monitoring can all improve drug therapy and patient outcomes. Health inequities can be mitigated by the efforts of cooperative pharmacies, which should prioritize care for underserved populations. This can be achieved through providing treatment sensitive to cultural norms, collaboration with community groups, and targeted public education and awareness campaigns. Cooperative pharmacies should invest in their employees by providing continuous learning and development opportunities. Digital health technology education, education on the safe use of medications, education on the care of the aged, and education on managing chronic diseases are all included.

Ethical standards should be incorporated into the daily operations of cooperative pharmacies. This calls for establishing clear ethical guidelines, defending patients' privacy rights, and promoting transparency and individual accountability in clinical decision-making. It is crucial to encourage cooperation and the exchange of knowledge across cooperative pharmacy initiatives to enhance the dissemination of best practices, lessons learned, and research findings. You can participate in conferences, seminars, and publications geared toward your expertise.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, research on cooperative pharmacy's inherent challenges and opportunities is necessary for understanding and improving the practice. By analyzing a study's scope, significance, and strengths, researchers can determine if it is credible and valuable. A complete understanding of the topic necessitates a research strategy that is appropriate for the study's aims and objectives, whether qualitative, conceptual, or theoretical. Through qualitative inquiry, we can delve deeply into the viewpoints and stories of those with a stake in cooperative pharmacy. The rich insights it yields can then be used to guide policy, practice, and future investigation. Limitations such as sample size, researcher bias, and data collecting limits must be considered to ensure the results' reliability and generalizability. Robust studies that add to the knowledge of cooperative pharmacy can be conducted if researchers know and work to overcome these constraints. Insights like this can boost patient care, expand access to healthcare, and develop the pharmacy field. Cooperative pharmacy has the potential to impact the healthcare system positively. Still, more study and cooperation among stakeholders is needed to overcome the highlighted obstacles and seize the benefits it presents.





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Encapsulation of Probiotic Nanomedicines in Association with Oral-Gut Microbiota: an Effective Tool for Drug Delivery System

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ABSTRACT

The new age of nanotechnology has signalled a stream of entrepreneurial possibilities in various areas, from industries to medicine. The well-characterized antimicrobial activities of numerous nanoparticles are currently being considered as a reliable and efficient alternative to the eminent world crisis in antimicrobial drug discovery. Drug delivery has benefited the most by introducing nano structured systems in the transport and controlled release of therapeutic molecules at targeted sites associated with specific disease. Formulation of probiotic into nanoparticles through encapsulation can improve drug stability in the harsh gastrointestinal (GI) tract environment, providing opportunities for targeting specific sites in the GI tract, increasing drug solubility and bioavailability, and providing sustained release in the GI tract. In this review, the effect of nanoparticle formulation will be better understood on the condition and function of the healthy and sick stages of oral-gut tract.

Keywords: Encapsulation, Probiotic, Gastrointestinal, Nanomedicine, Nanoparticle, Drug Delivery.





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INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology is not a single field of research, but is the convergence of various disciplines, like biology, chemistry, physics, engineering, and mathematics, hence is a fast-rising field. This field is basically the application of nanoscale dimension in the macro world. The combination of such techniques with the probiotic science, can potentially be a promising area for the prevention and treatment of gastrointestinal and extraintestinal disorders using beneficial microorganisms, gives birth to "Nano biotics." The viability and survival rate of probiotics during the passage through the gastrointestinal tract, storage and processing depends on various factors like temperature, oxygen and pH.

Microencapsulation of probiotics

The aim of microencapsulation is to create and maintain a microenvironment that protects bacterial species from the exposure from exterior factors like low gastric pH during the process of digestion and ultimately reduce the cell injury and death before the release of target site. With the increasing advent of nanotechnology globally, innovative encapsulating materials (EMs) have recently been developed based on nanostructure compounds. Microencapsulation also improves the survival of probiotic cells during the process of gastrointestinal digestion as it protects from the acidic environment present in the stomach. It has been proved that considerable number of probiotics get injured by low pH of the stomach and raised bile salt environment of the intestine before entering the colon. The major requirement for the process of microencapsulation of probiotics is to release the loaded encapsulated content can be released by various mechanisms like pH variation, biodegradation, diffusion, and mechanical rupture. The challenges of low survival rate of probiotics due to external factors like light, temperature, storage conditions, oxygen content can be addressed hence, increasing the stability of probiotic material.

Antimicrobial probiotics as Nanomedicines

Nanomedicine for delivering antibiotics provides an opportunity to improve the efficiency of the antibacterial regimen. This article offers an overview of the benefits of antibacterial nano systems for treating infectious diseases. The nanoparticles can protect the drugs from enzymatic attack and sustain the drug release to increase the half-life and bioavailability. The nanomedical strategy to improve antibiotic delivery for bacterial killing indicates the reduction of side effects and drug resistance.

The techniques used for the process of encapsulation of probiotics.

Spray Drying: In Spray Drying technique, the suspension of probiotic and dissolved polymer is combined. Starch and Gum Arabic material are the most used polymer matrices as they produce small circular microparticles during the procedure. The mixture is then compressed and atomized to produce mist into the drying chamber where heated air/ gas (nitrogen) is also blown. This heated gas makes the solvent to evaporate. The capsules are then transferred to a cyclone separator where they will be recovered. There are benefits of spray drying that includes the speed of the procedure and the cost effectiveness. This procedure is appropriate in industrial usage. The major drawback of this technique is its limited range of application. Also, this technique uses very high temperatures which are incompatible with the probiotics' survival.

Extrusion: The most widely used and oldest technique used for the microencapsulation of probiotics is Extrusion Technique due to its low cosy, easy usage and mild conditions that allows the entrapment of the probiotic which is microencapsulated. The extrusion process entails following steps in case of alginate capsule: the production of cell suspension from the cells of probiotics and a hydrocolloid solution, extrusion of the cell suspension into a hardening solution which contains divalent cations like calcium and cross linking of alginate polymers and calcium ion to finally form 3- dimensional lattice structure. This technique produces 2- 5 mm of microcapsules which are bigger than those produced by the emulsion method.





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Emulsion: This technique is expensive than the Extrusion technique as it requires vegetable oil for the emulsion formation. The oil is mixed with the cell polymer suspension and the mixture is homogenized to create 'water in oil' emulsion. The water-soluble polymer is crosslinked to generate the particles within the oil phase. Finally, the beads are extracted using filtration. The size of the beads range upto 2mm which depends on the agitation speed.

Freeze Drying: This technique is based on the sublimation process, which basically occurs by freezing and then drying. Cells are usually frozen first and then dried by sublimation in a high vacuum. This technique has high survival rates as freeze drying are milder than spray drying. The solvent is frozen and then removed by sublimation in this technique. On the other hand, freezing damages the cell membrane due to the formation of crystals and also causes stress due to high osmolarity.

Microencapsulation and coating procedures

The preservation of probiotic viability and ultimate bioactivity in these products depends on many physicochemical, biochemical, and biological factors. Moreover, probiotics also must circumvent many barriers during their gastrointestinal journey to ensure delivery of an effective dose of these microorganisms, although nonviable probiotics and their metabolites may also be beneficial. Confirmation of probiotic properties after encapsulation is done by acid and bile tolerance test. The consumption of probiotics has increased worldwide due to their abilities to promote health and well-being. The ultrasonic vacuum spray dryer microencapsulation method produces a dry powder containing highly viable probiotic cells. The extrusion method is the most popular probiotic cell microencapsulating technique, due to its simplicity, low operational costs, high probiotic viability, lack of deleterious solvents use and versatility

CONCLUSION

Probiotic nano agents prepared using new technology have gradually attracted attention. Nanocarriers can increase the bioavailability of encapsulating substances through a high surface volume ratio and enhance intestinal adhesion. With the continuous development of the probiotic industry, an increasing number of people understand the benefits of probiotics to human health. Probiotics not only have benefits in regulating intestinal flora dysbiosis and digestive health, but also play a role in the prevention and adjuvant treatment of human metabolic diseases, obesity, colitis, colorectal cancer and other diseases, which causes the global probiotic market expand year by year.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Probiotic therapy (or microbial intervention) is based on the concept of healthy gut micro flora. The delivery of viable micro encapsulated probiotic bacteria will become important soon. Fortification of probiotics with nutraceuticals, co-encapsulation of probiotics with other bioactive compounds, extending cell viability during the storage, processing, and digestion should be evaluated for successful commercialization. Microencapsulation will assume importance in delivering viable strains of probiotic bacteria in large numbers to consumers. It will be used as tools to co encapsulate both prebiotic ingredients and probiotic bacteria within same capsule to enhance growth and multiplication of these bacteria through symbiotic effects when they are released in the gastro-intestinal tract.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Exploring the Adoption of Technology by Micro and Small Enterprises in Bengaluru

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ABSTRACT

This research paper examines the adoption of technology by micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in Bengaluru, commonly known as the "Silicon Valley of India." The study aims to understand the current state of technology adoption among MSEs in Bengaluru and identify the factors influencing their adoption decisions and challenges faced in implementing tech solutions. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews with MSE owners and managers. This study's methodology is a combination of literature review, expert opinion, and descriptive analysis to provide an overview of the current state of technology adoption among Micro and Small enterprises. The data were analyzed using Fisher's exact test and the Analytical Hierarchy Process. The findings shed light on the opportunities, challenges, and implications of technology adoption for MSEs in Bengaluru and provide insights for policymakers, industry practitioners, and other stakeholders.

Keywords: Micro and Small enterprises, Technology adoption, Analytic hierarchy process, Factors influencing , Explore





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INTRODUCTION

In today's fiercely competitive market, technology adoption plays a pivotal role in the growth and survival of businesses, particularly for micro and small enterprises (MSEs). These MSEs, often regarded as the backbone of the economy, not only create jobs but also support regional economic growth. "These industries are more important to developing countries because poverty and unemployment are burning problems" ((Laforet, 2013). However, the rapid development of technology, globalization, intense competition, and the knowledge and information revolution have presented challenges for MSEs in adopting new technologies. Despite their significant economic contribution, these enterprises encounter difficulties in embracing technological advancements. "Small and medium enterprises are contributing to the economy worldwide. Almost every country's GDP is dependent on the output of small and medium businesses" (Anuj Kumar, 2020).

According to a recent article in the Times of India, informal micro businesses, which account for 80% of employment in the manufacturing sector, only contribute to 20% of the output. Factors such as the use of temporary workers, limited utilization of technology, and a predominantly unskilled workforce contribute to low productivity levels. The global pandemic further exacerbated these challenges, causing disruptions in the industry and prompting many workers to return to their villages. To shed light on the digital landscape of the MSME sector, a survey conducted by CRISIL in November 2020 revealed that 47% of micro-enterprises and 53% of SMEs in India had adopted digital sales platforms. The pandemic acted as a catalyst, significantly increasing technology adoption from a pre-pandemic level of 29%. This shift toward digitalization holds promise for MSEs, offering potential benefits in terms of growth and resilience.

However, the adoption of digital technology requires more than just financial resources. It demands systemic changes in risk management and skill development. The manufacturing sector, in particular, faces cyber security risks, with small businesses being more vulnerable as they embark on their digital transformation journey. To promote the advancement of MSEs, a secure digital ecosystem is crucial. While government programs and initiatives have a defining role in this process, raising awareness about potential risks among MSEs is equally important. Micro, small, and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs) are instrumental in driving the Indian economy, employing over 110 million people across 63 million enterprises, according to the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. Despite their significance, these enterprises encounter numerous challenges when it comes to adopting new technology. In this research article, we aim to explore the difficulties faced by MSEs in Bengaluru regarding technology adoption.

Definition of MSME

CLASSIFICATION	MICRO	SMALL	MEDIUM
Manufacturing Enterprises and Enterprises rendering Services	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.1 crore and Annual Turnover ; not more than Rs. 5 crore	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.10 crore and Annual Turnover ; not more than Rs. 50 crore	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.50 crore and Annual Turnover ; not more than Rs. 250 crore

Source: Ministry of MSME, Government of India (https://msme.gov.in/know-about-msme).



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LITERATURE REVIEW

Researchers and policymakers have been interested in how Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are utilizing technology. Here is a literature review that highlights some salient results and developments in this field. The importance of technology adoption for MSMEs in boosting productivity, competitiveness, and overall business performance is emphasized by researchers. Adopting new technologies can increase operational effectiveness, open up new markets, spur innovation, and strengthen supply chain management. (Hussein Magdy Elhusseinya, 2021), This paper emphasizes that technological barriers (TECB) exist for SMEs in adopting Industry 4.0 technologies. These barriers arise from a lack of knowledge on utilizing advanced service technologies and the complexity associated with maintaining and using these applications. This suggests that SMEs may require assistance and guidance in deploying advanced technologies effectively. (Astatkie, 2021), The author suggests that MSEs (Micro and Small Enterprises) need technical training, easier access to credit, and incentives from the government and other organizations to encourage technology adoption. This highlights the importance of providing the necessary resources and support to enable SMEs to adopt technology more readily.

(Kithae, 2019), According to this study, SMEs may invest in technology and training, they often fail to achieve positive business outcomes. This can be attributed to factors such as not using the appropriate technology, ineffective adoption methods, or a lack of fundamental capacity to manage and control the results of technology. This underscores the need for SMEs to make informed decisions regarding technology adoption and implementation strategies. (Fanelli, 2021), suggests that information technology and innovation play a crucial role in enhancing SMEs' productivity and competitiveness. This implies that technology adoption can have a positive impact on SMEs' performance and their ability to compete in the market. (Wulandari, Suryawardani, & Marcelino, 2020), find that technology, organization, and environment are factors that encourage MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) to adopt social media. The adoption of social media has been shown to positively impact MSMEs' performance in areas such as customer service, sales, marketing, and internal operations. This indicates that technology adoption, specifically social media, can yield tangible benefits for MSMEs.

(Mr. Anuj Kumar, 2021), emphasizes that technology adoption is no longer optional for SMEs, as they need to compete with larger organizations. The study identifies common barriers to technology adoption, including technical security issues, specialized training requirements, technical infrastructure, resistance from staff members, increased costs, lack of government support, and limited technical knowledge among business owners. Overcoming these barriers is essential for SMEs to embrace technology and leverage its benefits. (Ghatak, 2010), The status of Indian MSMEs is better than that of their counterparts in Bangladesh and Pakistan, according to an evaluation of MSMEs in India. In Pakistan, 36% of SMEs have SMEs in Bangladesh have bank accounts to the tune of 46%. In contrast to them, 95% of SMEs in India have bank accounts. He added that the Indian government should move forward with its plans to support these small-scale industries more quickly.

(Kumar, 2020), The working environment has changed from a very traditional type of structure to more transparent and efficient in many industries as a result of the government's initiative to digitize the economy. The crucial factor is that there is a sizable universe of MSMEs that this small digitization piece needs to fit into. It would be challenging to achieve the desired results unless that universe also expands and develops in a way that it could support this particular move. (Times of India, 2022), To increase productivity, efficiency, and skill levels in the manufacturing sector, digitalization must be accelerated. Different stages of digitization are experienced by a company. The use of fundamental digital tools comes first, followed by developing an online presence, and then the use of digitalization as a fundamental business model. It is a crucial way to enable quicker decision-making, foster new collaborations, and boost productivity at this level of manufacturing that we refer to as smart manufacturing. Manufacturers can quickly and effectively address problems, minimizing downtime and risks to their employees, assets, and reputation. (Singh, 2019), For organizations to remain competitive over the long term, technology innovation is crucial. Small businesses need to continuously stay ahead in terms of technology to remain competitive in the dynamic and





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competitive environment. According to the findings of the two cases examined in this study, an organization's longterm success will be determined by how well it can solve issues in dynamic markets and how it employs technology innovation dimensions to absorb, adapt, and develop new technologies. The study has found that the most crucial factors in implementing technological innovation in Indian MSMEs are EC, TIC, and government initiatives.

Research gap

While previous studies have examined the adoption of technology by micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in various regions, there is a lack of much research specifically focused on the adoption of technology by MSEs in Bengaluru, India. We started the study with the assumption that technological adoption must be high in MSEs since Bengaluru is known as a hub of technological innovation and entrepreneurship, However, it is essential to understand the current state of technology adoption among MSEs in this specific context. Existing research has primarily focused on larger enterprises or has been conducted in different geographical locations, limiting our understanding of the unique challenges and factors influencing technology adoption in Bengaluru's MSE sector.

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To assess the current state of technology adoption
- 2. To identify factors influencing technology adoption
- 3. To explore challenges faced in technology adoption

The following three hypotheses were tested

Ho1: There is no significant association between Company Size and level of Technology Adoption Ho2: There is no significant association between Employee strength of companies and level of Technology Adoption Ho3: There is no significant association between No_of_years in Business and level of Technology Adoption

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research paper utilizes a combination of primary and secondary data to investigate the challenges faced by Micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in adopting technology. The primary data was collected through focus group discussion and the secondary data, which includes relevant literature, reports, and studies on technology adoption in small businesses. The focus group discussion took place during a conclave organized by the author's educational institution. Experts in various fields like IT, innovation, digital marketing, cyber security, banking sector, Business Consultant for MSME, and the Deputy General Manager from MSME Technology Centre, Bengaluru, a GOI initiative, addressed technology-related concerns of the MSEs. Qualitative data was gathered from SME owners participating in the discussion. This qualitative data aimed to provide in-depth insights into their experiences, challenges, and perspectives regarding technology adoption.

In addition to the focus group discussion, a survey using a questionnaire was administered to 25 MSME entrepreneurs in the Bangalore region. The questionnaire included both open-ended and closed-ended questions, covering various aspects such as business size, turnover, business and technological challenges, external support and resource requirements, and specific areas of technology usage as well as the level of tech adoption currently. The purpose of this survey was to gather quantitative data from a representative sample of MSEs in the region. Both the qualitative data from the focus group discussions and the quantitative data from the questionnaire survey will undergo analysis using appropriate data analysis techniques.

A combination of qualitative and quantitative research techniques to gain a thorough understanding of the difficulties SMEs face in adopting new technology. The integration of primary and secondary data enhances the validity and depth of the research findings. A Descriptive Analysis has been done to provide an overview of the current state of technology adoption among MSMEs in Bengaluru. It involves analyzing the distribution of





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technology adoption across different sectors, industries, and company sizes. Fisher's exact Test is used for hypothesis testing which is appropriate for small sample studies. Further Analytical Hierarchy Process has been adopted to rank data on Business and Technology Challenges. All analyses have been done using R version 4.3.1.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Descriptive Analysis

This analysis focuses on providing an overview of the current state of technology adoption among MSMEs in Bengaluru. It involves analyzing the distribution of technology adoption across different sectors, industries, and company sizes. Descriptive statistics can be used to quantify the extent of adoption, identify the most commonly adopted technologies, and examine any variations or trends. In the focus group discussion, out of a total of 25 companies, 9 were small-scale while 16 were micro-sized companies. The size of the companies was determined using the MSME classification by the Government of India as per the revised classification which is in effect from 1st July 2020.

Descriptive analysis was conducted to provide an understanding of the current state of technology adoption across company sizes, employee strength, Number of years since establishment, and Sectors in Bengaluru. Since this is a small sample study, Contingency tables and **Fisher's exact Test** has been used to determine whether there is a significant association between the variables.

Technology Adoption across company Sizes

Ho1: There is no significant association between Company Size and level of Technology Adoption

For defining the values of the class variable "Level of Tech Adoption", the subjects were asked to specify the areas of Business, in which they are currently using Technology. The options for this question were Marketing, Finance & Accounts, HR, Analytics, Production, R&D and Others. The responses ranged from 1 to 6 areas. The level of Technology Adoption was classified as Low, Moderate and High as per Table-1a given below:

The crosstab of Company Size * Technology Adoption reveals that 48% of micro and small businesses have low technology adoption and 36% have high tech adoption. Micro-sized businesses have a high level of tech adoption at 43.8%, while small businesses have a moderate to high level of tech adoption at 44.4%. Fisher's Exact Test to estimate the relationship between Company Size and Tech Adoption reveals no significance because the p-value is greater than 0.05. As a result, at the 5% level of significance, there is no significant relationship between technology adoption and company size (micro and small). From Fig 1, it can be observed that 75% of micro enterprises use technology for marketing solutions, 67% of small companies use technology for Fin & Accounts. The least usage has been in R&D and HR. Interesting observation is the use of Analytics both by small(44%) and micro(50%) enterprises.

Technology Adoption across varying Employee Strengths

Ho2: There is no significant association between the Employee strength of companies and the level of Technology Adoption

According to the crosstab of Emp_Strength * Technology Adoption, 37.5% of companies with less than ten employees have high levels of technology adoption, while 50% have low levels of technology adoption. 50% of companies with 10 to 50 employees have low-tech adoption, while the other 50% have moderate to high levels of adoption.

The Chi-square Test, which is used to estimate the relationship between Employee Strength and Tech Adoption, reveals that there is no significance because the p-value is greater than 0.05. As a result, at the 5% level of significance, there is no significant relationship between technology adoption and company size (micro and small).

Technology Adoption across Number of Years in Business (Tenure)





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Ho3: There is no significant association between No_of_years in Business and level of Technology Adoption

According to the crosstab of Tenure (No. of Years in Business) * Technology Adoption, 83.3% of companies with less than five years of existence have moderate to a high level of technology adoption, while 80% of companies with more than ten years in business have a low level of tech adoption. 66.67% of companies with 5 to 10 years in business have also demonstrated low-tech adoption. Using Fisher's Exact Test to estimate the relationship between the number of Years in Business and Tech Adoption, the p-value is less than 0.05, indicating that this relationship is significant. As a result, at the 5% level of significance, there is a significant relationship between technology adoption and company tenure.

It is worth noting that businesses operating in the last five years have demonstrated a high level of technological adoption. Our discussions with the entrepreneurs revealed that such founders are younger, more well-informed, and have a greater understanding of technology applications, as well as a conviction that investing in technology will yield higher returns. The older companies appeared to be resistant to adopting new technologies because they were settled with traditional business practices and were fearful of introducing any changes.

Technology Adoption across Sectors

According to the crosstab of Sectors * Technology Adoption crosstab, 63.6% of companies in the service sector and 62.5% of companies in the manufacturing sector have a moderate to high level of technology adoption. However, in the trading industry, the majority of companies have a low level of technology adoption. The Fisher's Exact Test, used to estimate the relationship between Sector and Tech Adoption, reveals that the p-value is greater than 0.05, indicating that the relationship is not significant. As a result, at the 5% level of significance, there is no significant relationship between Technology adoption and the Sector. For the study, a range of businesses will be considered, covering various sectors such as food, Medicare, fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG), agriculture-based enterprises, cotton processing, apparel, investment advisors, trading companies, IT services, and marketing solutions.

Examining Business Challenges faced by the micro and small enterprises in Bengaluru

The focus group was asked to rank the five business challenges listed below, with 1 being the most serious and 5 being the least serious. The weights for each of the five business challenges were determined using the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) (Saaty, 2008). AHP computes weights for each criterion using a pair-wise comparison. AHP was carried out using the R package "ahpsurvey" (version 0.4.0). The dot product of the individual rankings and weights was then used to calculate aggregate scores. The aggregate scores were used to determine the final rankings. From the table, it can be seen that the most critical challenge that micro and small enterprises face is a lack of access to capital and financing options, followed by High competition from larger businesses, the third being Limited market reach and customer base. However Regulatory environment and Skill shortages as the least significant factors.

Examining the Technological Challenges faced by the micro and small enterprises in Bengaluru

According to the table, the most critical technical challenge that micro and small businesses face is a lack of affordable technology solutions, followed by a lack of knowledge and skills to effectively leverage technology and a lack of sufficient financial resources to invest in technology. Difficulty integrating new technologies with existing systems, concerns about cyber security and data protection, and poor internet connectivity or unreliable infrastructure appear to be the last three concerns of micro and small businesses, in that order.

Factors Influencing Adoption of Technology

The discussion revealed that the factors influencing technology adoption could be broadly classified as technological challenges and business challenges, which include organisational characteristics and environmental factors (e.g., market competition, government policies). However, based on these independent factors and technology adoption, no predictive pattern could be drawn. This implies that small and micro enterprises face unique challenges when it comes to technology adoption, and a tailored approach must be developed to address them. A generalized "one-size-





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fits-all" solution is neither feasible nor recommended. According to the findings of the study, younger companies are embracing technology and leveraging its power for faster and better results.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, this research study focused on exploring the adoption of technology by micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in Bengaluru, India. The findings revealed that MSEs in Bengaluru face both technological and business challenges when it comes to adopting technology. These challenges are influenced by organizational characteristics and environmental factors such as market competition and government policies. The study emphasizes that there is no one-size-fits-all solution for technology adoption among MSEs, and a tailored approach is necessary to address their unique needs and challenges. The research also highlights that younger companies are more inclined to embrace technology and harness its potential for achieving faster and better results. The implications of technology adoption for MSEs in Bengaluru are significant, and the findings of this study can inform policymakers, industry practitioners, and other stakeholders in developing strategies to promote and support technology adoption among MSEs in the region.

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Table 1a: Classification of 'Level of Tech Adoption'				
SI.No	Level of Tech Adoption	Current Tech Usage(No.of Areas)		
1	LOW	less than 2 Areas		
2	MODERATE	2-3 Areas		
3	HIGH	4-6 Areas		

Table 1b:	Cross_Table: Company Size * Technology Adoption				
Compony Sizo		Total			
Company Size	Low	Moderate	high		
Micro	7	2	7	16	
	43.8 %	12.5 %	43.8 %	100 %	
cmall	5	2	2	9	
small	55.6 %	22.2 %	22.2 %	100 %	
Total	12	4	9	25	
TULAT	48 %	16 %	36 %	100 %	
	χ^2 =1.249 · df=2 · Cramer's V=0.224 · Fisher's p=0.638				

Cross_Tables : Employee Strength*Tech Adoption					
Emp_Strength	tech_adoptic	on		Total	
	High	moderate	low		
Less than 10	6	2	8	16	
employees	37.5 %	12.5 %	50 %	100 %	
10 to 50 Employees	2	1	3	6	
	33.3 %	16.7 %	50 %	100 %	
50-250 employees	1	1	1	3	
	33.3 %	33.3 %	33.3 %	100 %	
Total	9	4	12	25	
	36 %	16 %	48 %	100 %	
	χ^2 =0.868 · df=4 · Cramer's V=0.132 · Fisher's p=0.945				

Ye	Cross_Table	Cross_Table: No of years in Business * Tech Adoption				
Tenure		tech_adop		Total		
	high	moderate	low			
less than 5 years	6	4	2	12		
	50 %	33.3 %	16.7 %	100 %		
5-10 years	1	0	2	3		
	33.3 %	0 %	66.7 %	100 %		
greater than 10	2	0	8	10		
years	20 %	0 %	80 %	100 %		
Total	9	4	12	25		
	36 %	16 %	48 %	100 %		
	χ^2 =10.509 · df=4 · Cramer's V=0.458 · Fisher's p=0.019					

Cross_Table Business Type * Technology Adoption				
Sectors	tech_adop			Total
	High	Moderate	low	





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Manufacturing	2	3	3	8	
	25 %	37.5 %	37.5 %	100 %	
Services	<mark>6</mark>	1	4	11	
	54.5 %	9.1 %	36.4 %	100 %	
Trading	1	0	5	<mark>6</mark>	
	16.7 %	0 %	83.3 %	100 %	
Total	9	4	12	25	
	36 %	16 %	48 %	100 %	
	χ^2 =7.597 · df=4 · Cramer's V=0.390 · Fisher's p=0.166				

SI. No	Parameter	Weights	Aggregate Scores	Rank
1	Lack of access to capital and financing options	0.1703864	6.815456	1
2	High competition from larger businesses	0.1834498	15.0428836	2
3	Limited market reach and customer base	0.2118428	15.6763672	3
4	Complex regulatory environment	0.2078386	21.1995372	5
5	Skilled labour shortage	0.2237818	17.6787622	4

SI No	Parameter	Weights	Aggregated Score	Rank
1	Lack of access to affordable technology solutions	0.144795	6.8053509	1
2	Limited knowledge and skills to leverage technology effectively	0.155473	9.1729306	2
3	Lack of sufficient financial resources to invest in technology	0.164293	11.8291248	3
4	Difficulty in integrating new technologies with existing systems	0.170289	14.985432	4
5	Cyber security and data protection concerns	0.17632	20.8057128	5
6	Poor internet connectivity or unreliable infrastructure	0.186482	26.2939197	6



Fig1: Current Usage of Technology across Company Size





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Prospects of Re-Skilling and Up-skilling Employees in the Digital Age

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ABSTRACT

This research paper explores into the important need for re-skilling and up-skilling employees in the digital age of automation and rapid technological advancements. The evolving landscape, characterized by technologies like block chain, AI, and machine learning, necessitates continuous skill development to stay competitive. Re-skilling emerges as a strategic solution, particularly in startups and mid-size businesses, where employees' age and adaptability make it a viable option. The paper highlights critical skills encompassing business proficiency, soft skills, and technology expertise, essential for the modern workforce. Business leaders are urged to assess current skills, identify skill gaps, and create customized learning paths. The research underscores the role of self-motivation in employee's re-skilling and up-skilling journey, emphasizing that individuals must embrace continuous learning. While acknowledging certain limitations, this paper suggests opportunities for future research, especially in sectors like financial services and autonomous transportation. Collaboration between governments and businesses is seen as vital to ensure widespread adaptability and lifelong learning, essential in an era of AI and robotics. The research underscores the critical role of re-skilling and up-skilling in adapting to the age of automation and technological disruption. It provides practical insights and recommendations for businesses and individuals looking to navigate this transformative landscape.

Keywords: Re-skilling, Automation, Technological Advancements, Skills Development, Workforce Adaptability, Continuous Learning, Business Proficiency, Soft Skills, Technology Expertise, Collaboration, Future Research Opportunities.





Veena and Venkat Rao

INTRODUCTION

Embracing Re skilling in the Age of Automation

The current skills of employees are struggling to keep pace with the rapid technological changes, driven by innovations like block chain, AI, and machine learning. These innovations are reshaping industries, with automation and analytics taking center stage in sectors like banking and manufacturing. For instance, industrial automation has significantly reduced human-intensive processes, resulting in substantial cost savings. However, the relentless pace of technological evolution necessitates re- skilling and up-skilling to stay relevant.

The Imperative of Re-skilling and up-skilling

In this era of technological revival, staying associated with developing technologies through re-skilling and upskilling has become paramount. Traditional methods of assembling specialized teams often lag behind technological advancements. Therefore, equipping existing employees with the necessary skills and fostering an agile work environment is crucial. Re-skilling holds particular value in startups and digital marketing, offering a sustainable competitive edge over hiring skilled workers. In mid-sized businesses, the average age of employees (between 20 and 35) makes re-skilling a viable option. This demographic is adaptable and open to new roles and opportunities, simplifying the re-skilling and up-skilling process. Empowering employees with re-skilling and up-skilling is an efficient strategy for organizational growth.

The Skill set of the Future

In today's landscape, employees must possess a blend of digital specialist skills and deep functional business knowledge. They should be adept at handling short delivery cycles and be proficient in collaborating across functional silos. The ability to collect and analyze data for insights is the differentiating factor setting top companies apart. Thus, re-skilling and up-skilling programs become indispensable for companies aiming to stay innovative and competitive.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The importance of re-skilling and up-skilling in the face of rapid technological advancements and automation has gained increasing attention in recent years. This section provides an overview of key themes and findings from existing literature on this crucial topic.

Impact of Automation on the Workforce

As articulated in the World Economic Forum's "The Future of Jobs Report" (2020), automation and artificial intelligence are reshaping industries worldwide. This transformation has significant implications for the workforce, with the potential to disrupt traditional job roles. Scholars such as Brynjolfsson and McAfee (2014) have discussed the "Second Machine Age," highlighting the acceleration of technological change and its effect on employment.

Skills Gap and Employability

A common thread in the literature is the existence of a skills gap – the disparity between the skills demanded by employers and those possessed by the workforce. The "Skills, not just diplomas" report by the World Bank (2019) emphasizes the need to align education and training with the evolving needs of industries. Employability hinges on acquiring relevant skills (PwC, 2019), which necessitates continuous learning and adaptation.

Business Strategy and Workforce Development

Deloitte's report, "The path to prosperity" (2019), underscores the importance of human skills alongside technological advancements. Businesses are increasingly recognizing that workforce development is a strategic imperative. This aligns with Everest Group's analysis (2018) that re-skilling is key to addressing changing skill requirements.





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Lifelong Learning and Employee Responsibility

A recurring theme is the shift toward lifelong learning. Employees are expected to take greater responsibility for their skill development. As highlighted in the Harvard Business Review (2019), 74% of workers acknowledge this responsibility, emphasizing the need for a continuous learning mindset.

Role of Leadership and Organizational Initiatives

Effective leadership plays a critical role in workforce development. Leaders must assess current skills and anticipate future needs (Accenture Strategy, 2018). This requires the implementation of real-time monitoring systems and support for customized learning paths.

Collaboration for Workforce Adaptability

Collaboration between various stakeholders is essential in navigating the digital age. This includes partnerships with academic institutions for curriculum development, as well as policy discussions to address issues related to worker flexibility and retraining (MIT Sloan Management Review, 2021).

The Transformation of Work Environments

Modernizing the work environment involves offering flexible working arrangements and opportunities for skill practice (Accenture Strategy, 2018). Organizations are increasingly exploring innovative approaches, such as incubator programs and multidisciplinary teams, to accelerate skill development (McKinsey Global Institute, 2017).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Exploratory Research

This study adopts an exploratory research approach to gain a deep understanding of the importance of re-skilling and up-skilling in the digital age. Exploratory research is suitable for investigating relatively uncharted territories and generating insights.

Data Sources

Secondary Data

The primary data source for this research is secondary data, which includes books, academic journals, industry reports, magazines, and media reports. This secondary data offers a rich repository of information and expert opinions on the topic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Data Collection

A comprehensive literature review was conducted to gather relevant information from various sources. This involved searching academic databases, digital libraries, and reputable online platforms for scholarly articles and reports related to re-skilling, up-skilling, automation, and workforce development in the digital age.

Data Analysis

Content Analysis: The collected data, consisting of text-based information from the literature review, was subjected to content analysis. This involved systematically categorizing and coding key themes, concepts, and findings from the literature.





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Data Synthesis

Thematic Synthesis: After content analysis, thematic synthesis was employed to identify recurring themes, patterns, and critical insights across the literature. This synthesis process allowed for the organization of information into coherent themes related to re-skilling, up-skilling, and workforce adaptability.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical Review

Since this research relies on secondary data sources, ethical considerations primarily pertain to proper citation and attribution of sources. All sources used in the literature review have been appropriately cited following the prescribed citation style.

Limitations of the Methodology

Limited Primary Data

It is essential to acknowledge the limitation of not collecting primary data, such as conducting surveys or interviews. Primary data collection could provide firsthand insights from employees, organizations, or experts in the field.

Subjectivity

Content analysis and thematic synthesis involve a degree of subjectivity in interpretation. To mitigate this, a systematic and transparent approach was followed, and findings were cross-checked among researchers.

Triangulation

Triangulation of Sources: To enhance the validity of findings, a form of triangulation was applied by drawing data from various types of secondary sources, including academic articles, industry reports, and reputable publications. This approach allowed for a comprehensive examination of the research topic.

Future Research Opportunities

Identifying Research Gaps

The research methodology also includes the identification of gaps in existing literature, particularly in sectors like financial services and autonomous transportation. These identified gaps serve as opportunities for future research to delve deeper into specific areas of interest within the broader topic. By elaborating on the research approach, data sources, data collection, analysis, ethical considerations, limitations, and future research opportunities, this research methodology section provides a more comprehensive overview of how the study was conducted and how the literature was analyzed to draw insights on re-skilling and up-skilling in the digital age.

Analysis and Key Insights

Regular Training Initiatives

Encouraging employees to participate in diverse training programs led by experts can significantly enhance their knowledge. Offering flexible learning options along with work commitments further promotes up-skilling.

Accessible Learning Resources

Ensuring easy access to learning materials is vital. Technology, particularly flexible Learning Management Systems, enables employees to access study materials from any device, even on the move. Short, focused online courses facilitate rapid up- skilling.

Leadership's Role

Company leaders must assess the skills of their current workforce in terms of future needs, not just current requirements. Identifying skill gaps allows leaders to help individuals concentrate on specific areas for re-skilling or up-skilling. Implementing real-time progress monitoring systems is advisable.





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Personal Responsibility

Success at the organizational level depends on employee success. Encouraging a proactive attitude towards acquiring new skill sets is essential for future success. A significant proportion of workers believe that it is their responsibility, rather than solely their employer's, to keep their skills updated.

Embracing an Entrepreneurial Mindset

Following the advice of LinkedIn founder Reid Hoffman, adopting an entrepreneurial mindset and taking control of one's career are highly recommended. A substantial majority of workers endorse the idea that they should personally take responsibility for updating their skills.

Critical Skills Required:

Business and Scientific Proficiency

Proficiency in domains such as marketing, organizational design, finance, and specific areas within physical and social sciences is crucial. The ability to share data and insights across different domains plays a pivotal role in driving innovation and making new discoveries.

Human or Soft Skills

These encompass communication, critical thinking, adaptability, problem-solving, leadership, creativity, and innovation. They hold even greater importance within digital organizations.

Technology Skills

Covering a wide spectrum of information technology skills, from fundamental data literacy to the application of artificial intelligence in practical scenarios. This area often reveals skill gaps for mid-career professionals as data and analytics become more prevalent and beneficial across all types of organizations.

Actions for Business Leaders

Despite a growing recognition of the need for new skills, only a limited number of companies have effectively implemented programs for this purpose. However, more organizations are now realizing the significance of re-skilling and up-skilling. In fact, 42% of global CEOs, as per our surveys, are actively incorporating continuous learning initiatives.

Steps to launch you're Up-skilling Initiative

Assessment

Gain a clear understanding of your current organizational skills and the skills you envision needing for future success. Rather than focusing solely on current requirements, evaluate the skills and capabilities of your current workforce against the future needs. The objective is to identify skill gaps so that individuals can concentrate on specific areas for re-skilling or up-skilling. Establish a real-time monitoring system to track progress over time. Additionally, explore related job roles that share similar skill sets, providing employees with opportunities to transition into new positions. For instance, an assessment at a software company revealed that graphic designers possessed many of the same skills needed for critically important digital marketing roles.

Scalability

Once you have a foundational understanding of skills, encourage transparency so that every employee comprehends their current skill level compared to the future skills they must master. Support customized learning paths that enable individualized learning journeys. When learning is engaging and supplemented with coaching through regular check-ins, employees and their managers are more likely to sustain momentum and ensure that the investment in re skilling is not abandoned.





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Re-skilling and Up-skilling

The Key to Shaping the Future Workforce

In today's rapidly evolving landscape, re skilling has become a linchpin for staying relevant. The skills in highest demand for the future - resilience, resource. In the guest to boost productivity and foster innovation within an organization, injecting fresh perspectives and skills into the workforce is paramount. This transformation becomes particularly critical in the context of digital advancements where conventional best practices often fall short in delivering desired outcomes. To support your talent pool with your business goals, it's imperative to strategically onboard individuals with innovative thinking. This combination of diverse talent can speed up organizational change and stimulate innovation.

Accelerating Skill Development

To activate a rapid evolution of skills across your organization, the creation of novel spaces and experiences is essential. Many companies are now exploring the concept of incubator or accelerator programs, bringing together individuals with varied skills and mindsets to dismantle silted thinking. These multidisciplinary teams collaborate to address real challenges faced by the organization, yielding groundbreaking solutions. This innovative approach not only transforms how work is executed but also revolutionizes customer service through a blend of technology and human interaction.

Modernizing the Work Environment

Furthermore, modernizing the work environment is essential. Companies are increasingly offering flexible working arrangements and opportunities for employees to practice valued skills. This extends beyond implementing advance applications; it encompasses elevating the level of human interaction in customer service and other critical functions. By doing so, organizations adapt to the changing demands of the workforce and the evolving nature of work itself.

Collaboration beyond the Organization

While internal transformation is vital, it's equally important to engage with external stakeholders such as academic institutions, governments, and policymakers. Re-skilling the workforce for the future necessitates collaboration with these entities. In the realm of education, forging partnerships with academic institutions can aid in curriculum development that aligns with the needs of a rapidly evolving job market. Creating opportunities for lifelong learning through apprenticeships and internships can not only equip individuals with practical skills but also create a talent pipeline for future workforce needs. Additionally, policy discussions play a key role, particularly in addressing issues related to worker flexibility, mobility, and retraining. Many individuals feel constrained in their current roles, and active engagement in policy discussions can facilitate the development of frameworks that enhance employability and earning potential, the synergy of internal diversity, skill development, and collaboration with external stakeholders holds the key to driving productivity and innovation in the modern workforce. This holistic approach ensures that organizations are not only prepared for the challenges of today but also poised to thrive in the dynamic landscape of the future.

CONCLUSION

Re-skilling and up-skilling stands as the cornerstone in shaping the future workforce. The skills most coveted in the future - resilience, resourcefulness, and flexibility - are also some of the most challenging to cultivate. By around 2030, we anticipate an education-based company eclipsing giants like Google, Apple, and Face book in internet dominance. Education remains a vast online opportunity awaiting a breakthrough. The success of individual re skilling endeavors will pivot significantly on self-motivation. The traditional demarcation between "education" and "work" is fading, with a continuous learning mindset becoming imperative. Individuals must actively engage in re skilling to thrive in the evolving landscape. Encouragingly, a PwC survey indicates that 74% of workers already recognize this responsibility, believing they should update their skills autonomously. It's a call to "seek new possibilities, identify gaps, and refine your skill set."





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LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

In the pursuit of re- skilling and up-skilling, companies face the challenge of a sizable existing workforce with skills that may soon become obsolete. Finding external talent possessing the requisite future-oriented skills can also be a daunting task.

Scope for Further Research

The impact of re-skilling on corporate practices significantly influences a firm's performance and warrants extensive investigation in future research. Particularly noteworthy are sectors like financial services, where algorithms promise faster and more efficient analysis. However, the long-term picture might see the greatest impact in the transport sector, given the development of autonomous driverless vehicles. Governments and businesses must collaborate to aid individuals in adapting to these emerging technologies through retraining and career transitions. A culture that embraces adaptability and lifelong learning will be pivotal in ensuring that the benefits of AI and robotics are widespread, especially in aging populations where extended working lives are necessary. The cultivation of soft skills will also play a critical role in making individuals adaptable and employable throughout their careers.

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REVIEW ARTICLE

Unleashing the Power of AI: Exploring the Impact of Influencer Marketing in the Age of Automated Tools

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ABSTRACT

In today's computerized scene, influencer promoting has risen as a effective procedure for brands to put through with their target groups of onlookers. With the appearance of AI devices, this frame of promoting has seen a critical change, empowering marketers to improve their reach, engagement, and transformation rates. This term paper points to explore the advancing scene of influencer showcasing within the age of AI apparatuses, analyzing its suggestions, benefits, and challenges. Through a comprehensive examination of existing writing and observational information, this ponder sheds light on the part of AI devices in distinguishing and engaging influencers, assessing their viability, and measuring the affect of influencer campaigns. Moreover, this term paper investigates the moral contemplations related with AI-powered influencer marketing, discussing issues of straightforwardness, realness, and shopper believe. By digging into this quickly advancing field, this think about looks for to supply profitable experiences for marketers, analysts, and professionals, directing them in leveraging the potential of AI in influencer showcasing to optimize their procedures and accomplish craved results.

Keywords: AI, AI devices, Marketing, AI-powered influencer marketing, Marketing Campaign.

INTRODUCTION

• Fake insights (AI) is quickly changing the field of promoting, with influencer showcasing being one of the ranges that's most affected. AI-powered apparatuses are being utilized to robotize assignments such as influencer revelation, campaign administration, and analytics, which liberates up marketers' time to center on more imaginative and key perspectives of their work.





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- Al is additionally being utilized to progress the focusing on and adequacy of influencer showcasing campaigns. For case, Al can be utilized to recognize influencers who are most likely to resound with a brand's target group of onlookers, and to track the execution of campaigns in genuine time so that alterations can be made as required.
- As AI proceeds to advance, it is likely to have an indeed more prominent affect on influencer showcasing. For case, AI-powered chatbots might be utilized to mechanize client benefit and back, and AI-generated substance might be utilized to form more locks in and personalized showcasing messages.

How AI is being utilized in influencer promoting

Influencer disclosure

Al-powered instruments can be utilized to recognize influencers who are most likely to be a great fit for a brand based on components such as their gathering of people measure, engagement rate, and interface.

Campaign administration

Al can be utilized to computerize errands such as scheduling posts, overseeing budgets, and following comes about. This could free up marketers' time to center on more inventive and vital angles of their work.

Analytics

Al can be utilized to track the execution of influencer promoting campaigns in genuine time. This information can be utilized to optimize campaigns and move forward comes about.

Personalization

Al can be utilized to form more personalized marketing messages that are custom-made to each person influencer's gathering of people. This will offer assistance to move forward engagement and change rates. The affect of Al on influencer showcasing is still advancing, but it is obvious that this innovation has the potential to revolutionize the way brands work with influencers. By mechanizing assignments, moving forward focusing on, and making more personalized encounters, Al can offer assistance brands to get more out of their influencer promoting campaigns.

Influencer marketing history in the era of AI tools

Influencer marketing has become a well-known and successful tactic for marketers to use with their target audiences in the age of AI gadgets. Influencer showcasing includes collaborating with people who have a noteworthy taking after and impact on social media stages. These influencers can offer assistance advance items, administrations, or brand messages to their devotees, possibly driving to expanded brand mindfulness, engagement, and deals. The advancement of influencer showcasing has been closely tied to progressions in AI innovation. AI devices are presently being utilized to distinguish the foremost important and appropriate influencers for a brand's target group of onlookers. These instruments can analyze expansive sums of information, such as social media profiles, engagement measurements, and gathering of people socioeconomics, to distinguish influencers who adjust with a brand's objectives and values. Furthermore, AI devices are used to optimize influencer showcasing campaigns. They can help in creating compelling substance procedures, deciding the leading channels and stages for distribution, and indeed foreseeing the potential reach and affect of a campaign. Al-powered calculations can analyze past campaign information and customer conduct to create data-driven choices and suggestions for campaign victory. Another critical part of AI in influencer promoting is measuring campaign viability. AI apparatuses can track and analyze various measurements, such as engagement rates, impressions, transformations, and ROI, to supply brands with valuable bits of knowledge into the execution of their influencer promoting endeavours. This data-driven approach permits brands to create educated choices, refine their procedures, and maximize the affect of their influencer associations. In general, the integration of AI devices in influencer promoting has revolutionized the field by giving brands with progressed capabilities to distinguish, optimize, and degree the adequacy of their influencer campaigns. This section provides an diagram of how AI has changed influencer marketing and sets the organize for assist investigation of the subject.





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Significance of Study

Considering influencer promoting within the age of AI instruments is of critical significance due to the expanding dependence on AI innovation in promoting hones and its transformative affect on the influencer promoting scene. Understanding the centrality of this think about includes recognizing the potential benefits, as well as the challenges, related with AI-powered influencer showcasing strategies. One key good thing about AI apparatuses in influencer showcasing is moved forward focusing on and productivity. By leveraging AI calculations, brands can analyze endless sums of information to recognize influencers who are most likely to resonate with their target audience. This empowers brands to reach the proper individuals at the correct time, expanding the viability of their promoting campaigns.

Al apparatuses can moreover computerize the method of recognizing and checking influencers, sparing time and assets for brands. Another advantage stems from the data-driven experiences given by AI apparatuses. Through the examination of engagement measurements, AI can offer assistance degree the affect and victory of influencer promoting campaigns, permitting brands to refine their methodologies and optimize their return on investment (ROI). By understanding which influencers and substance produce the foremost engagement and transformations, brands can make educated choices to move forward their campaigns' adequacy In any case, there are challenges related with AI-powered influencer showcasing that ought to be tended to One such challenge is the issue of authenticity and straightforwardness. As AI apparatuses ended up more modern, there's a risk that influencer substance may gotten to be excessively curated and lose its genuineness. This may lead to a misfortune of believe among groups of onlookers who esteem honest to goodness associations. Striking the right adjust between Al-driven optimization and keeping up realness is vital in influencer showcasing. Furthermore, the moral utilize of Al innovation in influencer showcasing should be considered. Brands must ensure straightforwardness in their utilize of AI tools, uncovering any mechanized forms or calculations involved in influencer determination or campaign optimization. It is vital to preserve legitimate and open communication with both influencers and gatherings of people to construct believe and validity. Understanding and exploring these changes within the influencer promoting scene is basic for brands and marketers to viably utilize AI devices in their campaigns. By examining the noteworthiness of influencer showcasing within the age of AI devices, marketers can superior adjust to the advancing scene, tackle the potential benefits, and address the challenges related with Alpowered influencer showcasing campaigns.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

These are the major aims of this investigation:

- To investigate how influencer marketing has changed in the era of AI technologies.
- To recognize and examine the possible advantages of utilizing AI in influencer marketing initiatives, such as better efficiency and targeting.
- To look at issues with authenticity and transparency in relation to influencer marketing methods powered by AI.
- To investigate the consequences for the relationships between brands and consumers of using AI techniques for influencer marketing.
- To offer analysis and suggestions on how to use AI techniques in influencer marketing initiatives

Research Questions

The following are the precise queries that will direct this study and aid in achieving the goals:

What effects has the usage of AI technologies in influencer marketing had on the industry as a whole?

What concrete advantages, such as better targeting and efficiency, can influencer marketing efforts enabled by AI provide?

What are the difficulties and possible pitfalls of AI-powered influencer marketing tactics, especially in terms of transparency and authenticity?




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How can businesses in influencer marketing initiatives successfully strike a balance between AI-driven optimization and preserving authenticity?

What ethical issues are raised by the use of AI technologies in influencer marketing, and how can businesses manage them to preserve credibility and trust?

What information and advice can be given to marketers to help them use AI tools in influencer marketing campaign

LITERATURE REVIEW

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Research Design

The research design combine qualitative and quantitative methods. To learn more about how AI is affecting influencer marketing, industry experts, marketers, and influencers might be surveyed using qualitative techniques like focus groups and interviews. The performance of influencer marketing efforts driven by AI might be measured quantitatively using techniques like surveys or data analysis.

Data collection methods

The information collection strategies would allude to the strategies and strategies utilized to accumulate the essential information for the consider. In this inquire about, different information collection strategies can be utilized. Subjective strategies might incorporate conducting interviews or center bunches with industry specialists, marketers, and influencers to assemble their conclusions, encounters, and bits of knowledge into the utilize of AI in influencer showcasing. Quantitative strategies seem include collecting information through studies or analyzing existing information to degree the viability and affect of influencer promoting campaigns that utilize AI devices. This may incorporate gathering measurements such as engagement rates, reach, change rates, or brand mindfulness some time recently and after the usage of AI-powered procedures.





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Case studies

L'Oréal's AI-Powered Magnificence Influencer Campaign

L'Oreal, a worldwide restorative brand, utilized AI calculations to recognize excellence influencers who adjusted with their target audience's inclinations. By analyzing engagement designs, substance pertinence, and gathering of people socioeconomics, L'Oreal was able to accomplice with influencers who had a tall potential to create positive brand mindfulness and drive changes.

Coca-Cola's Personalized Influencer Campaign

Coca-Cola utilized AI-powered information examination to distinguish buyer inclinations and make personalized influencer promoting campaigns. By leveraging AI calculations, Coca-Cola was able to coordinate influencers with particular target group of onlookers fragments and tailor substance to reverberate with each gather. This approach brought about in expanded engagement and positive brand assumption.

Airbnb's AI-Driven Influencer Determination

Airbnb utilized AI devices to analyze user-generated substance and distinguish influencers who had a veritable association with the brand. By analyzing variables such as substance quality, engagement, and group of onlookers realness, Airbnb was able to accomplice with influencers who seem successfully exhibit special travel encounters and drive bookings.

Impacts of AI in Influencer Showcasing

The utilization of AI innovations in influencer showcasing has had a few impacts on the industry. AI has improved the industry by moving forward focusing on, campaign optimization, and information investigation. It has empowered businesses to recognize the correct influencers, foresee campaign execution, and degree ROI more successfully (Source:Forbes, "How AI Is Changing The Confront Of Influencer Showcasing").

Preferences of AI-Enabled Influencer Showcasing

Al gives concrete points of interest such as superior focusing on through information examination, effective campaign administration, and personalized substance suggestions. It permits for real-time optimization of campaigns and makes a difference in recognizing specialty influencers that reverberate with particular group of onlookers portions (Source: Hub Spot, "How AI Is Changing the Confront of Influencer Promoting").

Troubles and Pitfalls of AI-Powered Influencer Showcasing

Al-powered influencer showcasing can confront challenges related to straightforwardness and genuineness. There's a chance of influencers showing up deceitful in case their substance is seen as excessively scripted. Also, algorithmic predisposition can influence influencer determination, possibly driving to a need of differing qualities (Source: Digi day, "The Pitfalls of Al-Driven Influencer Promoting").

Adjusting AI-Driven Optimization and Genuineness

Striking a adjust between AI-driven optimization and realness requires businesses to guarantee that influencer organizations adjust with the influencer's veritable interface and values. Collaboration ought to center on keeping up the influencer's one of a kind voice and fashion whereas utilizing AI for data-driven choices (Source: Adweek, "How Brands Can Adjust AI and Realness in Influencer Showcasing").

Moral Issues in AI-Enabled Influencer Promoting

Moral concerns incorporate issues of revelation, where influencers may not satisfactorily uncover their organizations with brands. Moreover, there are protection concerns related to information collection and utilization. Straightforwardness and compliance with controls just like the FTC rules are vital to oversee these issues (Source: Advertisement Age, "The Morals of AI in Influencer Showcasing").





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Data and Counsel for Marketers

Marketers ought to prioritize authenticity and straightforwardness when utilizing AI apparatuses in influencer promoting. They ought to clearly communicate associations, utilize information mindfully, and frequently assess the execution of AI-driven campaigns. Moreover, remaining overhauled on moral rules and industry best hones is basic (Source:Social Media Nowadays, "AI in Influencer Showcasing:5 Tips for Victory").

Benefits

Upgraded Focusing on and Personalization

Al calculations can analyze tremendous sums of information to recognize the foremost pertinent influencers for a brand's target group of onlookers. This empowers personalized and focused on influencer campaigns that resound with shoppers.

Moved forward Proficiency and ROI

Al instruments can computerize different assignments included in influencer promoting, such as influencer revelation, substance creation, and performance tracking. This streamlines the method and makes a difference optimize campaign viability, driving to way better return on venture (ROI).

Data-Driven Bits of knowledge

Al-powered analytics give point by point data approximately campaign execution, group of onlookers engagement, and substance adequacy. This information can be utilized to refine procedures, recognize patterns, and make datadriven choices for future campaigns.

Challenges: Realness Concerns

Al-generated substance may raise genuineness concerns among buyers. It is significant to guarantee that influencer campaigns keep up a honest to goodness association with the group of onlookers and maintain a strategic distance from showing up excessively scripted or automated.

Moral Contemplations

The utilize of AI in influencer showcasing raises moral questions with respect to information security, straightforwardness, and divulgence. It is imperative to comply with controls and guarantee straightforwardness in influencer-brand collaborations.

Calculation Inclination

Al calculations utilized for influencer determination may have inherent biases that can sustain generalizations or prohibit certain bunches. It is basic to frequently review and refine these calculations to relieve predisposition and guarantee reasonable representation. Discussion of ethical considerations and consumer trust in Al-driven influencer campaigns. The discourse of moral contemplations and buyer believe in Al-driven influencer campaigns would investigate the moral suggestions of utilizing Al devices in influencer promoting. It would address concerns such as straightforwardness, revelation of Al-generated substance, and the potential for Al apparatuses to control buyer conduct. The talk would moreover look at the significance of keeping up customer believe in Al-driven influencer campaigns. It would talk about procedures for building believe, such as straightforward revelation of Al association, guaranteeing realness in influencer organizations, and giving clear data on information collection and utilization. Moreover, the segment would investigate buyer states of mind and discernments towards Al-driven influencer showcasing, counting potential concerns or distrust. It would highlight the require for moral rules and industry guidelines to administer the utilize of Al in influencer showcasing and guarantee dependable and dependable hones.





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FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of the current landscape of influencer marketing in the age of AI tools

Adequacy of influencer promoting

Analyzing past investigate thinks about, it gets to be apparent that influencer promoting has appeared critical viability in terms of brand mindfulness, reach, and engagement. Various case ponders have illustrated how collaborations with influencers have brought about in expanded deals and brand validity. By leveraging AI-powered instruments, brands can presently distinguish and accomplice with influencers more proficiently, improving the in general viability of influencer showcasing campaigns.

Realness and believe

One of the key concerns encompassing influencer showcasing is the issue of genuineness. Past investigate has appeared that shoppers esteem genuineness and straightforwardness in influencer-brand collaborations. Be that as it may, there's a developing concern that the utilize of mechanized instruments and AI calculations might compromise the genuineness of influencer substance. It is pivotal to fundamentally look at the affect of AI on influencer realness and the potential results for customer believe and brand recognition.

Target gathering of people division and personalization

Al-powered apparatuses have the potential to improve the exactness and exactness of target group of onlookers division for influencer showcasing campaigns. By analyzing tremendous sums of information, AI algorithms can distinguish the foremost important influencers for particular target socioeconomics, driving to more focused on and personalized promoting endeavors. This capability can result in higher engagement rates and made strides campaign results.

Moral contemplations

The utilize of AI in influencer promoting raises moral concerns that got to be tended to. Issues such as information protection, straightforwardness, and the potential for algorithmic predisposition ought to be carefully inspected. It is fundamental to guarantee that AI-powered devices in influencer marketing follow to moral rules and industry directions to preserve shopper believe and ensure individuals' rights.

Estimation and ROI

Past inquire about has highlighted the challenges associated with measuring the return on speculation (ROI) of influencer showcasing campaigns. Al apparatuses can give more modern analytics and estimation capabilities, empowering brands to track and assess the affect of influencer collaborations more precisely. By leveraging AI calculations, marketers can pick up bits of knowledge into the viability of their influencer showcasing procedures and optimize their campaigns in like manner.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The confinements of the consider would recognize and talk about the variables or limitations that will have influenced the inquire about prepare or the generalizability of the discoveries. In this investigate, a few potential restrictions seem incorporate the constrained test measure, which may not completely speak to the differing qualities of the influencer promoting scene. Moreover, the dependence on self-reported information from interviews or overviews may introduce predispositions or confinements within the exactness of the collected data. Other impediments may incorporate the energetic nature of the influencer showcasing industry, as AI apparatuses and techniques continue to advance quickly. Moral contemplations and potential inclinations within the utilize of Al





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devices in influencer choice or campaign estimation ought to too be addressed as portion of the restrictions. By recognizing these impediments, the consider points to supply a adjusted elucidation of the investigate discoveries and highlight ranges for future inquire about and change within the field of AI-powered influencer showcasing.

CONCLUSION

Information such as: -

-The efficiency of influencer marketing in reaching target audiences may be included in the summary of important results.

- How automation and AI can improve the effectiveness and scalability of influencer marketing efforts.
- The effect of influencer credibility and authenticity on customer engagement and trust.
- The difficulties and moral questions raised by automated influencer marketing.

Implications for marketers, researchers, and practitioners

Strategies for incorporating AI and automated technologies into influencer identification, campaign management, and performance evaluation may be among the consequences for marketers, researchers, and practitioners.

- Advice on how to choose trustworthy influencers in an AI-driven world.
- Tips on how to use automated technologies to optimize the production and dissemination of influencer content.
- Recommendations for upholding ethics and transparency in automated influencer marketing procedures.

Recommendations for future research

The following suggestions for further study could be made:

- Running longitudinal studies to monitor the long-term effects and efficacy of influencer marketing initiatives powered by AI.

- Investigating the psychological and cognitive mechanisms that underlie shopper reactions to automated influencer material.

- Examining the moral ramifications and potential biases related to influencer selection algorithms driven by AI.

- Analyzing the function that customisation and personalisation play in influencer marketing campaigns powered by AI.

Future suggestions and openings:

Investigating the affect of AI in influencer promoting opens up energizing conceivable outcomes for future inquire about. The ceaseless advancement of AI advances and the integration of machine learning calculations display modern openings for marketers to improve their influencer showcasing endeavors. Future investigate may center on investigating the potential of AI to anticipate influencer execution, optimize substance creation, and indeed create virtual influencers

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Ed Tech Platforms: an Innovative Mechanism for Preparation of Competitive Exams

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ABSTRACT

The 21st century is the era of Information Technology, Automation, Artificial Intelligence, robotics and many more. Technology has impacted human beings in their personal and professional life. Education sector, being one of the most important parts of human life, has also undergone tremendous changes due to the adoption of technology especially after the Covid19 pandemic. Traditionally, a student used to easily get admission in a higher education program or even a simple graduation used to fetch a good job. However, now there are competitive exams to secure admissions in study programs and also to get jobs especially in the Government sector. Some of these exams are CAT, UPSC, MPSC, IIT JEE, NEET, NET/SET and so on. Conceptual clarity, systematic study and self-evaluation are must while preparing for these examinations. So many students join coaching institutions for effective guidance and learning. But there are many aspirants who do not have access to coaching institutions mainly because the fees are too high or in remote and backward areas they are not available. However, these days, there are many EdTech platforms that provide effective guidance to students online. They provide learning materials and video lectures for all major entrance exams in India. For those who don't have access to coaching institutions, these EdTech platforms are boon. The research paper studies services and benefits of EdTech platforms for preparation of competitive exams. It also tries to find out the perception of students in Maharashtra towards EdTech platforms.

Keywords: Competitive exams, EdTech platforms, Perception of students.





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INTRODUCTION

Technology or the e-learning app industry is flourishing at a rapid scale in today's world. Nowadays learning is not restricted to the classroom but has moved to interaction with virtual teachers and interactive teaching aides. (Prakash Chaugule, 2021). India's youth is more attracted toward competitive exams. This is because of the craze for Government jobs. EdTech platforms have acquired enormous popularity and have built a strong corporate image in the minds of different stakeholders. With a wide range of advantages and immeasurable possibilities EdTech platforms have taken a highly dynamic shape. The traditional education systems have gone through various chances. Realizing the prospective advantages of EdTech platforms, a number of parents and educators are opting for EdTech platforms for the advancement of students. (Warkhedkar, 2022). The aspirants of competitive exams find many ways to reach at different resources for competitive exam preparation. They depend both on physical and online resources. These resources are available in books, newspapers, magazines, internet, mobile applications etc. (Kumar, 2016). Nowadays everyone has access to the internet and has electronic gadgets like laptops, smartphones, computers, tablets etc. The educational materials can be saved in all these gadgets which can be accessible to aspirants whenever needed. EdTech platforms help students to prepare for online examinations along with regular school/college studies. It is accessible to all students far and wide as it develops Virtual learning environments. (Mishra, 2021). There are a number of Ed-Tech platforms i.e. BYJU'S, Unacademy, bupGrad, Vedantu and many more that provide study materials and free mock tests to various aspirants that can help them to crack the competitive exams. EdTech platforms provide video lectures, sample questionnaires, previous year solved and unsolved question papers, and specifically exam material for different competitive exams.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Vertika Mishra (2021) in her research paper "A Study on Perception of Indian Youth on Education through EdTech Application" has discussed the EdTech Industry, Youth Perception regarding EdTech Platforms for learning purpose. She has also discussed contemporary education and the traditional education system.
- Prakash S. Chaugule, Suresh V. Patil, Tejaswini S. Kurane, Prasad V. Shinde, and Pratiksha S. Pawar in their Research paper "A Study The Effect of Competitive Examination On Student Behaviour Using Statistical Methods" have given different sources used by aspirants for preparation of competitive examination. Demographic distribution of students preparing for exams along with their previous marks and their parents' education has also been considered in the research.
- Ananda Ramesh and Kishore Kumar (2016) in their Research Article "A Study on The Practices and Utility of Resources By The Aspirants of Competitive Exam In Karaikal District (Puducherry U. T.)" have explained who are the different aspirants of competitive exams, how training is important to EdTech platform staff, different E-resources and their utility for students, and level satisfaction out of EdTech platforms as means of study.
- Dr.Mitalisharad Gupta and Pratik Warkhedkar (2022) in their Research paper "A study of Impact of edtech companies, on Education, with special reference to Byjus and Vedantu" have explained that a growing number of students are enrolling in classes through online learning platforms such as BYJU'S, Vedantu, Topper, and Meritnation, among others. Most parents believe they do not have enough time to teach and prepare their children on their own. With comparative study of Byjus and Vedantu they have explained how EdTech companies are growing in India.
- Dr.Anurodh Godha and Dr.Anukrati Sharma (2021) in their research article "Edtech Start-ups Capitalising over E-Learning Market after Covid-19 Hit Distress in India: The Road Ahead" have discussed about India's most popular EdTech start-ups, problems in support of e-learning, EdTech post pandemic scenario etc.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study provisions of various competitive exams in India
- To analyse advantages of EdTech platforms in preparation of competitive exams over traditional methods





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• To understand students' perception towards EdTech platforms

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for this research paper is exploratory and has been conducted based on primary and secondary sources of data. The data has been obtained from books, articles, bare acts, and websites. For the collection of primary data, a structured questionnaire was designed to study the students' perception towards EdTech platform w.r.t. most popular platforms, their advantages and even the problems. Sample size is 100 and Convenient sampling method has been used for the collection of data. Descriptive Statistical analysis has been done to arrive at the findings and conclusions.

DIFFERENT COMPETITIVE EXAMS IN INDIA

1. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

The UPSC conducts various examinations. Anyone who possesses a Degree from a recognized university or equivalent institution can appear for the UPSC exam.

Civil Service Examination

It is conducted in three stages. First preliminary examination, which contains two objective-type question papers. Paper I consist of General Studies of 200 marks and Paper II of 200 marks. This is known as the Civil Service Aptitude Test or CSAT. Under second phase main examination is there which consists of nine papers of conventional (essay) type. In mains exam two papers are gualifying in nature and only marks of seven papers are counted and considered. Third and last phase is the personality test (interview). UPSC is conducted to recruit higher civil officers of the government of India like Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS), and Indian Police Service (IPS).

Combined Defence Services Examination

The UPSC takes the Combined Defence Services Examination. Graduates from any field of education can apply for this examination. All candidates who clear this exam are selected for training at Indian Military Academy (IMA), Indian Naval Academy (INA), Air Force Academy (AFA), and Officers' Trainee Academy (OTA).

National Defence Academy Examination

National Defence Academy (NDA) Examination is conducted for enlisting candidates in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Candidates having subjects like Physics/ Chemistry/Mathematics as their subjects of graduation are eligible for this examination. This exam is conducted in two stages; one is the written test, and second is a personal interview.

Maharashtra Public Service Commission (MPSC)

The Staff Selection Commission (SSC) conducts open competitive examinations in order to recruit all Group "B" Posts and non-technical group "C" Posts in different Ministries/Departments of the government of India. Qualifications for the SSC exams vary from one exam to another. Following are some exams which are conducted by SSC Combined Graduate Level exam, Tax Assistant Exam, Combined Matric Level Exam, Section Officer (Audit) Exam, Data Entry Operator Exam etc.

Bank Examinations

There are mainly three types of banks in India. They are public sector banks, private banks, and cooperative banks. Earlier, public sector banks used to individually conduct open competitive examinations for themselves. However, since 2011, the Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) has started conducting examinations for 19 Nationalized i.e. Public Sector Banks. However, public sector banks such as State Bank of India and IDBI do not use





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the IBPS platform for the selection of employees. They conduct their own examinations for selection of personnel. Similarly, the RBI conducts its examinations. Bank examinations are conducted separately for every cadre. The different cadres are Probationary Clerks, Probationary Officers (PO), Law officers, Specialist Officers etc. Eligibility criteria for different cadres are different. Apart from the Public Sector Banks, there are approximately 22 private sector banks that are also conducting recruitments from time to time on their own. These banks sometimes recruit candidates through walk-ins, since the vacancies in the banks are limited. In most cases, private banks appoint consultants to select personnel.

Examinations in the Insurance Sector

The major competitive exams in Government Insurance companies are Competitive exams conducted LIC Officers Exam, LIC Development Officers Exam, GIC Officers Exam, GIC Assistants Exam. These exams are conducted for Officers Positions, Agents positions, and Insurance surveyor positions. Any person having Bachelor/Master's Degree with a minimum of 50% marks is eligible for the Insurance sector examination.

The NET/SET Examination

The University Grants Commission (UGC), a statutory body at the national level regulating Higher Educational Institutions (Universities and Colleges) has introduced the National Eligibility Test (NET) to bring some uniformity in the qualifications of teachers and research students. NET exam is conducted twice in a year to decide the competence of Indian nationals for the Junior Research Fellowships (JRF) and for Lectureship in various Indian universities and colleges. The SET is also one of the competitive examinations conducted in India for all those candidates who wish to become lecturers or professors in a college and university in respective state where the SET exam is being conducted. National Eligibility Test (NET) is carried out in various subjects at various selected university centres throughout the country. Those aspirants who qualify for the award of Junior Research Fellowship can pursue research in the subject of their post- graduation or in a related subject. After completion of master degree with at least 55% candidates can appear for NET/SET exam.

Joint Entrance Examination

Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) is one of the national-level examinations. The JEE exam is conducted by the National Testing Agency. It is an eligibility exam for those who want to take admissions to various engineering and architecture courses throughout India. Further this exam is divided into JEE Mains and JEE Advanced. After qualifying JEE Main candidates can proceed to apply for JEE Advanced.

National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)

National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) is conducted throughout India for applying for various MBBS/BDS Programs. NEET exam is conducted once in a year. Candidates who have completed their HSC with Biology/Biotechnology, Physics, Chemistry and English from any recognized board are eligible for this exam. (Vaz, 2022)

DIFFERENT EDTECH PLATFORMS

BYJU'S

BYJU'S was Founded in 2011 byByju Raveendran. It is currently valued at \$13 b and is one of the fastest expanding EdTech companies in the world. BYJU'S has also received numerous honours, including the Deloitte Technology Fast 50 Award and the CRISIL Emerging India Award. It has also acquired some of the well-known educational and EdTech companies in India. The expansion has currently made BYJU'S a leading EdTech company in India. Byju offers a learning app for competitive entrance exams like the IIT-JEE, CAT, UPSC, GMAT, GRE, Engineering & Medical, as well as courses from grades 6 to 12. It provides online classes and tablet classes with multiple-choice questions, answer keys, and in-depth analysis of different topics. (Warkhedkar, 2022).





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Unacademy

Gaurav Munjal, Roman Saini, Hemesh Singh, and Sachin Gupta have founded the Unacademy EdTech platform in the year 2010 at Bengaluru. The Bangalore-based EdTech company, Unacademy, was started as a simple YouTube channel. In the year 2015, Unacademy YouTube channel was expanded to an online education platform. There are still many videos available on Unacademy's YouTube channel. It is a well-known e-learning start-up and one of India's top EdTech companies. The objective of Unacademy is to offer free education. Additionally, it has expanded its offering across industry including pre-medical, banking, CA, CAPF, UPSC, CLAT, CAT, and more.

upGrad

upGrad was established by Mayank Kumar in 2015. It offers an immersive educational experience and supports well-designed courses. It provides various online professional certified courses. Nowadays, hundreds of educational programs are available online. Due to The Covid-19 pandemic numerous new e-learning businesses have emerged. upGrad still has a significant advantage over its rivals. upGrad has secured two trademarks in the entertainment and education categories.

Vedantu

Vamsi Krishna, Pulkit Jain, and Anand Prakash founded Vedantu in 2011 in Bengaluru. In the era of online tutoring, Vedantu has established itself as one of India's top EdTech start-ups. Vedantu provides individualized coaching from highly qualified teachers to Students in grades 6 to 12. The aim is to improve learning outcomes through actual student-teacher interactions. For this, they've enabled two-way audio, video, and white-boarding technologies. Vedantu provides co-curricular courses as well as competitive exams services to students. In contrast to classroom instruction recorded video lectures, the cooperative sessions keep the students' attention in line with the pace of the lecture. Vedantu provides video conference facilities.

Toppr

ZishaanHayath and Hemanth Goteti founded Toppr in the year 2013 at Mumbai. Toppr is a platform for online test preparations. The organization focuses on the content of school curricula and entrance exams like the SAT, JEE, UPSC, NEET, etc. This educational platform offers video lessons and practice exercises in various subjects, including maths, science, history, and more. It also provides video lectures, question sets for practice, sessions on professional doubt clarification. It provides features such as interactive slides, videos, quizzes, and virtual reality experiences.

Khan Academy

It was founded by Sal Khan in 2008. Khan Academy is a non-profit educational platform that offers video lessons and practice exercises in various subjects, including maths, science, history, and more. It provides a convenient learning experience, allowing students to learn at their own pace.

ADVANTAGES OF EDTECH PLATFORMS

Accessibility

EdTech platforms can be easily accessed by millions at a time. They get easy access to EdTech platforms to prepare for their exams. Aspirants can do preparation according to their own time and need.

Cost effective

Offline coaching classes charge huge fees. Also, there is a need to buy preparation books and study materials which are also costly. On other hand, EdTech companies provide well-researched syllabus, video classes, and study materials in one click. Study materials on EdTech platforms are available either at a very low cost or mostly free.





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Quality

Different EdTech platforms provide quality and relevant study materials and necessary information to aspirants of competitive exams. Video quality and the contents of study materials are also of good quality.

Develop self-studying habit

With the help of EdTech platforms students can inculcate a self-learning habit. EdTech tools enable people to learn at their own pace, develop and improve their knowledge and skills. Students can assess their abilities with the use of EdTech platforms as it provides practice questions, test materials, different quizzes, online tests, and eBooks. (Sharma, 2021)

LIMITATIONS OF EDTECH PLATFORMS

Skilled Teachers

A long-drawn challenge has been teachers' availability particularly those of specialized subjects.

Lack of smart phones and low bandwidth internet:

low internet bandwidth and patchy connections are the biggest challenges to online teaching especially in rural parts of India.

Limited Human Interaction

EdTech platforms reduce face-to-face interaction between students and teachers, potentially leading to a lack of social and emotional development.

Privacy Concerns

EdTech platforms often collect student data, which leads to raising privacy concerns about how this data being is used and protected by EdTech platforms.

Over Reliance on Screens

Excessive screen time can lead to health issues, including eye strain and reduced physical activity.

Lack of Engagement

Students may become disengaged when learning solely through technology, leading to lower retention rates and motivation.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Demographic Distribution of Data

• On the Basis of Gender

From the Table 1 & Figure 1 it can be observed that out of total 100 respondents 44% were males and 56% were females.

• On the Basis of Age Groups

From Table 2 & Figure 2 it can be observed that out of total 100 respondents maximum (73%) were from the age 18 to 25 years as they are the ones who use the EdTech platforms the most. 11% were in the age group of 26 to 30 years, 7% were between 31 to 45 years and 9% were above 45 years.

Education

From the *Table 3& Figure 3* it can be observed that out of total 100 respondents 47% are pursuing their graduation. 16% are graduates, 28% are post-graduates and 9% are professionals.





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Awareness about competitive exams

Figure 4 states maximum people (70%) are aware about UPSC and MPSC exams. Then 57% are aware about NEET/JEE Main, 46% about CAT, 45% about Bank PO exam and 43% about NET/SET. There is less awareness about GMAT and TOEFL.

Preparations for competitive exams and coaching classes

The *Figure 5 & Figure 6* makes it very clear that maximum students i.e. 69% have joined coaching classes for better preparation of competitive exams and 63% of them prefer online mode of coaching classes. This shows the usefulness of EdTech Platforms for the students.

Preparation for competitive exams based on Gender

Table 4 shows that the percentage of males (68%) preparing for competitive exams is more than the females (53%).

Most preferred EdTech Platform

The *Figure* 7 shows the popularity of different EdTech platforms. Unacademy is the most popular platform preferred by 56% of students. It is followed by BYJU's with 19%. But it can be observed that there is vast difference in the preference for Unacademy as compared to BYJU's and even other platforms.

Advantages of EdTech Platforms

Table 5 shows the advantages of EdTech platforms as per the ranks. Students feel that the most important advantages are that they need not travel for long distances and the learning content is available to them anytime. They also are of the opinion that they can hear the lectures clearly and that too as per their convenient timings. One noticeable thing is that very few students feel that the fees of EdTech platforms are affordable.

Problems of EdTech Platforms

Table 6 shows the problems of EdTech platforms as per the ranks. Lack of face to face interaction of learner and teacher is the most important problem reported by maximum students. After that their concern is, online learning increases their screen time. Good number of students also find the fees of these EdTech platforms to be costly.

CONCLUSION

In today's world, technology has entered every aspect of human life. Education sector is no exception to the same where EdTech platforms are becoming popular day by day. An EdTech platform can be a valuable resource for students preparing for competitive exams. With a wide range of advantages and immeasurable possibilities EdTech platforms have taken a highly dynamic shape. Some of the advantages are easy access to study materials, practice tests, personalized learning etc. Students feel that the most important advantages are that they need not travel for long distances and the learning content is available 24*7 to them. Though there are certain disadvantages also like lack of internet penetration, non-availability of electronic gadgets, technology problems and so on, overall, using an EdTech platform for competitive exams can be a game-changer for students. These platforms provide learning materials and video lectures for all major entrance exams in India. For those who don't have access to coaching institutions, these EdTech platforms are a real boon. With EdTech platforms students can prepare more effectively and increase their chances of performing well in the exams.

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Table 1: Demographic Distribution on the basis of Gender

	Count	%
Male	44	44%
Female	56	56%
TOTAL	100	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 2: Demographic Distribution on the basis of Age Groups

	Count	%
18-25 years	73	73%
26-30 years	11	11%
31-45 years	7	7%
45 years and above	9	9%
TOTAL	100	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 .Demographic Distribution on the basis of Education

	Count	%
Pursuing Graduation	47	47%
Graduates	16	16%
Postgraduates	28	28%
Professional	9	9%
TOTAL	100	100%

Source: Primary Data





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Table 4: Preparation for competitive exams based on Gender

Males		Females			
Total	Number of preparing for competitive exam	Percentage	Total	Number of preparing for competitive exam	Percentage
44	30	68.18%	56	30	53.57%

Source: Primary Data

Table 5: Ranking of Advantages of EdTech Platforms

Advantage	Number of respondents	Rank
Students need not travel for long distance to reach at coaching classes	68	1
Learning content is available 24/7	67	2
Every student can hear the lectures clearly,	52	3
Students can choose time of Lecture as per their convenience	52	4
PPTs are available right in front of every student	50	5
Students can ask doubts without much reservation	31	6
Fees of EdTech platform are affordable	20	7

Source: Primary Data

Table 6: Ranking of Problems of EdTech Platforms

Problem	Number of respondents	Rank
Lack of face to face interaction of learner and teacher	65	1
Online Learning means more screen-time	54	2
Need to have electronic device	47	3
Need to have internet connection	45	4
Subscription fee is quite expensive	42	5
Online Learning Requires Self-Discipline	40	6
Technology barriers	27	7

Source: Primary Data

28% 9% 18% 9% 47%	tion Male Female Other		
Source: Primary Data	Source: Primary Data		
Figure 1:Demographic Distribution on the basis of	Figure 2: Demographic Distribution on the basis of		
Gender	Age Groups		
18-25 years 26-30 years 26-30 years 31-45 years 45 years and above	UPSCMPSC Benk POBPS NEET/JEE Main SSC DGL/SSC CHSJ/SSC MTS CAT Craduate Record Examination MET/SET Graduate Record Examination Of ToEFL 0 28 48 60 80		
Source: Primary Data	Source: Primary Data		
Figure 3: Demographic Distribution on the basis o Education	f Figure 4: Awareness about competitive exams		
65374			





Sachin Bhandarkar and Varsha Yede







RESEARCH ARTICLE

Enhancing Performance Management Process through AI based Technology Enabled Assessment

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ABSTRACT

Technology enhanced assessment is being increasingly acknowledged as it is necessary to account for knowledge, skills, dispositions and attributes which are required to equip the employees for an evolving digital world empowered by data, information technology and Artificial intelligence. But in practice, assessment often focuses narrowly on qualifications and reporting achievements. This article reviews recent developments in the AI based technology enabled assessment in order to point out the use of AI which depends upon data and supporting information technology, while assuring that the intentions are transparent. AI based Technology enhanced assessment of higher order critical thinking enables in-depth unobstructed documentation as well as quiet assessment of the dynamics of performance and permits greater flexibility and zestful interaction. Even though technology propounds many chances for invention and also for reconsidering assessment goals, there are many endangerment and the difficulties associated with it. So, it is inevitable to have a nuanced discussion and debates about the potential of technology in improving assessment in the light of the social and political challenges.

Keywords: Technology enhanced assessment, dispositions and attributes, digital world, artificial intelligence, nuanced discussion.



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INTRODUCTION

We are gifted to exist in a period where technologies like AI are gaining elevations and influencing operations of HR functions. One such HR function is the assessment process in which AI offers new ways for enhancing the process. It is a continuous discussion that keeps going throughout the year for evaluating the performance which is backed up by data. Assessment and feedback represent the key aspects of performance management. Adopting the practice of AI based technology enabled assessment with productive and instant feedback reduces the gap between current and preferred performance. Assessment lies at the heart of experience, how employees are assessed shapes their understanding and determines their ability to progress. The aim of this paper is to assess how far organizations using AI based technology enabled assessment are able to leverage various tools and techniques to improve their performance management strategies. Without bias, one needs to understand who are the real performers, in order to prioritize their retention. As most managers give priority to their day-to-day operations, not taking time to provide feedback, in turn impacts the performance of talented employees as they start feeling underappreciated and unrecognized. When they feel satisfied and understood their engagement increases. AI based Technology enabled assessment.

ELUCIDATION OF AI BASED TECHNOLOGY ENABLED ASSESSMENT

Al is an area of computer science concerned with, allowing computers to do cognitive activities that would normally necessitate human intellect. It is also described as an area of computer science that accentuates the creation of intelligence machines which operates and responds like humans. It makes use of different forms of technical processes with the help of electronic gadgets like computers, IVR equipment etc. especially for testing assessing, presenting and also for scoring items. Computer delivers the replication of work samples which acts an element of the evaluation centers. The responses received are recorded digitally with the help of either a computer or by making the use audio video recording equipments. The evaluation center participants and appraisers can work from different locations through video teleconference. Data's collected from the tests forms the base for determining which candidate is qualified and when they are qualified for attending the tests. Based on complex algorithms computer aggregate test scores into battery score. The accuracy is increased by means of updated technical processes. Video recording of the responses helps in checking the processes of scoring.

IMPORTANCE OF AI BASED TECHNOLOGY ENABLED ASSESSMENT

Many organizations have started recognizing the requirements for perpectual interactions, so that employees can receive appropriate feedback they deserve as well as positive recognition. If any quandary arises betwixt the superior and subordinates , it can be perceived and rectified , thereby avoiding disengagement of the employees. One of the reasons that AI based technology enabled assessment is most preferred is because it enables them to take better decisions. Whereas, earlier it was time consuming and also required efforts and resources.

Each work requires unique talent and skill in accordance to the nature of the job. Development oriented assessment plays a vital role in raising a mediocre organization to a higher level. Only an excellent assessment process can make this possible. The aspects to be considered while adopting AI based technology enabled assessment are ethical, scientific and practical issues. Organizations which use less effective technology for enhancing performance management has to be cautious about its soundness, dependability and also its impact upon the employees. Where teleconferencing methods are used for assessment it enables both the appraiser and the participant to work from various work places .Adopting AI based technology enabled assessment helps managers to focus on strategic, real time employee interaction by automating most of their tasks.





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When AI based technology enabled assessment tool is adopted, the constructs which are to be measured has to be clearly specified. For this detailed job analysis and job description is required. It is necessary to use, legally defensible, fair and effective assessment programs. Conducting a vigorous job analyses is always imperative because when any challenges are raised legally against the assessment process it is usually the job analysis which has to be initially investigated before implementing any AI based technology enabled assessment program.

PROS AND CONS OF AI BASED TECHNOLOGY ENABLED ASSESSMENT

The important factors that have to be considered before adopting AI based technology enabled assessment are i) Cost

ii) Rationality in decision making

iii) Security of test materials

iv)Administrative ease and flexibility

v) Cheating

Cost

The use of AI has reduced the assessment cost in many aspects

Undoubtedly costs could be decreased to a great extent because AI could replace the officials such as the professionals administering the assessment, the officials who oversees the assessment , the personnel who compounds scores and the data entry operators. Whenever personnel have been replaced by computers the cost could be reduced but determining the total cost is challenging to ascertain as there are numerous costs involved in AI based program for assessment , for example the software program that are essential for digital tests based on AI are more on account of preventive measure, especially when cybernet testing is unproctored. As a result lot of work is needed for developing all the items. So cost cannot be compared directly. Therefore the official in charge has to plan carefully by taking into consideration all the expenses and also trade off among other elements of the assessment process.

Rationality in decision making

Generally standardized testing conditions are being emphasized in organizations because it increases the trustworthiness of the test scores and its validity. One of the notable benefits of AI based management is the viscosity of scoring and test governance. when the officials in charge of Administering, times the test that has to be conducted, the computer performs it correctly as tasked. So, there is no chance of making an error in scoring. On the other hand, technology enables those who take the test to attend it from different places at their convenient time, with variations in testing environments. Such environs can cause distractions and consequently their performance is likely to be less than normal

Security of test materials

Al provides novel ideas of detections. But developing a test program is usually very expensive. The reliability of test scores in Al based technology enabled assessment is more because it could identify people who had assistance that could not have been available to others. Test administrators are familiar with security breaches. There are numerous ways for hacking test contents especially if the cybernet-based test is unproctored which can be avoided by adopting Al based technology enabled assessment.

Administrative ease and Flexibility

Performance management is an ongoing process. AI based technology enabled assessment assists accurate and speedy decisions which help administration ease and flexible. Assessment programs once technologically developed are simple to use and require less time. Once the administrator initiates the test, the computer presents all the instructions and items. It also times the test, scores responses and also does all the rest of the assessment work. These programs could be easily administered by personnel with minimum training but the cost of developing,





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maintaining and upgrading cannot be undervalued. Al based tests are flexible in terms of time and place. Interactive Voice Response (IVR) delivered test provides maximum flexibility in both when and where assessment is administered. Unproctored Internet Test (UIT) facilitates virtual administration from any place.

Cheating

Cheating is the major concern, raising questions about

- How much cheating takes place?
- What kind?
- Who cheats?
- How cheating can be prevented etc.

Al based administration offers novel means of detections. Various strategies and technologies are available, which includes detecting suspicious activities like unusual eye movements, excessive screen switching etc. Certain forms of Al based technology enabled assessment like interactive assessment that is conducted via internet which uses facial recognition enhances security by ensuring the person taking the assessment is actually the correct individual. Through audio and video recording, screen monitoring and advanced algorithms, the software develops patterns to identify potential cheating behavior. This reduces the amount of cheating that takes place. Therefore, the organizational psychologist must consider the entire set of benefits and liabilities of a specific technology-based approach under the given situation and compare them to the pros and cons associated with each of the alternative.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

A questionnaire on effectiveness of AI based technology enabled assessment was distributed to the personnels employed in an automobile manufacturing company in which about 2000 employees are employed. Received questionnaire were evaluated and it was identified that 470 of them have been fully answered. The response have been given in the table below.

Inferences

The below table 1. depicts that 26.38 % of the employees have strongly agreed , 36.60 % of the employees have agreed ,25.53 % of the employees are not sure,8.94 % of the employees have disagreed and 2.55 % of the employees have strongly disagreed. Most of the employees have agreed that the AI based technology enabled assessment is effective.

CONCLUSION

In general, technology will continue to change at a rapid pace and its impact can be seen in the work place as well as on talent assessment record. So it is imperative that the organization's psychologist have to spend time for learning current technical processes and has to develop an innovative application that makes use of latest technologies and also has to find ways to deal with the issues that are innate. Also, they have to understand the technologies that relate to the tests and assessment in order to explore its impact on evaluation and the conclusion that could be drawn from the score. Integrating AI with performance management has a greater influence in improving overall organizational performance. Even though automated technologies like AI may not have the emotional and cognitive abilities, AI can predict, diagnose situations and provide practical solutions with its own algorithm and also by analyzing the patterns. The effect of AI based technology enabled assessment on candidate's behavior and reaction as well as on organization has to be evaluated, to decide upon the success, which is contingent upon the types of tests and the kind of technology used. The organizational psychologist who are in charge of this area has to gain all the latest update in this field throughout the year. The techniques used by the administrators of the AI based assessment has to be backed up by practices in a professional manner so that they can make prompt





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and correct decisions. Since the cost is very high at present, only big organizations which can make such huge investments have adopted these practices. Once the cost comes down AI based processes will be widely adopted by many organizations. Valid proofs of improvement in the performance of the organization and its soundness would automatically increase the demand for AI based technology enabled assessment.

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S.NO	Level of agreement	No. of respondents	Percentage %
1	Strongly agree	124	26.38
2	Agree	172	36.60
3	Not sure	120	25.53
4	Disagree	42	8.94
5	Strongly disagree	12	2.55
	Total	470	100

Table 1. Distribution of the responses of the employees.





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Empowering Digital Futures: How Inspirational Leaders Drive Digital Transformation

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the pivotal role that inspirational leaders play as catalysts for driving digital transformation within organizations. In an era marked by rapid technological advancements and evolving business landscapes, the need for successful digital adaptation has become imperative. This research delves into the ways in which inspirational leaders inspire and guide their teams through the intricate process of digital transformation. By synthesizing insights from leadership theories, digitalization strategies, and real-world case studies, the study highlights the multifaceted impact of inspirational leadership on fostering a culture of innovation, adaptability, and forward-thinking. The study identifies key leadership qualities, communication strategies, and change management approaches that inspirational leaders employ to mobilize their teams, align organizational goals, and navigate the complexities of digital change. The findings underscore the significance of emotional intelligence, visionary thinking, and effective communication as cornerstones of inspirational leadership in the digital age. By shedding light on these dynamics, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of how inspirational leaders serve as transformative agents in steering organizations toward successful digitalization.

Keywords: Advancement; Inspirational Leadership; Digital Transformation; Technology.

INTRODUCTION

In the swiftly changing technological terrain of today's world, digital transformation has become a defining force that reshapes industries, organizations, and even individual lives. The driving force behind successful digital transformation often lies in inspirational leaders who not only understand the intricacies of digital technologies but





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also possess the vision and charisma to rally their teams toward a digitally empowered future. In this exploration of "Empowering Digital Futures," we delve into the dynamic realm of digital transformation and how inspirational leaders play a pivotal role in steering their organizations toward innovation, efficiency, and sustainable growth. Join us on a journey to uncover the strategies, insights, and stories that illuminate the path to a digitally empowered tomorrow.

Right now, we are witnessing the extensive incorporation of digital technologies across various industries and in virtually every facet of human existence. The process of digitization and the adoption of digital technologies have the capacity to fundamentally alter nearly every facet of our contemporary society (Bharadwaj et al.,2013). These changes result in notable shifts in how services are delivered, businesses are run, and value is delivered to customers. Institutions, companies, and organizations have already experienced significant technological changes and expect even more profound challenges in the near term. Several factors are motivating these entities to adopt digital transformation. This process capitalizes on reduced hardware and software expenses, coupled with the widespread access to global network connectivity, allowing them to align their business infrastructure with the evolving demands of the digital age. The acceleration of digital transformation within organizations can be attributed to various forces, including the influence of customers, employees, and competitors. The affordability of modern digital devices has led to widespread ownership, with many individuals now possessing these devices. Consequently, it has become routine for customers to use their mobile phones, iPads, and credit cards for online purchases. As a result, customer demands, expectations, and behaviors regarding digital transformation exert significant pressure on organizations to embrace it (Westerman et al., 2011). Achieving success in digital transformation enables companies and institutions to generate value and maintain their competitiveness within their respective markets.

Organizations often make strategic decisions regarding their preferred transformation pathways by taking into account external environmental factors that prompt them to consider digital transformation. In countries experiencing rapid growth, such as India, there has been a noticeable inclination towards embracing digital transformation. However, despite this trend, many organizations remain cautious about embracing technological changes, as they encounter various challenges. These challenges highlight the need for more research specifically focused on digital transformation, as most of the existing research has primarily concentrated on broader transition topics.

In the earlier years, with the growing significance of digital technologies and their swift transformation of organizations and industries, the idea of digital leadership has come to the forefront. It aims to address the crucial skills that leaders need in today's digital era. Nonetheless, there is still uncertainty surrounding the precise capabilities that set apart leaders capable of steering effective digital transformation. In this context, digital transformation pertains to an organization's capacity to make well-informed strategic choices for the successful integration of digitalization throughout the enterprise and its wider business environment. It is essential for organizations looking to navigate the complexities of digital transformation to prioritize competency development and five leadership competencies have been identified by examining the foundational skills that set inspirational leaders. Digital Vision: competency requires leaders to not only envision but also effectively communicate the digital future of the organization to all stakeholders. Digital Knowledge: Leaders must possess a deep understanding of digital tools and technologies and well-versed in how specific technologies can impact the organization's customers and overall business operations. This knowledge enables informed decision-making. Ability to Adapt: The ability to quickly learn from failures is crucial for leaders which helps to conserve resources, efficiently manage projects or tasks, and swiftly discontinue initiatives that prove ineffective. It promotes agility and adaptability. Customer-Centricity: Digital leaders should prioritize the needs and expectations of customers. Understanding customer behavior and preferences in the digital realm is essential for delivering value and maintaining a competitive edge. Change Management: Effective digital leaders excel in change management. They can guide their teams through the complexities of digital transformation, addressing resistance to change, and ensuring a smooth transition to new digital practices and technologies. These competencies collectively empower leaders to lead their organizations through the challenges and opportunities presented by the digital age. They enable leaders to make strategic





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decisions, inspire their teams, and drive successful digital transformations that benefit both the organization and its broader ecosystem.

The study aims to find out how the digital transformation could be possible to adapt by the organisation with the effect of inspirational leadership and the mediating effect of emotional competence and innovativeness also to investigate and identify the specific characteristics and to understand the traits and role of inspirational leaders in driving digital transformation within organizations. This includes studying how inspirational leaders motivate and influence their teams towards embracing digital technologies and innovations. The objective also aims to understand how leaders 'emotional intelligence and abilities to manage their own emotions and those of their teams contribute to successful digital transformations.

This study aims to explore how a leader's ability to foster innovation within the organization impacts the overall success of digital initiatives. This involves studying how different digital tools and platforms enable and facilitate digital transformation efforts. Ultimately, this should lead to overall growth and success in the digital era.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Inspirational leadership

Inspirational leadership can be defined as "a leadership style that motivates and encourages followers to achieve their full potential and to strive for excellence" (Bass & Riggio, 2006; Sosik & Cameron, 2010). According to Avolio and Gardner (2005), inspirational leaders "provide a vision that inspires and motivates followers to transcend their own self-interests for the good of the group or organization" (p. 4). Inspirational leaders harness their own enthusiasm and positive energy to ignite motivation and drive among their followers, compelling them to enhance their performance and attain their goals. They achieve this by presenting a compelling vision that serves as a source of inspiration and empowers followers to reach their utmost capabilities (Avolio & Gardner, 2005). "Inspirational leadership can inspire individuals or employees to transform themselves and strive for improved performance and goal achievement." Inspirational leadership is a critical aspect of effective leadership in contemporary organizations. It encompasses the capacity to inspire and lead individuals or teams toward a common vision or objective related to digital transformation. Inspirational leadership is often associated with transformational leadership, a theory first introduced by Bass (1985). Transformational leaders are seen as individuals who inspire and motivate their followers by shaping a vision for the future, setting high standards, and fostering a sense of purposefulness. (Bass & Riggio, 2006).

Inspirational leadership is a key component of this theory, since it entails the capacity to express a compelling vision that deeply resonates with followers (Bass & Riggio, 2006). Leaders who inspired their followers had a significant impact on organizational outcomes such as related to followers' innovative solution overall and job performance Cristensen and Michael (2003). Walumbwa et al. (2008) in his meta-analysis provides robust empirical evidence of the impact of inspirational leadership on employee performance and found a strong positive relationship between transformational leadership, which includes inspirational leadership, and employee performance. Kim and Lee (2021) explored the connection between inspirational leadership and employee well-being, also investigated potential factors that might influence these relationships and revealed a confident association among inspirational leadership and job satisfaction, affective commitment, and work engagement, while it was negatively associated with emotional exhaustion. Moreover, it is been noted that the effects of inspirational leadership on work engagement were stronger when the study sample consisted of non-students and non-healthcare workers and when the study was conducted in a non-Western context. Moreover, the research can be enhanced by gaining a causal understanding and revealing the mechanisms that underlie the connection between inspirational leadership and employee wellbeing.Luo et al. (2022) explored how inspirational leadership impacts employee job performance, considering the mediating influence of job satisfaction in this context. This investigation drew from social exchange theory and selfdetermination theory. Notably, the study focused exclusively on job satisfaction as a mediator and did not delve into





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the examination of other potential mediators, like organizational commitment or psychological empowerment. To address these constraints, the authors suggested that future research should undertake larger-scale studies in diverse contexts and investigate other potential factors in the relationship between inspirational leadership with various other aspects such as digital transformation employee job performance among various industries. Inspirational leadership remains a critical concept in leadership studies, with a continued emphasis on its role in motivating and guiding individuals and teams toward achieving shared goals. Recent research underscores the importance of emotional intelligence, authenticity, and its application in virtual work settings and during times of organizational change.

Charismatic Leadership Theory, as proposed by Weber (1947), emphasizes the leader's personal qualities, charisma, and ability to inspire and influence others. Leaders with charismatic qualities are often perceived as inspirational figures who can rally their followers around a common cause (Conger & Kanungo, 1987). The theory of authentic leadership underscores the significance of leaders remaining genuine to their authentic selves and their core values. Trustworthy leaders are seen as inspirational because they exhibit a high degree of self-awareness, transparency, and a commitment to ethical behavior (Avolio & Gardner, 2005). Inspirational leadership continues to be closely associated with transformational leadership theories. Bass and Riggio (2006) extended their initial work on transformational leadership, emphasizing that inspirational leadership is a core component of this approach. Research by Bono and Ilies (2006) found that transformational leadership positively influenced followers' attitudes and performance, highlighting the inspirational aspect of leadership especially with the rise of remote work and virtual teams prompted research into the applicability of inspirational leadership in these settings. Wang, et al. (2017) examined the impact of inspirational leadership on augmenting team creativity and innovation in virtual environments also remained crucial, even in online workspaces .George (2015) explored the significance of emotional intelligence in inspirational leadership. Leaders possessing strong emotional intelligence can proficiently handle their own emotions and evoke favorable emotions in those they lead, increasing the likelihood of being seen as a source of inspiration .Walumbwa, et al. (2018) discussed how authentic inspirational leadership can have a substantial impact on follower well-being and organizational outcomes who are also true to themselves and their values can inspire and motivate others more effectively. Numerous studies have scrutinized the role of inspirational leadership in dealing organizational change who effectively communicate a compelling vision and inspire employees during times of change can enhance employee commitment and reduce resistance to change (Gu, et al., 2018).

Thus, we propose, P1: Inspirational leadership will positively influence the digital transformation.

Emotional intelligence

Research conducted in recent decades has identified key factors related to workplace success, with a particular focus on emotional intelligence (Lynn, 2002). Studies utilizing various data sets from diverse organizations and industries have strengthened our understanding of these factors (Cherniss, 2010). During the last decade of the 20th century, researchers began placing larger importance on the concept of emotional intelligence. The theoretical proposition suggests that individuals with higher emotional intelligence not only excel in their professional lives but also in their personal lives when compared to those with lower emotional intelligence levels (Suehs, 2015). Emotions provide valuable information guiding our actions (Caruso and Salovey, 2004). Goleman introduced a significant departure with his theory, emphasizing emotional intelligence's capacity to recognize our own emotions and those of others, motivate ourselves, and effectively manage emotions within ourselves and our relationships (Goleman, 1998, p. 317). This underscores a strong connection between emotional intelligence and employee performance in adapting the current digital transformation offering the potential for assessing and predicting employee effectiveness through the lens of emotional intelligence. While workplace challenges can lead to stress and frustration, emotionally intelligent individuals are less likely to attribute every difficulty or frustration to the organization (Abraham, 1999). This is because emotionally intelligent individuals can draw their constructive emotional states higher and navigate the harmful emotions deprived of substantial adverse consequences (Salovey and Mayer, 1990). The quality remains predominantly valuable especially meant for executives who frequently need to address issues of demotivation and





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hindrance, build consensus among conflicting groups both within and outside the organization. Moreover, it's crucial to acknowledge that individuals within organizations don't engage exclusively in rational transactions. (Vroom, 1964); they also expect their engagement to evoke feelings of excitement, frustration, joy, and surprise (Ashforth and Humphrey, 1995). Consequently, higher levels of emotional intelligence can foster a greater level of emotional commitment to the organization.

Emotional experiences serve as a distinct wellspring of insights for individuals regarding their environment and future possibilities. This information guides their thoughts, behaviors, and subsequent emotional states. Central to our research is the belief that individuals vary in their abilities to perceive, comprehend, manage, and harness this emotional information, and a person's level of 'emotional intelligence' significantly contributes to their intellectual and emotional wellness and development. The process depends on their information processing abilities to generate the thought, feelings, and consequent behavior an individual is likely to demonstrate in different situations. Research into these competencies, in addition to general intelligence, has primarily concentrated on practical skills related to social problem-solving and has been termed as "social intelligence" (Gardner, 1983; Sternberg, 1988; Sternberg & Smith, 1985;Cantor & Kihlstrom, 1985;).

In a quantitative study conducted by Suehs (2015), investigated the association within emotional intelligence among frontline managers then supervisors in the healthcare sector, with a focus on improving operational performance through increased engagement and revealed a moderate correlation among the employees. Arias (2021) delved into the connections between emotional intelligence competencies and showed that emotional intelligence (EI) competencies facilitated rapid learning, incorporating past experiences into the learning process. Also, the research highlighted the influential role of met cognitive awareness and outcomes underscored that individuals with high self-awareness could serve as agile, quick learners who readily adapt to new challenges. Additionally, selfmanagement was positively correlated with agile learning behaviors, including information gathering, seeking feedback from others, devising new strategies, quickly adjusting to new situations, and the ability to learn and unlearn across various experiences with flexibility. The other facet of emotional intelligence (EI), social awareness, was associated with expedited learning through empathy and the capacity to glean insights from others' experiences, enhancing one's ability for rapid and adaptable learning and improved performance. Rose(2022), explored the association between leader emotional intelligence (EI), organizational citizenship behaviors (OCB) and organizational commitment in South Florida and discovered that there was no statistically significant correlation between leader emotional intelligence (EI) and employee organizational citizenship behavior showed a positive and statistically significant correlation between leader EI and Affective Commitment but negative significant between EI and Continuance Commitment. Ultimately, a notable and statistically meaningful connection was observed between a leader's emotional intelligence (EI) and their normative commitment. In a study conducted by Lynch (2021), the correlation between managers' emotional intelligence and their perception of officers' self-efficacy was explored, revealing a statistically significant association between officers' self-efficacy, their years of service, and their educational level. The study also provided insights into potential implications, demonstrating that employees were open to developing relationships that allowed managers to emotionally connect with them, thereby emphasizing the importance of empowering officers with self-efficacy.

Thus, we propose, P2: Emotional Intelligence will positively mediate the relationship between inspirational leadership and the digital transformation.

Mindfulness

Mindfulness refers to the state of being aware of one's thoughts and surroundings. According to Petchsawang and Duchon (2009), mindfulness defined as "being fully present in the moment and having self-awareness of one's thoughts, emotions, and actions without being distracted by the past, future, or any other external factors". According to Davis And Hayes (2011), mindfulness can be defined as "a moment-to-moment awareness of one's experience without judgment"; "A state of psychological freedom that occurs when attention remains quiet and limber, without attachment to any particular point of view" - Kabat-Zinn, (1997). Mindfulness involves being in tune





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with one's internal states and the immediate environment. It offers individuals the capacity to steer clear of harmful or reflexive behaviors and reactions by teaching them how to observe their thoughts, emotions, and current experiences without making judgments or instinctively responding to them (Kabat (2003). This practice of mindfulness plays a central role in various therapeutic approaches, including mindfulness-based cognitive-behavioral therapy, mindfulness-based stress reduction, and mindfulness meditation. Krasner et al. (2018) investigated the influence of mindfulness-based interventions and suggested that such interventions were effective in enhancing compassion among experts. Similarly, Xu et al. (2019) indicated that mindfulness intrusions successfully increased the self-awareness and regulation on employees work and able to adapt to the latest transformation in the organisation.Furthermore, Condon et al. (2019) observed a positive association between mindfulness and outcome in their resourceful review.

Barraza and Goldin (2020) explored the effects of mindfulness interventions on understanding in interpersonal relationships, including idealistic partnerships, parent-child dynamics, and teacher-student connections and demonstrated that mindfulness interventions improved responsiveness in these different relationship contexts. Dholakia et al., (2021) delved into how mindfulness practice could enhance adopted abilities in leaders, enabling them to connect with and inspire their followers and suggested that mindfulness could boost leaders 'vicarious skills by helping them regulate their emotions and respond more effectively to the current situations. Dorjee and Khechok (2022) research revealed that mindfulness practices could create a positive environment, improve leader and follower relationships, enhance emotional regulation, reduce stress, and potentially increase the flexibility to adopt to the changeslead to decreased disruptive behavior in the and foster a more positive learning atmosphere in the organisation.

Yet, it is worth noting that these studies mainly focused on the short-term effects of mindfulness interventions, leaving a significant gap in our understanding of their long-term impact on digital transformation is still not studied in depth with an empirical support. To overcome this constraint, subsequent research should delve into the lasting impacts of mindfulness on empathy. Moreover, there is a need for further investigation into the relationship between mindfulness, digital transformation, and achievements in various industries such as automobiles, textiles, and banking. These avenues for future research could provide valuable insights into how mindfulness and digital transformation intersect with leadership and related outcomes. In summary, the existing studies highlight the potential advantages of mindfulness and digital transformation in leadership while also pointing out several promising directions for future research in this area.

Thus, we propose, P3: Mindfulness will positively mediate the relationship between inspirational leadership and the digital transformation.

Digital Transformation

Purchase et al. (2011) defined enterprise transformation as a substantial change that goes beyond routine alterations, fundamentally impacting an organization's relationships with key stakeholders such as customers, employees, suppliers, and investors. This transformation encompasses the creation of new value propositions for products and services, changes in their delivery and support, and even the reorganization of the enterprise itself. This concept of transformation has gained significance in the context of digital technologies, leading to the emergence of the research field of digital enterprise transformation (Hess et al., 2016). Digital enterprise transformation involves using digital technologies and networks to reshape organizational structures, processes, business models, and culture. It is a complex and dynamic process that can bring about radical departures from the current state of an organization (Liu et al., 2011), which is akin to organizational transformation, having a profound impact on the entire organization.Digital enterprise transformations (Liu et al., 2011).Numerous challenges are associated with digital enterprise transformation:(i) Absence of Vision: Organizations must establish a clear vision for their digital transformation journey, outlining objectives and a well-structured plan to meet customers' digital needs and deteriorating to articulate the why, what, and when of digital transformation can hinder success (Tiersky, 2017).(ii)





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Organizational Hurdles: Transitioning from established practices to new ones can be hindered by internal obstacles (Maltese, 2018). Complex administrative structures may resist innovation, creating disruptions among management, technical teams, and other members who may feel uncertain about their roles and job security (Wolf et al., 2018). (iii) Cultural Shifts: Digital transformation often requires a cultural shift within an organization.

Younger workers may embrace new technologies, while older employees may struggle to adapt. Successful digital transformation begins with cultural changes that impact the entire organization (Schmidt, 2019). (iv) Technical Complexities: Initiating digital transformation demands a blend of talent and technology, with challenges related to selecting appropriate tools and technologies and ensuring that digital technology is maintainable, scalable, autonomous, efficient, robust, and reliable is critical. (v) Resource Constraints: A shortage of resources, both financial and human, can pose significant challenges and adequate resources, including financial aspects and diverse employees, are vital for success. (vi) Team Development: Building a capable team with expertise across multiple disciplines is crucial for effective digital transformation (Overby, 2019). Such teams should prioritize user needs and adopt an "outside-in" mindset. Therefore, digital transformation is a multifaceted process that requires meticulous planning, strong leadership with the ability of emotional intelligence and traits of mindfulness to address diverse challenges. A competent digital leader, possessing a combination of digital culture, digital competence, and leadership traits, is crucial for managing this complex journey effectively.

Thus, we propose P4:, digital transformation will be influenced directly by inspirational leadership or through mediating factor by emotional intelligence and mindfulness through a conceptual model.

Proposed Conceptual Model: "The Role of Inspirational leadership on digital transformation" (Fig1.)

METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLES

Research design

"A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. It is a conceptual structure within which research is conducted." The research design employed in the current study is correlational, which explores connections between variables without the researcher exerting control or manipulation over them. A correlation signifies the intensity and/or direction of the association among two (or more) variables. Research methodology necessitates the exploration of procedures for data collection and sampling. It also involves detailing the measurement of constructs and outlining data analysis methods. The sample procedures can be targeted for employees of any industry such as Automobile with latest technology, FMCG with digital transformation, IT related software products, consultancies, constructions etc., and can be selected randomly from any region awareness with the concept of the motivation, charismatic or inspirational leadership, with the mediating effect of ability model theory of emotional intelligence and traits of mindfulness and digital transformation. Demographic information, including factors like age, gender, income, education, and marital status, can be selected for examination among the respondents.

Measurement

A structured questionnaire can be utilized to measure inspirational leadership, emotional intelligence, mindfulness, and digital transformation. Questionnaire can be adapted and modified based on previously conducted studies and self-administered by the respondents using a simple random sampling technique. The proper selection of an appropriate instrument is essential for collecting accurate data in a study. To ensure the validity of the scale should be used for the research and should follow a scientific process of selection, development by reviewing validated scales can be used from previous studies by conducting a pilot study with 20 participants to test the content creation. For Inspirational leadership was measured using the 6-item version of the Inspirational Leadership questionnaire (Spreitzer, De Janasz, & Quinn, 1999). Example "Our leader encourages me to express my ideas and opinions."Mindfulness the *Five Facet Mindfulness*





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*Questionnaire(FFMQ) (Baer et al., 2006)*39-item self-report assessment of dispositional mindfulness may be utilized. This scale encompasses five factors: Observation, description, mindful action, nonjudgment, and non reactivity. Each item is evaluated on a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from "almost never or very rarely true" to "very often or almost always true." "The Emotional Intelligence Scale" (EIS) developed by Schutte and colleagues (1998) assesses emotional intelligence across two domains: personal competence and social competence. Personal competence consists of the sub-factors of self-awareness and self-management, while social competence consists of the sub-factors of social awareness and relationship management. For the *Digital Transformation*23 items with 6 factors were developed and validated through Confirmatory Factor Analysis by Mwita and Joanthan (2019) can be used.All the sub-factors and the items are included in the appendix. The proposed model can use for structural equation modeling (SEM) technique. It is advisable to first evaluate the measurement model prior to exploring the structural model. This can be done by performing Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to establish construct validity, evaluate model fit, and test the hypotheses.

Theoretical Implications

This study contributes to leadership theory by highlighting the importance of inspirational leadership in the context of digital transformation. It underscores the idea that leadership is not just about strategy but also about motivating and engaging employees during transformational periods. The study integrates mindfulness and emotional intelligence as mediating factors, shedding light on the intricate mechanisms through which inspirational leadership influences digital transformation. This integration advances our understanding of how soft skills like emotional intelligence and mindfulness can play pivotal roles in a digitally evolving workplace. The research bridges the domains of leadership, psychology (emotional intelligence), and well-being (mindfulness), providing cross-disciplinary insights into how these fields intersect in the context of organizational change and innovation. Academicians can use this study to demonstrate the practical application of psychological concepts in the corporate world. It emphasizes the relevance of concepts like emotional intelligence and mindfulness in real-world leadership scenarios.

Managerial Implications

Organizations should invest in leadership development programs that not only focus on technical skills but also emphasize the cultivation of inspirational leadership qualities. It is crucial for managers to undergo training that equips them with the ability to motivate and inspire their teams, particularly during periods of digital transformation. To facilitate this process, organizations can offer training in emotional intelligence, which equips leaders with the skills needed to navigate the emotional aspects of change and lead with empathy. Additionally, implementing mindfulness initiatives in the workplace can aid employees in coping with the stress and uncertainty often associated with digital transformations, ultimately enhancing their overall well-being and productivity. Leaders should give due consideration to the significance of inspirational leadership in their change management strategies. This involves crafting a clear vision for the digital transformation, effectively communicating it to all stakeholders, and providing consistent support and motivation to employees throughout the transformation journey. Furthermore, organizations can evaluate and measure the levels of emotional intelligence and mindfulness among their leaders and employees, leveraging this data to inform hiring decisions, tailor training programs, and conduct performance evaluations.

Encouraging a culture of open feedback and continuous improvement is paramount for managers. This approach allows for the adaptation of leadership strategies and the overall approach to digital transformation based on insights and the evolving needs of employees. Leaders should prioritize transparent communication throughout the digital transformation process, openly addressing challenges and celebrating milestones to build trust and minimize resistance to change. Eventually, this study offers valuable insights into the pivotal role of inspirational leadership, mindfulness, and emotional intelligence within the context of digital transformation. Academics can leverage this research to advance leadership theories and foster cross-disciplinary understanding, while marketers can apply these findings to craft effective strategies for driving organizational change and growth in the digital era.





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Future Research

Future research should be explored further to investigate the relationship and interplay connections of the inspirational leaders who are able to motivate for digital transformation and find out the empirical results for further evidence. However, more empirical research on the subject and validation of the construct and its measures across various disciplines and industries for example automobile, pharmaceutical, healthcare, FMCG industries would be beneficial, and more work is required to develop a scale that can be accepted widely across various nations. Also, can investigate the long-term effects of leadership development programs on organizations that have undergone digital transformations and assess how improved emotional intelligence and mindfulness among leaders continue to influence employee well-being, productivity, and the sustained success of digital initiatives. Explore how cultural differences impact the effectiveness of leadership development programs, emotional intelligence, and mindfulness in various regions which require tailored approaches to leadership and change management during digital transformations by analysing how emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and virtual reality, can enhance leadership development programs and promote emotional intelligence and mindfulness. Conduct research on the direct correlation between leadership practices, emotional intelligence, mindfulness, and employee mental health during digital transformations and explore ways in which these factors can mitigate stress and anxiety associated with change. Also, can examine the ethical dimensions of leadership during digital transformations, including the responsible use of data and technology how leaders navigate ethical dilemmas. Future research in these areas can contribute to a deeper understanding of how leadership gualities and emotional intelligence impact digital transformations and guide organizations in developing more effective strategies for navigating the complexities of the digital age.

CONCLUSION

In today's pandemic new normal scenario most of the jobs nature and design had been changed and following new normal methods by adopting various digital technologies and transformation and so Leaders can change the current situations and support them by adopting with digital practices through their inspirational leadership within organizations who can fix a lot to create a right background by creating clear reward and approval systems and by motivating them through emotional intelligence and mindfulness to involve in their job for achieving the digital transformation. The importance of leadership that encompass both digital and technical skills through the influence of inspirational leadership qualities which can be achieved in the context of digital transformation. Employees must be equipped with emotional intelligence and mindfulness skills to navigate the emotional complexities of change and lead with compassion. These initiatives not only enhance well-being and productivity but also contribute to the success of digital transformations. Incorporating inspirational leadership into change management strategies, along with transparent communication, empowers organizations to navigate digital transformation more effectively. Regular assessments of emotional intelligence and mindfulness levels among employees by leaders will provide valuable insights for informed decision-making and continuous improvement. Ultimately, a culture of open feedback, coupled with the adoption of these principles, fosters trust, and minimizes resistance during the digital transformation journey. This research not only advances leadership theories but also offers actionable insights for marketers to drive organizational change and thrive in the digital age. It underscores that effective leadership, emotional intelligence, and mindfulness are not just soft skills but essential components of a successful digital transformation strategy. This conceptual study further strengthens the reason about the positivity outcomes of charismatic leadership and their motivation in achieving the goals with the strong job involvement.

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Appendix 1

Inspirational leadership [Spreitzer, G. M., De Janasz, S. C., & Quinn, R. E. (1999)]

- 1. Our leader excites us with his/her visions of what we may accomplish if we work together as a team.
- 2. Our leader encourages me to express my ideas and opinions
- 3. Our leader makes everyone in the team enthusiastic about the team's assignments.
- 4. Our leader is an inspiration to me and
- 5. Our leader makes us believe we can overcome anything if we work together as a team."

Emotional intelligence

The Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS) by Schutte and colleagues (1998) Personal Competence

Self-awareness

- 1. I am usually aware of my feelings as they occur.
- 2. I am aware of how my moods affect my thoughts and behavior.
- 3. I am able to accurately perceive my own emotions.
- 4. I am aware of my own personal strengths and weaknesses.

Self-management

5.1 am able to control my own emotions.

- 6. I am able to remain calm and rational even in stressful situations.
- 7. I am able to delay gratification in order to pursue long-term goals.
- 8. I am able to adapt to changing situations and circumstances.

Social Competence

Social awareness

- 9. I am able to accurately perceive the emotions of others.
- 10. I am sensitive to the emotional needs of others.
- 11. I am able to accurately perceive social situations and dynamics.

Relationship management

- 12. I am able to use my emotional intelligence to build and maintain positive relationships with others.
- 13. I am able to resolve conflicts in a constructive and positive way.
- 14. I am able to inspire and motivate others with my emotions and words.

The EIS is a self-report questionnaire that consists of 33 items rated on a 5-point Likert scale, with responses ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree.

Mindfulness (FFMQ Developed by Baer et al., 2006)

(I) Observing

- 1. I pay attention to sensations, such as the wind in my hair or sun on my face.
- 2. I notice changes in my body, such as my heart rate or breathing.
- 3. I pay attention to sights, sounds, smells, and tastes that usually go unnoticed.

(II) Describing

- 4. I can easily put my thoughts and feelings into words.
- 5. I can describe my emotions without getting lost in them.
- 6. I am good at finding words to describe what is happening in the present moment.





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(III) Acting with awareness

- 7. I find myself doing things without paying attention.
- 8. I forget why I came into a room or what I was looking for.
- 9. I find myself lost in thought even when doing something enjoyable.

(IV) Non-judging of inner experience

- 10. I criticize myself for having irrational or inappropriate emotions.
- 11. I tell myself I should not be feeling the way I am feeling.
- 12. I get mad at myself for having certain thoughts or feelings.

(V)Non-reactivity to inner experience

- 13. get carried away by my feelings and thoughts.
- 14. I feel like I am on an emotional roller coaster.
- 15. I get caught up in my thoughts and cannot stop them.

Digital Transformation (Developed by Mwita, M. M., & Joanthan, J. (2019))

I) Inspirational role

1. Unusually able to persuade others of his/her viewpoint

- 2. Capacity to influence the organization, convince others to influence
- 3. Demonstrates and imparts strong positive emotions for work
- 4. Deserves trust, can be believed, and relied upon to keep his/her word
- 5. Stimulates others to put forth efforts above and beyond the call of duty and make personal sacrifices
- 6. Willing to consider ideas and opinions that are new or different to his/her own

II) Innovation role

1. Anticipates, attempts to forecast events, considers what will happen in the future.

2. Prepared to meet emerging business challenges, anticipates and responds to new paradigms of competition, navigating complexity and leveraging on data and analytics to make decisions

3. Willing to invest major resources in endeavors that do not have high probability of successful

4. Thinks positively about the future and is willing to take the risks necessary to achieve their personal and professional goals.

5. Skilled at interpersonal relations, tactful, facilitating participation in decision making

III) Absorbing uncertainty role

- 1. Based on or acting on good judgment and practical ideas or understanding
- 2. Communicates with others frequently
- 3. Providing vision and purpose
- 4. Adapt to an ever-changing and uncertain environment
- 5. Works jointly with others (i.e., management and followers)
- 6. Ability to network in order to lobby for both resources and stakeholder support

IV) Adaptation role

- 1. Knowledgeable; aware of information 0.64
- 2. Prioritize activities
- 3. Makes decisions firmly and quickly 0.38
- 4. Inspires emotions, beliefs, values, and behaviors of others, inspires others to be motivated to work hard





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V) Visionary role

1. Has a vision and imagination of the future.

2. Encouraging Gives courage, confidence, or hope through reassuring and advising



Source: Author

Fig.1. "The Role of Inspirational leadership on digital transformation"





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Application of Rough Set Theory for Classification of Patients - in Homeopathy Specific

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ABSTRACT

Rough Set Theory proposed by Pawlak in 1982 is a mathematical tool which deals with approximations. It offers mathematical tool to discover patterns hidden in data. It can be used for feature selection, feature extraction, decision rule generation and pattern extraction. Rough set theory that handles ambiguous, incomplete and vague data has proved to be effective in the field of medical science Reduct and rule generation is one of the important features wherein the datasets can be reduced without affecting the end result. By the reduction of attributes and application of selected rules a model can be generated that can easily classify the accurate group of the patient. Classification is yet another feature of datamining. Classification is the process of recognition, understanding, and grouping of objects and ideas into preset categories. The rules and reduct generation are helpful to arrive to a accurate decision making. This research focuses on the application of Rough Set Theory in the field of homeopathy .Homeopathy is one of the oldest pathy which is a healing technique .Here patients are classified into their respective groups instead of their kingdoms which becomes easier and convenient for the homeopath to find the accurate remedy. The mental state of the patient is of more importance when the study is in homeopathy A model is generated which is then tested by using the test and train data. The accuracy of results is checked with the help of confusion matrix.

Keywords: Rough Set Theory , Classification , Homeopathy, Reduct




Gayatri Bhupalrao Patil and and Ajit More

INTRODUCTION

Diagnosis of disease is very essential and important task in the field of medicine. If the diagnosis is accurate the medicine can be accurate otherwise it may cause inconvenience to the patients as well as reputation and expertise of the doctor also can be questionable. Progress of computer science and technology development has a great impact on the field of medicine. There are many computer aided diagnostic systems (CAD)that help the physicians. The most essential part of such CAD is classification. Classification is the task of assigning labels to the unlabeled data instances and a classifier is used to perform such a task. The classifier has to be efficient enough to classify the object in the respective class correctly. To achieve the accuracy and extract data and reduce the data we can implement the Rough Set Theory (RST). RST is a mathematical tool for extracting knowledge from uncertain and incomplete databased information. This theory became very popular among scientist around the world and the RS is now one of the most intelligent data analysis tools. This is the reason RST to become more impactful in the field of medicine.

The attribute reduction and rule generation are important features of Rough Set Theory. By applying these features and getting the reduct set we can reach till accurate/ matching remedy. Most commonly neural networks, Bayesian classifier, genetic algorithms, decision trees, fuzzy theory are intelligent techniques used in medical data analytics. In this contribution the Rough Set Theory is introduced; RST was introduced by polish professor Z. Pawlak early eighties. This theory became very popular among scientist and this is now one of the most developing intelligent data analysis theory. Attribute reduction is one of the important features in RST. This feature allows to select only those features which are essential for the study but at the same time the result does not affect.

Basic concepts of RST:

- 1. Indiscernibility relation
- 2. Approximations
- 3. Rough membership
- 4. Dependency of attributes
- 5. Reduct and core

Thus, RST is a tool wherein the most useful concept from this research point of is Reduct. Without affecting the end result the no. of attributes to be involved in the process of classification are reduced and that is the beauty of reduct. Homoeopathy was discovered by a German Physician, Dr. Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), in the late eighteenth century. It is a therapeutic system of medicine premised on the principle, *"Similia Similibus Curentur"* or 'let likes be treated by like;. It is a method of treatment for curing the patient by medicines that possess the power of producing similar symptoms in a healthy human being simulating the natural disease, which it can cure in the diseased person. It treats the patients not only through holistic approach but also considers individualistic characteristics of the person. This concept of 'law of similar's was also enunciated by Hippocrates and Paracelsus, but Dr. Hahnemann established it on a scientific footing despite the fact that he lived in an age when modern laboratory methods were almost unknown. Homeopathy is a medical science with a holistic approach and self-healing. The remedy just boosts the patients' immunity against the disease. 100% results can be achieved if exact remedy match is found. There is a specific method or approach through which one can reach to an exact remedy. Due to many advantages and increasing awareness about homeopathic medicines this was chosen for the study .the model generated through this research will be quiet helpful to the experienced as well as beginners practicing this methods of treatment.

Research Design

The Research design starts with the data collection .The data obtained during case taking is very raw data .It is converted in a proper tabular format. For classification 4 most frequently occurring classes /groups were selected among around 5000 classes. First the raw data is converted in a tabular format in MS Excel (.xls). Each attribute is





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given a abbreviation of proper field name as shown in Table. Further this data is converted to (.arff) format with the help of WEKA as data must be converted in the common format for processing.

Case taking is a very important step for finding the accurate remedy. The steps are classified as shown in the diagram shown below i.e. Classification chart.

1) Chief Complaints-Associated Complaints

2) Patient as a person

3) Physical examination

4) Investigations

5)Classification in acurate group

During case study various attributes are studied the list of all these attributes are as shown below in the tabular format. This study is based on the real-life cases of patients suffering from arthritis. The patients are from almost every i.e. 30-70 and above age group. The sample comprises of 500 patients. The data covers all the personal information on their site of pain, type if pain and the mental state of the patient. Among the 500 records 300 are used as a training data set, to classify the given patient in an appropriate class. The remaining 200 records are used to validate or test the developed model. Weka, a collection of state of art ML algorithms and data processing tool is used for pre-processing of data. Decision rules and reduct are developed by using RSES. RSES is a software tool with an easy-to-use interface and at the same time featuring a bunch of methods that make it possible to perform compound, non-trivial experiments in data exploration with use of RS methods.

Group classification plays a very important role in finding the correct remedy. The patient is classified in the respective group in which he belongs. The process of understanding the general character of a particular segment of event, phenomenon or experience can be considered as a group study. At present there are more than 4500 remedies in the Homoeopathic medical system and the great challenge of remembering billions of symptoms still stands. in group study we analyse a group of remedies which contains characteristic symptoms. Group study provides us with the best understanding and enables us to travel from generals to particulars The 10 reduct set is found which consists of 30 attributes. Approximately from 234 attributed the set is reduced to 30 attributes .This shows Rough Set Theory is a tool which can perform well individually. The very important and mandatory attributes and decision rules are generated.

The reduct set and the decision rules obtained are validated. For validating this set of reducts, opinion of various homeopath expert physicians were taken . a questioner was designed for this purpose and various physicians from city like Pune ,Mumbai Khamgaon ,Satara responded and thus validated the reduct set. Further the software is generated so that the accuracy ca be checked .For this purpose the data is divided into training data set and testing dataset .The result obtained is checked for accuracy with the help of confusion matrix. The accuracy obtained is 95.5%.

CONCLUSION

Homeopathy is a type of medical science in which patient is not only cured but also healed. This is because the mental state of the patient is given more importance than the other characters. almost 80% of diseases are due to stress and other mental issues. Homeopathy gives 100% result patients in their respective groups but if the remedy is accurate. For accurate remedy the classification of patient in the respective group must be accurate. Now a days much of the population is opting for homeopathy. It gives best results with several diseases like asthma, allergies, skin problems, diabetes thyroid issues etc. Classification of the patient is the important task .Group classification is one of the important step in reaching to the accurate remedy. Rough set theory (RST) is such a mathematical tool which has a concept called Reduct .The reduct generated and the decision rules generated are incorporated in the model generated .The training dataset is used to train the model and the test dataset checks whether the model gives





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the same output or not. This study is undertaken to make the task of classification easy for a physician. Reducing the attributes to be studied without affecting the final result. In this study we presented a rough set methodology determining decision rules and reduct helpful for the correct classification of patient in his respective class/ group. The study shows that 191 instances were correctly classified with the overall accuracy of 95.5% This system will help homeopaths reach to a correct remedy once the patient's group is correctly identified. The model reduces the time and skip the unnecessary data or redundant data which is unimportant for class-identification. For this study 4 major groups are chosen which commonly appear in the population; other groups can be considered as the further scope of study.

- 1. A detailed review of the type of medical systems and detail study of history of the homeopathic medical system.
- 2. A detail study of the available literature with respect to rough set theory and implementation of RST in the medical science for disease diagnosis.
- 3. Classification of patients in the respective groups and thus provide an accurate solution to the homeopaths.
- 4. A system is designed for the automation of classification of patients based on rough set theory (RST)
- 5. The system was tested with the real life data i.e. the live case histories of the patient and then the same was validated by different homeopath experts from different parts of Maharashtra (Satara ,Pune, Khamgaon ,Aurangabad, Kalyan) Most important and valuable attributes were found out which will help the homeopath to come to an accurate group classification
- 6. It is proved that Rough Set Theory is an effective tool when used independently .it can give better results as compared to other theories.

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Table 1: Attribute list

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Table 2 :Reduct Set Obtained

1-10	REDUCTS
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2	{E3,N8,S1}
3	{C8,H3,Q9}
4	{C6,O5,S4}
5	{C6,R1,R8}
6	{O2,P7,W10}
7	{E4,H3,N2}
8	{F2,R3,U4}
9	{E4,H3,Q9}
10	{G5,R8,V6}

(Aliments after fright, Fear of Death, Abandoned)
(Moles, Ideal, Fear of Animals)
(<Morning, Icecream desire, Misanthrophy)
(>Warm Application, Narciscm, Fear of Death)
>Warm ApplicationQuarrelsomeWeeping<consolation)
(Lovesick,Sentimental,Anxiety)
(General perspiration ,Icecream desire,Fantasy)
(Staining sweat, AngerRepressed,Fear of Work)
(General perspiration ,Icecream desire,Misanthrophy)







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Data Collection.

Data Preprocessing.

Finding the reduct and decision rules

Model design

Test the model

Accuracy check of the model

Fig. 1:Research Design



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RESEARCH ARTICLE

An Exploratory Study on E-Commerce and Supply-Chain Implementation in Modern Business Design

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ABSTRACT

In today's digital age, "Supply Chain Management" (SCM) is often abbreviated to "Demand Chain Management" (DCM). Due to the nature of e-commerce, online retailers confront numerous challenges in managing their supply chains. Using an electronic procurement system to automate your company's purchasing processes delivers immediate and measurable benefits. When it comes to supply chain management, companies face new challenges in today's e-commerce landscape. There is a dearth of studies examining the impact of e-commerce on business collaborations in Indonesia. The purpose of this essay is to give a theoretical framework detailing how the advent of the internet has affected these types of commercial partnerships. Success of internet enterprises depends on the accessibility of supply chain data. Business actors can enhance the precision and effectiveness of their planning, execution, and evaluation of results if they have better access to data. There was a statement that the supply chain can have access to data at any point thanks to e-commerce and novel approaches to breaking into markets. Supply chain consistency is becoming increasingly challenging for enterprises. Traditional supplier, manufacturer, retailer, and customer roles and power structures are becoming more fluid.

Keywords: Demand Chain Management" (DCM), "Supply Chain Management" (SCM), Management, chain, data, enterprises.





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INTRODUCTION

The goal of a well-executed Supply Chain Management (SCM) strategy is to help businesses get the products and services they need in sufficient numbers and at the most opportune times. It's no surprise that "Demand Chain Management" (DCM) has become a common acronym for Supply Chain Management (SCM) in this age of digitization (Ganji, 2018). Online retailers face a number of difficulties in supply chain management due to the nature of the e-commerce industry. With the rise of so many new internet enterprises, supply chain coordination is encountering new obstacles. Partnerships in supply chain management will undergo structural and business model shifts as a result of these novel initiatives. Since SCM is becoming increasingly difficult to handle, there will be a lot of enthusiasm for fusing it with e-commerce as the latter rapidly expands in popularity. It's true that everyone in the business world has been cutting back on their SCM efforts. Automating business purchase procedures with electronic procurement systems, for instance, yields immediate and quantifiable benefits.

Since the advent of e-commerce, returned items have increased dramatically. It is becoming increasingly important for businesses to manage their reverse logistics with an eye on the circular economy and other sustainability principles. The authors of this study introduce a three-part, closed-loop system for handling returns made through an online platform. The project's goal is to analyse the relationship between delivery window flexibility and LMD vehicle mileage. In this essay, we take a look at the optimal choices for exchanging information in local and global online marketplaces with respect to bullwhip effects and inventory costs. Research provides important managerial implications for wholesale and retail supply chain management and offers concrete suggestions for improving communication between online stores and wholesale distributors. If the level of competition in the reselling mode is low, a producer can benefit from introducing a private brand. In the agency model, the manufacturer is given a higher share of the revenue after the launch of a private label. Participants in the logistics cluster may benefit from long-term growth thanks to the proposed strategy.

When it comes to maintaining command of one's own supply chain, the e-commerce market conditions present novel difficulties for firms. There hasn't been much research done on how e-commerce has affected company management partnerships in Indonesia because the industry is so novel there. After doing both quantitative and qualitative research, we were able to see the growth of businesses through e-commerce as they adapted to the new environment and managed the connections within their supply chains. By analysing the findings of current studies on e-commerce partnerships and supply chain management, this article hopes to present a fundamental theory describing the impact of the internet on these business collaborations. The next section will provide an in-depth explanation of both the quantitative descriptive approach and the qualitative approach via grounded theory. In the following sections, we'll dive deeper into the research on these companies' perspectives on the environmental effects of management partnerships, as well as the theoretical underpinnings of administration and resource reliance. Following this, we will examine findings about the introduction of e-commerce based on our searches of data gathered from firms managed by informants and previously published studies. The implications of these findings for future research and practise are then discussed. Finally, the scope and limits of this study as well as suggestions for future research are presented.

Almost every source cites the effects of the Internet on both commercial actors and consumers. Relationships between business systems and customer information systems are becoming increasingly important to the success of enterprises. Respondents believe that electronic commerce will help remove technical hurdles and bring companies together to better manage their supply chains. Businesses all throughout the supply chain can communicate and share data thanks to the internet. According to the source, advancements in webhosting technology have made it possible for companies involved in supply chain management to communicate with one another online, share data, and offer a variety of viewpoints to their customers. Because of this, corporate actors are better able to collaborate on information management, and the informant claims that system-to-system integration can be simplified and expedited thanks to the internet. The second factor is market accessibility, which describes the extent to which





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business actors may interact with customers who were previously out of reach. One source claimed that accessibility helped them figure out what their customers wanted. Some actors in the business world argue that an online storefront is essential to attracting customers. Another company actor emphasised the internet's value in reaching far-flung consumers at low cost.

Respondents mentioned online data and their schedule flexibility as variables in the supply chain's responsiveness. One source claimed that e-commerce technology provides data availability all along the supply chain, which contributes to the supply chain's high efficiency. The ability to rapidly deploy innovation is of considerable importance since it facilitates communication between company partners and allows for comprehensive supply chain monitoring. One source said that customers can look up and check any information they desire, as well as inquire about the status of their transactions. The availability of supply chain information is crucial to the success of online businesses, according to another study. New technologies have increased the flow of information, which has improved the effectiveness of corporate management and supply chain management. With better access to data, business players can improve the accuracy and efficiency of their planning, implementation, and evaluation of results. Historically, business owners have leveraged this type of data to give their operations and supply chains a leg up on the competition. However, when businesses have more data than they can regularly process, it can contribute to information overload, which in turn increases the complexity and ambiguity of their environment.

E-commerce and new methods of entering markets have changed the nature of supply chain management, making speed of operation essential. As business players continue to adjust to rapid changes, they are finding it difficult to maintain consistency in their supply chains. An entrepreneur who ventures into an uncharted market must work in tandem with established rivals while also competing with new entrants for the attention of consumers. When new competitors enter an industry, established companies must learn to deal with customer complaints by adapting to the changing landscape of customer service. The research found that supply chain management differed between industries due to the impact of e-commerce. With the rise of online shopping, companies no longer need to go through middlemen to reach their target audience. Additionally, as the number of links between consumers increases due to e-commerce, so does the likelihood of conflict. The traditional roles and power structures of suppliers, manufacturers, retailers, and consumers are becoming increasingly porous as a result of this shift.

LITERATURE REVIEW

E-global commerce's growth is complicating supply networks in this business. Reverse logistics management has become more important since worldwide e-commerce has increased product returns. Due to increased competition in the e-commerce sector and growing public and regulatory awareness of environmental implications and the need to prevent negative economic repercussions, firms have started prioritising the circular economy and sustainability principles in reverse logistics management. Given these factors, this research proposes a three-stage, circular reverse logistics architecture for e-commerce returns. We use ward-like hierarchical clustering with geographical limits to discover return patterns for the first time. In the second phase, we developed a circular economy network to get numerous parties to commit. In the third step, we create a mixed integer linear programming model on top of the circular economy network to capture reverse logistics in online buying and optimise it. The last phase is testing the model with data from an e-commerce home appliance and electronics firm. II (Nanayakkara P.R., 2022).

In recent years, Supply Chain Management (SCM) has had to adapt to new economic and environmental issues brought about by the rise of last-mile distribution (LMD) of business-to-consumer (B2C) e-commerce. Conversely, sustainability and high greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions connected with transportation of commodities have not yet been regarded as sufficient to assist bridge this gap. The goal of this research is to determine if and how delivery window flexibility affects LMD vehicle mileage. To do this, we created a discrete event simulation model to examine potential logistical processes, using variables for consolidation degree and delivery time. According to the findings, it is possible to decrease the overall mileage driven by vehicles if delivery windows can be adjusted and shipments





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may be combined to a greater extent. In addition, they improve the economy and the environment by lowering emissions of greenhouse gases while having little to no effect on customers (Pereira Marcilio Nogueira G., 2022).

When thinking about the issue of product loss in online retail, this essay explores how information sharing affects the efficiency of the supply chain. We examine the optimal information-sharing choices regarding bullwhip effects and inventory costs in local and international online marketplaces by describing four different information-sharing strategies. The data analysis shows how crucial product loss data is for achieving bullwhip and cost savings. Even more so in long-distance e-commerce, the bullwhip effect might be exacerbated if only demand information is shared by the online retailer with the wholesaler. Loss consequences further highlight the supply chain distinction between fragile and nonfragile e-commerce items. Our findings have significant managerial implications for supply chain management and provide actionable recommendations for optimising information exchange by online retailers and wholesalers in a variety of e-commerce settings (Gao D., 2022).

Manufacturers and wholesalers will launch online direct selling channels to compete with retailers as e-commerce increases. This systematic literature review (SLR) examines theoretical models that represent supplier invasion behaviour, industry practise occurrences, and supply chain strategic determinants. We focus on channel conflict and coordination and information structures based on the selected encroachment literature. Investment and spillover effects, the retailer's introduction of store brand items, strategic inventory, and contract mechanism designs are also generalised. Importantly, we describe the signalling game model and Hotelling model, which scholars have used to study supplier invasion behaviour. Finally, we give many suggestions to assist researchers find viable new study fields. (Li H., 2021).

This study examines a manufacturer's investment effect and selling mode when a platform introduces private brands. . Private brands and the investment effect affect the manufacturer's ideal sales channel selection. A private brand may harm platform manufacturers. In the reselling mode, a manufacturer might benefit from private-brand introduction if the competition intensity is low due to the platform's higher marketing expenditure increasing demand and wholesale price. The agency model increases the manufacturer's proportionate price after private labelling. Investment buffers the manufacturer. The producer likes the agency method after introducing a private brand, however due to its high investment and investment efficiency, it would be wise to continue reselling. (Li D., 2021).

We examine supply networks when a wholesale market links many suppliers to many merchants. Suppliers and retailers impact the wholesale market price retailers pay suppliers. Current supply chain competition models do not account for retailers' purchasing power to negotiate lower wholesale pricing, nor do they show that the wholesale price or order quantity per store fluctuate with the number of retailers. To overcome this constraint, we construct a competitive model utilising the market game mechanism to compute the wholesale price depending on suppliers and retailers. We can match reality by include shop purchasing power. As retailers expand, their purchasing power decreases, hence the wholesale price rises to reflect their willingness to pay for orders. Considering client purchasing power, more stores enhance the supply chain (or suppliers). Finally, we explore how merging two regional supply chains might diminish profitability for firms in a retailer-centric supply chain with more retailers than suppliers, even

when the combined supply chain's profit exceeds the sum of the regional supply chains' profits. (Korpeoglu C.G., 2020).

E-tailers, logistics service providers (LSPs), and customers are its three main consumer experience influences. The relationship between LSPs, e-tailers, and end users will illuminate how consumers can green distribution. Design/methodology/approach: Forty of Sweden's most popular online shops and ten leading service providers (LSPs) had their websites analysed, and three of each were interviewed. Conclusions The data imply consumers have little alternatives to green distribution. LSPs, internet retailers, and end customers seldom communicate, which contributes. LSPs build and offer environmentally friendly delivery services, but e-tailers select how to market them





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on their websites. The paper's importance as a first step in helping e-consumers make ecologically responsible distribution choices and its implications for this area of study are explored. Application: E-tailers may enhance their website designs by understanding their vital role in helping customers make environmentally conscious decisions. The survey also stresses LSP help for online shops. Originality/value: Instead than emphasising e-commerce distribution's environmental impact, This study, like others, examines how customers may affect green logistics in online shopping. (Sallnäs U., 2020).

Current supply chain management systems lose a lot of food due to urbanisation, customer desire for organic goods, and e-commerce distribution. This study analyses how a logistics cluster might enhance forecasting accuracy by exchanging information. This project developed a collaborative technology method to improve demand and supply forecasting and inventory management by encouraging information sharing. The research also examines how consumer and market size integration influences prediction accuracy. Finally, a sensitivity analysis was performed to establish the optimal logistics cluster size, which helps apply the suggested strategy. Our results show that integrating data sets enhances predicting accuracy. Consumer integration helps in completely competitive markets but less in oligopolistic ones. These findings should inform your e-commerce company strategy and logistics clusters. Forecasting using machine learning gives supply chain members flexibility. The modification improves demand-supply balance, reduces food waste, and preserves nutritional value. The proposed technique may help logistics cluster members develop sustainably. (Gružauskas V., 2019).

Supply chain management (SCM) acts as a company's public face while interacting with its customers, suppliers, and other third parties in an effort to deliver optimal service. The supply chain system is crucial to the efficient distribution of goods in India. Most consumers now prefer to shop online, making e-commerce an increasingly important part of supply chain management as we go further into the digital age. Information on India's online pharmacy system is included in this study. This study aims to describe the most cutting-edge pharmaceutical e-commerce logistics system in India. Researchers in this paper approach typical e-commerce firms operating in the field of online pharmacy in India. This study's practical and societal relevance lies in the fact that it raises public consciousness about the availability of online pharmacies to Indian consumers, allowing them to avoid leaving the comfort of their own homes in quest of affordable healthcare (Jain V., 2019).

The internet has a profound impact on the ways in which businesses interact with one another and their customers. Online platforms have largely eliminated traditional barriers to supply chain integration like as high exchange rates between allies, limited information accessibility, and the challenge of managing complex borders between different types of organisations. What effects has the internet had on SCM is the focus of this research. The 100 questionnaires used to collect data from Indonesian businesses with an online storefront were distributed to employees in the sector. Analyzing the data has been achieved with the aid of smart PLS software. Using conceptual and descriptive frameworks for e-procurement, e-collaboration, and e-commerce, this article explores the impact of e-business on supply chain management (SCM) (Rahman N.K.N.A., 2018).

Blockchain technology combined with the Internet of Things can help supply chains satisfy expanding global demand by improving efficiency and transparency (IoT). This research shows how IoT and blockchain may improve transparency, decrease risk, boost flexibility, and minimise the time from client request to final product. The company's credibility and value rise. The blockchain records all bitcoin transactions and is publicly accessible. Blockchain will simplify and improve production data tracking and sharing. Blockchain technology can boost supply chain efficiency. This article examines early IoT deployment of blockchain technology for validation, transparency, and traceability in e-commerce, food, and logistics. (Awwad M., 2018).

OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the influence of e-commerce on partnership management.





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- 2. To understand the unpredictability.
- 3. Transformed supply chain management for conventional markets.
- 4. To understand the accessibility on business actors and their consumer.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Using an exploratory research approach, the researcher reviewed data gathered from a wide variety of secondary sources, such as the internet, scholarly publications, periodicals, and accounts of previous studies. Feasibility studies are helpful in advancing the discussion.

FINDING AND CONCLUSION

When dealing with environmental uncertainty, shifting market conditions, and a dearth of relevant data, ecommerce-focused businesses should put partnership management at the top of their to-do lists. Collaboration with numerous providers ensures that companies have access to the resources they require at any given time. In 2020, the COVID-19 epidemic helped ensure the continued success of the e-commerce industry, a trend that could grow in significance as the economy improves. For businesses, this means more uncertainty and more room for experimentation with new approaches to running their operations. In addition, it is important for business actors to evaluate how to manage inter-organizational interactions in light of their company strategy. Traditionally, a company's competitive edge would increase as a result of its management team working together effectively. Ecommerce and its management of supply chains is a vital component to every company's chances of not only thriving, but of existing at all. Potential consequences for traditional enterprises from the development of an ecommerce backbone have been raised. Relationships between suppliers and consumers might hinder market competition because both parties depend on the same folks they have always dealt with. More careful management of ties may be required of conventional enterprises lest they lose important partners such as suppliers or consumers. Business may adopt e-commerce and, perhaps, generate profits more quickly than ever before with proactive relationship and supply chain management. As an added bonus, it will make it easier for enterprises to adapt to market shifts, price fluctuations, and the general availability of more relevant information. More and more data is being available in the e-commerce milieu, and efficient partnership management may assist business partners make use of this data. Many business owners don't know how or what data is most crucial. This research highlights the significance of information flow management in electronic commerce for establishing productive relationships in the supply chain. When proper management is lacking, managers in a given setting might easily become overwhelmed by the influx of information. Data collection, management, and dissemination can be time-consuming and expensive. The only way for a company to keep up with the information era is to learn how to manage its data efficiently and effectively.

This research lends credence to earlier studies by demonstrating a link between anxiety about the future and the importance of good partnership management. The theoretical community was also influenced by this investigation. Businesses have turned to transaction value effects and the idea of resource dependence to explain why they create partnerships with other businesses in their supply chains in the face of uncertainty. Long-term partnerships are cultivated between companies for the express purpose of cutting down on delays brought on by low transaction costs

and a versatile and dependable supply of assets. Thus, these ideas lend credence to the unpredictability that motivates the establishment and maintenance of organisational partnerships in the context of e-commerce, which represents a novel environmental setting. An interesting link was uncovered in this study, and it pertains to the world of online shopping.

In the study, the researchers discovered that as the amount of available data grew, so did the level of uncertainty. Numerous research conducted under different conditions have demonstrated the significance of continuing





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information searching to reduce frequency. Exploring the limits of data as a source for lowering uncertainty could begin with the plethora of data accessible in the context of e-commerce. Future studies can now build upon the foundation laid by this one. Expanding the pool of available informants to include a more representative sample of businesses would be a good first step toward gaining a firmer grasp of this issue's complexities. What role does supply chain management play in the evolving nature of e-commerce, for instance? In this study, we focus on how various players in the business world see things from their own vantage point. It will be fascinating to examine the effects of e-commerce on supply chain management alliances from the perspective of a broader supply chain. Do other people in the supply chain have similar experiences, or do they differ? Do factors such as a company's size and placement in the supply chain matter?

Current research examines the impact of e-commerce on business collaboration. The consequences of supply chain management's e-commerce component, which may affect other types of interactions besides those between companies, should be studied in the future. To what extent, and why, do all or only some of the activities associated with supply chain management need to be adjusted? Are there effects on the efficiency of the supply chain? The typical business actor may find it difficult to measure supply chain outcomes. It's important to find out if the assessment is made easier or harder by factors like usability.

A follow-up with new business owners might shed light on the shifting e-commerce landscape. More influential members of the corporate world and other supply chain participants are interviewed as part of the research design. Once the ideas have been fleshed out, it's time to put them to the test by putting them to the test. An online construction technique that employs a quantitative development strategy to assess theoretical correlations is required. This could lead to more accurate findings than conventional supply chain management, paving the way for improved theoretical understanding and differentiation between offline and online markets. E-commerce and strategic alliances are also the subjects of recent studies. There is a common belief that the business climate is more unstable now than it has ever been due to the rise of online trade. Researchers have shown that companies react by forming and maintaining relationships with suppliers. This link aids in lowering the danger of business actors' decision making and action taking. The essence of supply chain management is the management of consumer interactions along the supply chain. Business actors in the e-commerce supply chain, according to the findings of the research, rely heavily on the management of strong relationships with consumers to deal with the unpredictability caused by e-commerce.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Improving NaCl Stress Tolerance Growth and Pigment Composition of *Cicer arietinum* L. (Chick-Pea) by Foliar Application of Alfa-Tocopherol and Brassinolide

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ms of the **Creative Commons Attribution License (**CC BY-NC-ND 3.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. All rights reserved.

ABSTRACT

Salinity is the main environmental problem in the world decreasing the growth yield, and pigment synthesis in the plants. Salinity leads to the degradation of nutrients in the soil, which reduces the water potential and leads to ion homeostasis imbalance in plants, decreased water potential leads to a decrease in the photosynthesis rate in plants. Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) is an annual crop of the family Fabaceae and has high protein content. It is grown as an important food in India, Africa, South America, and many other parts of the world. In the following Experimental study, pot culture was studied to estimate the effects of NaCl, NaCl⁺ Brassinolide, NaCl⁺ Alfa-Tocopherol, Brassinolide, and Alfa-tocopherol. Alfa-Tocopherol [150mg/L] and Brassinolide [10ppm] were applied foliar, and NaCl was applied by soil drenching. Plants were collected after the 35th, 45th, and 55th days after sowing (DAS), to analyze the different physiological parameters such as fresh weight, dry weight, root length, shoot length, and pigment composition like chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, total chlorophyll, and carotenoid content in all applied treatments. Exogenous use of Brassinolide and Alfa-Tocopherol induced tolerance towards salinity stress and enhanced the recovery ingrowth, development, and pigment composition in the chickpea.

Keywords: NaCl, Brassinolide, Alfa-tocopherol, salt stress, chickpea, photosynthetic pigments.





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INTRODUCTION

Soil salinity creates an enormous environmental impact on agricultural production, affecting approximately 45 million hectares of irrigated land. This issue is going to intensify as a result of external environmental change and various irrigation practices. [1]According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2008, the global area of salt-affected land, covering saline and sodic soils, exceeded 800 million hectares, correspondingto approximately 6% of the total land surface on Earth. [2] Synthesis, which closes stomata when it reaches guard cells. Stomatal closure reduces photosynthetic activity, photoinhibition, and oxidative stress.[3]Plants under salt stress show nutrient ion imbalance, due to high levels of Na⁺ and Cl⁻ which reduce the uptake of K +, NO -, PO4⁺ etc [4]Salt stress can have a beneficial as well as a negative impact on protein levels Some research reveals that when plants are exposed to different amounts of salt, amount of protein they form declines and reduces [5]The osmotic adjustment, net solute decreases cellular osmotic potential accumulation and helps plants to tolerate salt and drought[6] salt stress leads the accumulation of Na⁺ and Cl⁻ in the cells of plants[7]reduces chlorophyll concentration[8]reduction of chlorophyll a and b[9]and leads stomatal closure which increases ROS production, including superoxide (O₂-), hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), hydroxyl radical (OH⁺), and singlet oxygen[10,11] prolinealso rises when exposed to salinity, which leads negative impact on the plant[12].

Salt tolerance mechanisms vary in plants and are different in different plants. Among these, there are:-antioxidant enzyme activation, and chemical creation, ion homeostasis, polyamine formation, biosynthesis of appropriate solutes and osmo -protectants, nitric oxide generation, ion uptake and transport, and hormone regulation [13] The external use of plant growth regulators (PGRs), either applied to the seeds before planting, or to a mature plant, has the potential to tackle some of the internal Plant growth regulator shortages. Consequently, application could result in a mitigation of the inhibitory effects caused by salt stress[14,15]India is the largest grower of chickpeas in the world, with an annual supply of 9.07 million tonnes from an agricultural area of 9.54 million ha and an average yield of 951.4 kg ha-1[16] Alfa -tocopherol foliar spray assists in enhancement growth parameters and dry weight and in mitigating the salt stress effects[17]Increased leaf Chl-a, Chl-b, and total Chl. in maize cultivars both under stress and non-stressed conditions.[18] Brassinosteroids hydrolyze polysaccharides, increasing soluble sugars under abiotic stress. Resiliency to environmental factors in crops like vegetables, fruits, grains, and oil seeds improves crop yield[19].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Seed collection and chemical reagents

Cicer Arietinum (chick-pea) seeds (NbeG- 47) variety was purchased from the Tamil Nadu Agriculture University Coimbatore. Brassinolide and alpha-tocopherol, chemical regulators, were purchased from Sisco laboratories (SRL) Chennai-600117.

Experimental design.

The experimental study was done at the Botanical Garden, in the Department of Botany, at Annamalai University Tamil Nadu. The experimental location was situated at a latitude of 11°23'23.1"N and a longitude of 79°43'05.3"E. The Healthy Seeds were sterilized by surface sterilization process using a 0.2% solution of mercuric chloride (HgCl₂) for a duration of two minutes. Subsequently, the seeds were thoroughly rinsed with double distilled water (ddH₂O). Then the seeds were distributed andsown in 90 pots, which were subsequently separated into six groups. Each pot was filled with a mixture of red soil,sand,and Farm yard manure in the ratio of (1:1:1). Plants were given treatment in Control, (without treatment)NaCl (100mM), NaCl(100mM) +Brassinolide (10mg/L), NaCl(100mM) + Alfa-Tocopherol (150mg/L), Brassinolide(10ppm)and Alfa-tocopherol (150mg/L).To keep a specific salinity level in pots, the soil samples from each pot were checked with an Electrical Conductivity Meter at regular intervals. Plants were harvested for morphological, and chlorophyll pigments analysis at 35th, 45th, and 55th, Days after sowing (DAS).





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Root length

Root length was measured from the point where the root and shoot meet to the fibrous root. The lengths of the lateral roots were taken together to get the total length of the root. The lengths of the roots were given in cm plant ⁻¹.

Stem length

The length of the stem was measured from the tip to the point where the stem meets the root. The lengths of the stems are given in cm plant ⁻¹.

Fresh weight.

The whole plants were washed and cleaned with tap water, and gently dried with tissue paper. After drying automatic balance (Model: XK3190-A7M) was used to measure the fresh weights of the roots and shoots. The values were measured and expressed in gm plant -1.

Dry weight.

After getting the fresh weight of whole plants, they were dried in a hot air oven at 60°C for 48 hours. After the plants were dry, their weights were measured, and they were kept in the same oven until their dry weights were the same. The values were expressed in gm plant -1.

Chlorophyll pigment and carotenoid contents.

Fresh leaf samples of 500 mg were taken from the plants and crushed with a pestle and mortar added 10 ml of 80% acetone. The mixture was then centrifuged at 800 rpm for 15 minutes. The extraction process was repeated, and the upper supernatant was collected, and mixed, with 20 ml of acetone to make a final volume of 20 ml. The spectrophotometer was used to measure absorption at 645, 663, and 480, nm against a blank of 80% acetone. The chlorophyll and carotenoids in the leaves were taken out and their amounts were measured using Arnon's method. The findings are given in mg/gram of fresh weight.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Root length.

The plants treated with (100mM) salt show a decrease in root length when compared to the control. NaCl +BL have longer roots than NaCl, treated plants. NaCl + Alfa-tocopherol treated plants also show increased root length than NaCl treated plants. However, the plants treated with alfa-tocopherol and brassinolide show higher root length than the control and all other treated plants. Sodium chloride has an immense impact on (*Zea mays*) growth and development and retards its growth. The decline is due to its consequences on both water absorption and metabolic activities[20]Salinity reduces growth in Wheat(*Triticum aestivum* L.) [21]Salt leads retardation in growth in tomato (*Solanumlycopersicum*) [22]Brassinolide ameliorate the salt stress and its effects on the growth and development of wheat (*Triticum aestivium*) [23] brassinosteroid mitigates the effect of salt stress in case of (*Brassica juncea*) and enhances the root and shoot growth and development and growth [24]In the presence of water stress, foliar spray of Alfa-Toc enhanced growth and yield, as well as various physio-biochemical features including photosynthetic pigments, total soluble sugars, and total free amino acids, in cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*)[25].

Stem length

plants treated with salinity show a significant reduction in the shoot length when compared to the control (fig-2) NaCI+BL shows increased shoot length than NaCI-treated plants.Plants treated with NaCI+ Alfa-toc also show increased shoot length than salt-treated plants. But those plants applied with Brassinolide and Alfa-tocopherol show enhanced and better growth than control and all NaCI-treated plants.The impact of salinity on the germination of the wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) seeds and the development of wheat seedlings were analogous to those seen in other kinds of plants [26] NaCI decreases the stem length in Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.) [27] and (*solanum lycopersicum*)[28] NaCI reduces the length of stem in many plants moth bean (*Vigna aconitifolia* L.) [29] in radish





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(*Raphanus sativis*) [30] cow pea (*Vigna unguiculata* L.)[31]And in black gram (*Vigna mungoo* L.)[32]brassinolide has a prominent role in salt tolerance mechanism in rice and wheat [33]brassinolide could reduce NaCl-induced salt stress in chickpea by adjusting a number of gas exchange factors Potentially improving biological yield and yield-related properties in (*Cicer arietinum* L.)[34] faba bean types (Giza40 and Giza429) were having significant improvement in all of their observed growth parameters after receiving foliar treatments of varying concentrations of Alfa-tocopherol shoot length, leaf number, leaf area, branch number[35].

Fresh weight and dry weight.

The fresh weight and dry weight decrease under the saline treatments. Our experimental study shows a substantial decrease in plants treated with NaCl than the control plants. Control plants show higher fresh weight and dry weight than the Nacl+ Brl and NaCl + Alfa- toc. There was found enhanced increment in dry weight and fresh weight ratio in Alfa-toc and Brassinolide treated plants than others. Salinity reduces the fresh weight and dry weight in rice (*Oryza sativa*) [36]salinity resulted in a substantial reduction in shoot length, plant biomass, and leaf area in (*Zea mays*) [37]also in soya bean(*Glycine max*)[38]. Sugar beet and cabbage growth was drastically reduced when treated with salt. As the concentration of salinity increased there was a major and drastic decrease in the dry weight and fresh weight of the roots and shoots [39] Brassinolide has been shown to mitigate the negative consequences of salinity on cowpea plants (*Vigna sinensis*), increasing the dry weight, fresh weight and stem length[40].

Chlorophyll pigments and carotenoid content.

NaCl-treated plants have reduced lower chlorophyll pigment than other treatments. The chlorophyll content of the control is higher than the plants treated with NaCl+BRL and NaCl + Alfa-toc. The plants treated with Alfa-tocopherol have higher chlorophyll than the plants applied with brassinolide. [Fig 4,5,6] Effect of salt leads reduction in plant growth and growth productivity by affecting the physiological processes, particularly photosynthesis[41,42] the maintenance of a particular photosynthetic rate under salinity stress is the fundamental need for the maintenance of the Growth of the plant and maintenance [43] Proteins related to photosynthesis are considered to have a part in regulating electron transport during photosynthesis and ultimately, in plant development.[44] Growth, biochemical, yield, and quality factors have been enhanced by PGRs applied to the leaves exogenously. PGRs increase the permeability of the membrane cell division enlargement, and photosynthetic rate, all of which contribute to the protection in plant development induced by PGRs.[45] plant hormone brassinolide (BR) helps in osmotic management, antioxidant protection, stomatal stimulation, and an increase in photosynthesis in many plants.[46,47] Increased photosynthesis in (*Capsicum annum* L.)[48] Tocopherol (TOC) is an antioxidant vitamin that helps plants deal with a variety of environmental challenges including drought and salt. Foliar application in (*Glycine max*) in increased chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, total carotenoid, and total chlorophyll concentrations [49].

Carotenoid.

The Carotenoid pigment is high in the plants of Alfa-tocopherol treatment next to Brassinolide-treated plants.(fig-7).Plants treated with NaCl+ Alfa-toc, and NaCl+ BRL have a higher level of carotenoid pigment than those treated with NaCl. Carotenoids and phenolics, two plant secondary metabolic compounds, are stress-inducible, play an essential part in the growth and development of plants, and add to the nutritional value of vegetable and fruit yields.[50]Salinity shows a severe decrease in the concentration of carotenoid level in tomato (*Solanumlycopersicum*) [51]Salt stress leads to a decrease in chlorophyll and leads toa reduction of stomatal size [52] Brassinosteroids are found to increase the carotenoid content in tomato[53]and Increases the level of carotenoids in (*Brassica juncea*).[54]Foliar application of Alfa tocopherol in (*Vicia faba*) increases carotenoid and chlorophyll concentration [55]

CONCLUSION

Chickpea is extremely sensitive to salinity, and is grown in various climatic conditions. NaCl stress showed a decreased and negative impact on the growth, development, biomass, and chlorophyll content in chick pea. Foliar application of alfa-tocopherol mitigates the negative and ill effects of salinity. Brassinolide application leads to





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increased level of bio-mass, chlorophyll, and carotenoid contents. Overall the plants respond well to the application of Brassinolide on the leaves(foliar) and Alfa-tocopherol and help in reducing and mitigating the negative effects of salinity. Therefore, application of Brassinolide externally and Alfa-tocopherol might be a suitable approach toimproving the salt tolerance in chick pea.

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REVIEW ARTICLE

AI-Driven Transformation of Social Media Advertising: Enhancing Effectiveness and Exploring Ethical Implications

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ABSTRACT

This conceptual paper explores the dynamic convergence of artificial intelligence (AI) and the realm of social media advertising. In today's digital era, social media has evolved into a crucial channel for businesses to engage with their intended audiences. The paper investigates the transformative impact of AI in elevating the efficacy of social media advertising. It conceptualizes AI as a driving force behind the delivery of personalized content, precision in audience targeting, and real-time assessment of ad performance. By scrutinizing the amalgamation of machine learning, natural language processing, and data analytics within social media campaigns, the paper underscores how AI-driven approaches can fine-tune ad positioning, scheduling, and content tailoring. Furthermore, it discusses ethical considerations and potential challenges to offer a comprehensive grasp of the implications linked to AI-powered social media advertising. This conceptual study illuminates the evolving landscape and prospective directions within the interplay between AI and Social Media Advertising.

Keywords: Social Media, AI, Artificial Intelligence for Social Media, Digital Media, Social Media Marketing.





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INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) stands at the forefront of technological advancement, transforming the way we perceive and interact with machines. This paper provides an in-depth exploration of AI and its profound implications, with a particular focus on its synergy with psychological sciences. Al's evolution has brought us intelligent devices capable of tasks previously exclusive to human capabilities, marking a paradigm shift in our technological landscape. The utilization of computers in crucial sectors has not only facilitated the acquisition of knowledge but also bridged the gap between human understanding, emotions, and AI tools [1]. These tools offer highly personalized experiences that cater to individual actions, preferences, beliefs, and interests, granting machines the ability to mimic human-like behaviors, such as perception, speech, driving, and even writing. The speed and precision of AI surpass human capabilities, making it an indispensable asset in streamlining and enhancing various projects. Furthermore, Al's integration into social media platforms has made it an integral part of daily life, affecting the way individuals interact and engage with the digital world. The constant stream of consumer interactions on platforms like Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Pinterest, and Instagram is a testament to the significance of AI in modern marketing[2]. This paper delves into Al's role in data analysis and collection, as well as its impact on evaluating social behavior and identifying trends through large-scale data analysis tools[3]. In this conceptual paper, we delve into the intricate relationship between AI, psychology, and the dynamic landscape of technology, shedding light on the challenges and opportunities presented by this rapidly evolving field.

An Overview of Artificial Intelligence

The first use of the term "artificial intelligence (AI)" was made in a conference themed "AI an academic field" which was held in Darmouth college in 1956. "A.I. an academic field in 1956". The core objective of AI is to enable machines to efficiently tackle complicated operations that humans find challenging. Presently, AI has achieved a remarkable level of sophistication akin to human intelligence. It stands as a paramount domain in 21st-century computer science, encompassing facets such as visual perception, language interpretation, decision-making, and mimicking human-like wisdom in computational systems. This involves the development of devices capable of processing and comprehending natural language, leading to innovative possibilities through intelligent strategies. The central aim of AI is to replicate human mental processes, performing tasks and activities traditionally executed by humans, especially in scenarios where human experience cannot easily teach machines to address intricate problems. AI functions independently, emulating human-like cognition. Today, AI is seamlessly integrated into various aspects of our lives, playing a supporting role in areas like public transportation, aviation, computer games, facial recognition in passports, virtual assistants, autonomous vehicles, companion robots, and more. It's crucial to note that AI is not just a technology but a diverse spectrum of computational models and algorithms with a far-

Expert systems

Expert systems utilize an inference engine to address problems by extracting insights from a knowledge base containing specialized subject knowledge, primarily in the form of if-then rules. The field of expert systems, characterized by its maturity, extensive reach, and high productivity, stands as one of the most established and prominent areas of AI development.

Fuzzy logic

This allows you to create design rule devices which respond to possible scenarios, which are straight not bivariate.

Neural networks

This particular machine learning algorithm consists of artificial neural networks that mimic the structure and function of the brain.





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They resemble the brains of humans. They are made of artificial neurons, have many inputs, and only have one output. As information travels through several layers and is processed as it goes across synapses, the network watches and picks up new information.

Machine learning

This refers to a wide variety of statistical models and techniques that enable systems to recognize patterns, draw conclusions, and pick up new skills without being explicitly programmed. Learning refers to any adjustments made to perform the same task more effectively than before. The practice of using AI and not explicitly programming itself in order to perform specific tasks is called machine learning (ML). Data insights from ML techniques may increase output effectiveness. The current state of artificial intelligence is constrained and primarily dependent on machine learning. The process of employing AI to do a task autonomously, seemingly without being instructed to do so, is known as machine learning (ML). Data insights from ML products may result in a sufficient rise in productivity. Currently, machine learning is the backbone of artificial intelligence.

Natural language processing

For AI to be valuable to humans, it must possess the capability to communicate in a manner that aligns with our natural language. This entails computer programs having the capacity to interpret and translate language as it is commonly used by everyday individuals. Such linguistic versatility not only facilitates more effective interactions with AI systems but also fosters seamless and comprehensible communication between humans and machines.

SOCIAL MEDIA AI

You utilize major social networks frequently, which primarily rely on AI. It can rapidly develop and manage certain social media platforms. Here are a few examples of social media sites that incorporate artificial intelligence.

• Facebook

Facebook provides almost everything on its platform, including user ad targeting using cutting-edge machine learning, face recognition, friend suggestions, and content and content suggestions. Facebook uses a variety of AI approaches to improve each user's experience.

Instagram

Instagram uses artificial intelligence to identify and present images and graphics. Instagram first employs artificial intelligence in its "Explore" function.

Snapchat

Snapchat monitors your facial characteristics using computer vision, an AI technology, and then instantly applies filters on your face.

• LinkedIn

LinkedIn makes recommendations for connections, open positions, particular feed topics, and users you should follow using artificial intelligence (AI). Its technology creates suggestions for certain jobs, customizes posts for users, and fosters connections.

Pinterest

The fact that it displays personalized material is one of the main reasons why so many people adore Pinterest. Users can snap pictures using the Pinterest Lens. and search for related things using them rather than keywords. Because Pinterest offers highly personalized content, more than 80% of its active users make purchases through the site.





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AI'S APPLICATIONS IN SOCIAL MEDIA

As it once did, social media is no longer a platform for interaction and building relationships with others. Nowadays, intelligent firms use social networking for e-commerce, client support, marketing, public relations, and more. In social media businesses, artificial intelligence is used in a variety of ways. Text and image analysis, spam identification, social insights, advertising, and data collecting are just a few of the social media platforms' Al applications. The following are discussions of some of these applications.

Social Media Advertising

Artificial Intelligence (AI) often takes the lead in marketing technology, providing tools capable of generating social media ads automatically. Many social media platforms have established advertising policies to enhance their sales strategies. Within this context, AI-driven content generation can craft concise Facebook and Instagram ads, offering a valuable resource for businesses and individuals seeking targeted advertising based on user behavior and demographics.

Marketing

Al is transforming the landscape of social media marketing, offering marketers the tools to distinguish themselves from their competitors, foster strong customer relationships, and improve profitability. The amalgamation of social media marketing and artificial intelligence is often termed "social artificial intelligence." Several social networks now provide marketers with an unparalleled ability to deliver paid advertisements to their user base. Al empowers marketers with enhanced customer identification, product management, and advertising capabilities, including the automation of Facebook and Instagram ad creation. While striving to enhance the digital customer experience, marketers must exercise caution in safeguarding privacy and security. Nevertheless, the personal touch remains a fundamental aspect of social media marketing, and emerging machine learning technologies hold the potential to elevate brand and marketing efforts further.

Social Insights

Al-powered tools are instrumental in extracting invaluable insights from a brand's social media content, profiles, and audience engagement. These tools facilitate the improvement of brand equity, the discernment of consumer behavior, audience segmentation, post analysis, and the generation of recommendations. Al technology, unparalleled in its capacity, elevates productivity, identifies emerging trends, broadens outreach, and optimizes real-time campaign performance, empowering businesses to pinpoint strategies that work best for their niche.

Safety and Justice

This realm encompasses crime prevention, physical threat detection, offender pursuit, and the mitigation of bias in policing. All proves instrumental in tax fraud detection by harnessing supplementary data sources such as browsing history, retail transactions, and payment records.

Automation

Al's most significant advantage in the realm of social media is automation, which enhances business productivity. Tasks like audience monitoring, social engagement, content management, reposting, and research tracking can all be automated.

Social Listening

Al has a profound impact on social listening, a critical practice for monitoring a business's social media channels. Social media listening tools enable businesses to scrutinize a multitude of conversations with heightened precision, uncovering emerging patterns and utilizing this information in their overarching marketing strategies.





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Chatbots

Al-powered chat bots play a pivotal role in aiding digital marketers on social media platforms. These chatbots address customer queries efficiently, while Al tools facilitate the creation of interactive chatbots, ensuring swift responses to messages. This innovative approach improves the overall customer experience and enhances customer support for brands.

Consumer Behavior, Analysis, and Engagement

Al is progressively penetrating multiple facets of social media, encompassing the examination of consumer behavior, strategies for engaging consumers, the management of social media platforms, competitive assessments, content generation and duration, sentiment assessment, analytics of social media, recognition of images and faces, as well as the comprehension of information. These developments represent a fresh epoch in the utilization of AI within the domain of social media.

BENEFITS

Both the effectiveness of social media platforms and the user experience are improved through artificial intelligence. It could change the way companies plan and execute their social media marketing strategies. The following are additional advantages that AI can provide for social media.

Enhanced Audience Engagement

Al-driven insights empower businesses to understand their customers on a profound level, uncovering their preferences, behaviors, and desires. This knowledge enables companies to foster more meaningful interactions, tailoring content and products to meet their audience's exact needs. By analyzing vast datasets, AI can identify patterns, providing valuable information that enhances customer engagement and loyalty. This leads to stronger and more lasting connections with the target demographic, ultimately driving business success.

Increased Efficiency

Marketers can unlock significant gains in efficiency by leveraging AI for tasks that are repetitive and resourceintensive. This technology can automate data analysis, content curation, and campaign management, allowing human resources to be allocated to more creative and strategic aspects of marketing. With AI handling the groundwork, marketers can focus on strategic planning, creativity, and building relationships with customers, ultimately driving innovation and improving overall productivity by up to 40%.

Smarter Marketing Strategies

Al's predictive capabilities enable businesses to deliver the right message to the right audience at precisely the right time. By analyzing user behavior and historical data, AI can recommend optimal content and timing, ensuring that marketing efforts have the maximum impact. This strategic precision can lead to increased conversions, greater customer satisfaction, and higher sales, ultimately boosting a company's bottom line.

Refined Content Customization

Al's ability to monitor social media behaviors and preferences provides businesses with valuable insights into their audience. By understanding what resonates with their target demographic, companies can fine-tune their content and messaging, ensuring it aligns perfectly with the expectations and interests of their customers. This, in turn, leads to improved engagement and a more positive brand image, ultimately strengthening the relationship between the brand and its audience.

Chat bots with AI capabilities

Businesses using social media may quickly respond to client questions by utilizing chatbots with AI capabilities. Businesses may significantly enhance the customer experience with this.

Enhanced safety

Al can be leveraged by social media platforms to enhance the safeguarding of user data and bolster data privacy.





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Cost-reduction

Once algorithms and operational procedures are set in place, AI can function with minimal human supervision, resulting in reduced marketing costs. AI offers distinct advantages in terms of both speed and cost-efficiency compared to human labor.

Increasing sales

Al helps businesses increase income by automating and streamlining procedures. Al offers useful insights that help in the creation of content to increase engagement.

A competitive tool

Al is a way that values rivalry. In corporate world, developing your own company strategy is just as crucial as being aware of what your rivals are doing. Online marketers have benefited from Al's assistance in tracking competitors' online activity.

CHALLENGES

While AI holds promise in addressing some of the world's most challenging social issues, it is not a universal solution. Even as AI exerts a substantial societal impact, several hurdles must be surmounted to fully realize its potential. Given the potential for misuse of AI tools, it is imperative to establish clear usage guidelines. Additional significant challenges include

Data accessibility

To address this significant challenge, it is essential for both public and private sector entities to be willing to share their data. Key data custodians include telecommunications and satellite corporations, social media platforms, financial institutions, healthcare organizations, and governmental agencies.

Talent shortage

There is a shortage of proficient individuals capable of crafting AI solutions. To effectively incorporate AI into social media, it necessitates high-caliber AI experts with advanced degrees, extensive IT experience, and specialized skills, a rarity in the field.

Problems with "last-mile" implementation

Another key barrier to the use of AI for social good is this. Most AI models can't always function accurately, and many of them are deemed "brittle."

Privacy issues

Individuals lacking proper documentation may find themselves having comparable access to sensitive financial, tax, health, and personal data, potentially resulting in discomfort and embarrassment. It is imperative that AI-driven marketing automation systems and strategies in social media marketing establish a clear boundary between comprehending user preferences and causing outrage due to privacy concerns. If AI develops to a very advanced level, it might provide certain ethical difficulties for humanity. It is up to each of us to decide whether or not the advantages outweigh the drawbacks.

AI AIM IN INDUSTRY: THE FUTURE

The term "artificial intelligence" is now widely used in technology, research, and popular culture. It has a significant impact on the entire planet and is changing everything. In the future, it will govern the entire planet. Machines will soon be able to draw the same conclusions that people do. Social media's growth is profoundly influenced by the continuous advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), and its potential impact on the social media landscape is both





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promising and transformative. Al's evolution has paved the way for a more enhanced user experience and provided marketers with potent tools to cater to their audience effectively. Al is set to revolutionize social media through various means. Firstly, it enables the creation of hyper-personalized marketing messages, tailoring content to the specific preferences and behaviors of individual users, thus improving engagement and conversion rates. Secondly, Al equips marketers with the capability to delve deeper into understanding intricate customer personas, enhancing user targeting and content customization. Moreover, Al can help distinguish between capable and ineffective leaders by analyzing their online interactions and influence, providing valuable insights for decision-makers. Additionally, Al-driven chatbots are poised to revolutionize customer interactions on social platforms, engaging in meaningful conversations on a multitude of topics, enhancing user experiences and customer support.

In conclusion, AI's potential influence on social media holds great promise, offering the means to create more meaningful, personalized interactions and a more effective and efficient marketing strategy. As AI technology continues to evolve, its role in shaping the future of social media is set to become increasingly pivotal. It is essential to harness these capabilities ethically and responsibly to ensure that AI's benefits outweigh its potential drawbacks.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the fusion of Artificial Intelligence (AI) with social media has revolutionized the way we communicate, market, and engage with users. The benefits of AI in this context are substantial, including hyperpersonalized marketing messages that resonate with users on a profound level, a deeper understanding of customer personas, and the efficient deployment of AI-driven chat bots for enhanced customer support. AI is redefining how businesses interact with their audience, offering the promise of more intelligent, data-driven decision-making and ultimately a more personalized and efficient user experience. However, it's important to acknowledge the challenges that accompany the AI integration into social media. Data accessibility, a shortage of AI talent, "last-mile" implementation issues, and privacy concerns all require careful consideration and regulation. Striking a balance between utilizing AI's capabilities for the betterment of social media and safeguarding against potential misuse is paramount. Looking ahead, the future of AI in social media is promising. It will empower marketers to create more tailored content, understand users on a deeper level, and engage with them on a multitude of topics. As AI continues to evolve, it is poised to play an even more integral role in shaping the future of social media. The responsible and ethical use of AI

is vital to ensure the benefits it offers outweigh any potential drawbacks and ethical dilemmas it may pose in the future.

ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF AI IN SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTISING

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into social media advertising brings about significant ethical considerations that must be carefully examined and addressed. As AI continues to play a pivotal role in shaping the landscape of digital marketing, it is essential to acknowledge and navigate these ethical challenges:

Privacy Concerns

Al-powered algorithms often rely on collecting vast amounts of user data to personalize advertisements. This raises serious privacy concerns, as users may not be aware of the extent to which their data is being used. Ethical considerations demand transparency in data collection, usage, and the option for users to opt-out or have their data deleted.

Data Security

Ensuring the security of user data is paramount. Any data breaches or misuse of personal information by AI-driven advertising platforms can result in severe ethical and legal consequences. Companies must prioritize robust data protection measures and regularly audit their AI systems for vulnerabilities.





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Algorithmic Bias

Al algorithms, when not carefully designed, may unintentionally reinforce prejudices found in historical data, resulting in unjust or discriminatory advertising strategies. These biases could manifest in relation to gender, race, age, and other factors. Ethical AI development should encompass continuous initiatives to reduce and eradicate algorithmic biases.

Manipulation and Deception

Al-driven advertisements have the potential to be highly persuasive and manipulative. There is a fine line between personalization and manipulation, and advertisers must adhere to ethical guidelines that prevent deceptive or coercive advertising practices.

Intrusive Targeting

While personalized ads can enhance user experiences, there's a risk of advertisements becoming overly intrusive. Ethical advertising should respect user boundaries and preferences, ensuring that AI algorithms do not inundate users with unwanted content.

Addictive Content

Al can be used to optimize content for engagement and addiction. Ethical concerns arise when AI is employed to keep users on social media platforms for extended periods, potentially leading to negative consequences on mental health and well-being.

Algorithm Transparency

The opacity of AI algorithms can make it challenging for users to understand why they are seeing certain advertisements. Ethical AI design should prioritize transparency, allowing users to access and understand the logic behind ad targeting.

Accountability and Responsibility

Determining accountability for AI-generated advertisements can be complex. Companies should clearly define roles and responsibilities for the content generated by AI systems, ensuring they are in compliance with ethical standards and regulations.

Impact on Society

The broader societal impact of AI in social media advertising should be considered. This includes evaluating whether the widespread use of AI in advertising is contributing positively or negatively to societal well-being, values, and norms.

Regulatory Compliance

Adhering to existing and emerging regulations related to AI and advertising is an ethical imperative. Companies must actively stay informed about evolving legal frameworks and ensure their AI systems comply with these regulations.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Artificial Intelligence and Electronic Documentation in India Post Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence has transformed numerous businesses worldwide, including the financial sector. India's financial industry has been altered by digitalisation, enabling individuals to easily access a wide range of financial goods. The main objectives of the study are to examine the regulatory frameworks governing the digital use of artificial intelligence for documentation in India, and to explore the adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) to improve the efficiency of document processing in different areas. The study considered only secondary data and examined the legal frameworks governing the use of AI in documentation in India. The role of digitalization in dealing with financial products is significant in India. Digitalization has enabled financial institutions to reach a wider audience, improve operational efficiency, and provide personalized services. The adoption of digital technologies in commercial contracts and documentations by companies, has led to time and cost savings for the companies. The study concludes that adoption of AI has contributed significantly towards improvement in operational efficiency and transparency among corporates leading to development of the financial sector in India. This revolutionary step forward has greatly facilitated business transactions for all parties involved.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Commercial Contracts, Digital Technology, Electronic Invoices, Financial Sector, Financial Products.





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INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence has transformed numerous businesses around the world, including the financial sector. India's financial industry has been altered by digitalization, enabling individuals to easily access a wide range of financial goods. Following the epidemic, the use of artificial intelligence in electronic documentation has been used as a critical tool for enhanced decision-making and simplified business processes. Increasing use of digital technology has directed in implementation of digital policies by the financial institutions in India. Furthermore, technological advancements have made it easier for those staying in interiors of India to procure and use financial products, creating new opportunities for financial inclusion. The introduction of digital tools utilizing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine learning has significantly simplified due diligence among the entities (Basu, P., 2022). The advancement of technology has led to automation, new trading platforms, and increased access to information, altering how investors trade stocks and how stock exchanges operate. Artificial intelligence is expected to complement human capabilities and play a significant role in achieving excellence in project management (Shah J. M., 2019).

Examples of digital documentations include electronic invoices, contracts, and various types of business reports such as financial statements and performance reports. These types of digital documentations can be easily shared and accessed by multiple parties, resulting in faster and more efficient business processes. Considering the above, a necessity to explore prospective digitalization in improving the efficiency and accuracy of document processing in the commercial contracts, finance, and banking sectors in India, post-pandemic. This paper discusses on implementation of Artificial intelligence (AI) for documentation of commercial contracts, financial products, raising finance and banking services in India post pandemic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Weir, C. R., & Nebeker, J. R. (2007) evaluate the issues surrounding the creation and use of electronic documentation and conclude that electronic records in health sectors are likely to contain errors. DuPont, L., Fliche, O., & Yang, S. (2020) in study on governance of artificial intelligence in finance reflected that due to artificial intelligence in finance, the dependency on external providers of technical structure may increase. Sharifi, A., Ahmadi, M., & Ala, A. (2021) assessed the impact of artificial intelligence to curb Covid 19 pandemic. Studies concluded that AI technologies in health, agriculture, nonrenewable resources, and energy sectors have played a vital role to control the pandemic situation.

Buckley, R. P., Zetzsche, D. A., Arner, D. W., & Tang, B. W. (2021) evaluated on the addressing emphasis of artificial intelligence and digitalization in finance. The authors contended that the most operational regulatory approaches to addressing the role of AI in finance bring humans into the loop through personal responsibility regimes and disregarded legal liability for AI decisions. Pradhan SK (2022) suggested that Artificial intelligence could surpass the abilities of humans. While customized AI may be able to outperform accountants in all tasks, it may not replace them due to the absence of complete data and the independence of accountants in certain activities. However, it may be possible that AI could fully replace accountants in the future if all data is generated by machines and AI reaches a theoretical level of super intelligence that is smarter than humans in every field. Pansare V. (2023) asserted that the growing volume and complexity of transactions have led stakeholders to seek a platform that can provide faster, more reliable, and trustworthy documentation. An evidence-based tactic of documentation can bring in assured efficacy through usage of Artificial intelligence.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the regulatory frameworks governing the digital use of artificial intelligence for documentation in India.





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2. To explore adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) to improve efficiency of document processing in different areas.

FINDINGS

Model under study Fig: 1: Artificial intelligence adoption in following areas

Legal & regulatory framework governing use of AI in documentation

- 1. Sec 3 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 reflects that documentation is any substance using letters, figures or marks intended for use to record a matter.
- 2. Sec 29 of the IPC states any matter expressed or implied using letters, figures or marks that may be utilized for evidence matter.
- 3. Sec 2 & 4 of the Information technology Act 2000 emphasizes on electronic governance and acceptance of electronic records as recognized legally.

Adoption of AI in areas industries in India

AI in commercial contracts

As a matter of increasing transparency towards stakeholders, companies have undergone a technological innovation. The MCA has implemented E-governance initiative: MCA21 for increasing governance using artificial intelligence. This project also accepted digital signatures and digital notarization of documents while submission which got processed through artificial intelligence and duly authenticated digitally. Under digital India platform, paperless offices are envisaged which makes data available to citizens on demand. This platform has been stakeholder centric wherein financial statements and other documents can be accessed easily using artificial intelligence. It provides the users to avail solution for all the challenges by combining machine inputs with human intelligence to deliver logically verified data. The records generated electronically with digital signatures have been considered legitimate on the same basis with paper-based contracts with conventional signatures of the parties.

The usage of digitalization in commercial contracts makes the process of creating and signing commercial contracts faster and more efficient while reducing the possibility of errors. Stakeholders may quickly access digital contracts from any location, and they can be signed using digital signatures without the requirement for physical presence, paper, pencils, or scanners. All parties concerned can save time and money by doing this. Because digital versions may be kept in several locations, adopting digital contracts reduces the potential of loss or damage. The time taken to execute the digital contracts has reduced drastically and been unified. Since Al has been incorporated, the entire process of documentation, processing, authentication, and acceptance of contracts have been within minutes. This can likewise be considered as legal evidence for both the parties and stakeholders.

AI to raise finance

Digital documentation execution has been formulated under the guidance of finance ministry to assist the financial sector in dematerializing financial contracts. It has assisted in removal of the emphasis of physical signatures, stamp agreements, contracts, or physical loan documents. The documents can be prepared and executed using digital access and digital signatures by both the parties to agreements. The introduction of digital documentations by companies also benefits businesses. This process reduces the need for physical storage, making it easier for companies to manage and store documents. Digital documentations can be accessed remotely from anywhere, which has been advantageous for companies having multiple offices or remote employees. Additionally, digital documentations are more environmentally friendly meanwhile they reduce the necessity for paper and printing.

Banks, Fl's have been mandated to use AI and digitalization by maintaining a digital repository for its shareholders and stakeholders. The financial instruments like commercial papers, debentures, bonds, shares etc. have also been traded electronically and using AI maintained by the issuers digitally in their repositories.





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AI to deal with financial products and services

Digital platforms have increased the accessibility of business products and financial services in distant parts of the country. With the availability of digital wallets, mobile banking, and online investment platforms, people from remote areas can now access financial services which were earlier difficult to reach. Digitalization assisted the businesses to simplify their tasks, lessen expenses, and progress their efficiency. Digital technology has lowered human error in AML (Anti-Money Laundering) submission. Also, KYC (Know Your Customer) compliance has enabled and improved reliability on digitalization by the organizations. Services like Digital wallet, Internet banking and mobile banking have been widely offered by banks which has assisted the customers to conduct transactions and maintain their accounts. (Somani, M.& Khatri, S.(2020).). From the consumers end, due to convenience, People of all ages and income levels are using these financial services on a consistent basis. Digitalization has also improved financial literacy and awareness among people. Digital platforms provide ease of access to financial resources due to which investors can plan and invest in them wisely. The use of digital technologies has also facilitated better customer engagement by providing personalized services and targeted communication. This has improved customer satisfaction and loyalty towards financial institutions.

Electronic trading

Utilizing electronic trading platforms is the main approach to trade post covid. Due to the widespread use of electronic trading, investors and traders can do transactions from any location across the globe. Automated trading platforms have replaced the trading floors used earlier for trading shares in India. Digitalization has also increased trade volumes with trusted clearing settlement systems.

High-Frequency Trading (HFT)

Institutional investors use automated trading platforms involving high frequency trading. By enabling traders to execute millions of orders and scan numerous markets and exchanges in a matter of seconds, these high-frequency trading platforms give institutions that use them a competitive edge in the open market. Hence, digitalization enables traders to utilize algorithms to acquire or sell stocks quickly and cut down on trading time.

Data Analysis

Digitalization has enabled stock exchanges to capture and analyze vast amounts of trading data. Stock exchanges use data analytics for trend analysis, risk management, and fraud detection.

Block chain technology

Block chain has become a crucial tool in stock exchanges, enabling faster and more efficient clearing and settlement of trades, reducing fraud and providing transparency.

Real-time Information

Real-time stock information, such as price movements, transactions, and news, is now widely available to investors through digital platforms, giving them insights of their investments.

Usage of AI in banks and financial intermediaries

- 1. Customer service AI-powered chat bots can handle customer inquiries and provide personalized support without any human intervention.
- 2. Data analysis AI algorithms can quickly go through huge data and provide valuable insights and predictions, enabling businesses to make informed decisions.
- 3. Fraud detection AI can analyze financial transactions in real-time and detect potentially fraudulent activities.
- 4. Supply chain management AI can optimize inventory levels, predict demand, and track shipments to improve efficiency and reduce costs.
- 5. Marketing and advertising AI can analyze consumer behavior and preferences to personalize marketing campaigns and bring in better targeting of advertisements.





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Overall, AI can add significance to businesses by automating routine tasks, providing insights, and enabling accuracy and efficiency in decision-making.

LIMITATIONS

- 1. The study considers only secondary data and examines the legal frameworks governing the use of AI in documentation in India.
- 2. This study restricts its scope to implement and adopt AI in documentation of commercial contracts, financial products, raising finance and banking services in India post pandemic.

CONCLUSION

Al can add an important value to businesses by automating routine tasks, providing insights, facilitating more efficient and accurate decision-making. The use of digitalization in commercial contracts and documentations also has its challenges. Businesses must make sure that the encryption and digital signature technology they utilize is safe and legal. In addition, digital transformation could be challenging to implement, particularly for companies that continue to rely on manual procedures. The role of digitalization in dealing with financial products is significant in India. Digitalization has enabled financial institutions to reach a wider audience, improve operational efficiency, and provide personalized services. The adoption of digital technologies has also improved financial literacy and awareness, making it investor friendly to invest in financial products and achieve their financial goals. This revolutionary step forward has greatly facilitated business transactions for all parties involved.

Digitalization has transformed stock exchanges, bringing increased efficiency and transparency to the trading process. This has created new prospects towards investors, enhanced risk management and fraud detection, and provided real-time information for better decision-making. As technology continues to advance, it is likely that additional changes will occur, establishing a new era in exchanges. To conclude, the use of 'digitalization in commercial contracts' and the 'introduction of digital documentations' by companies have many benefits which can ultimately lead to time and cost savings. However, during the adoption phase, businesses must evaluate the security and compliance requirements and ensure that the technology and infrastructure they use are secure and efficient.

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Compiled by author

Fig: 1: Artificial intelligence adoption in following areas





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessment of Zooplanktons and Physico-Chemical Properties of Shanti Sagara Lake, Channagiri, Davanagere, India

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ABSTRACT

Shanti Sagara Lake is the second largest man-made Lake located at Davanagere district of Karnataka state, India. The present study is undertaken to evaluate the zooplankton diversity and monthly variations in physico-chemical parameters. 37 species of zooplankton belonging to four groups were recorded. Cladocera was the dominant group with 17 species. *Bosminopsis deitersi* was the most abundant individual. Rotifera was the second dominant group with 13 species. *Monostyla quadridentata* was the most abundant species and it was the champion taxa of all the four groups. Copepoda was represented with 5 species *Paracyclops fimbriatus* was the most abundant species in this group. Having only 2 species, Ostracoda was the least represented group with 18 different physico-chemical parameters is discussed. The analysis is substantiated by using statistical tools like Canonical Correspondence Analysis (CCA) and correlation.

Keywords: Shanti Sagara, Sulekere, Correlation, CCA, Diversity, Zooplankton, Eutrophication.

INTRODUCTION

Aquatic ecosystem is one of the most productive ecosystems; The National Water Policy of India, (1987) states that water holds an eminent status as a vital natural resource, a fundamental requirement for human existence and a cherished asset of great national significance[1]. At global level, there is increasing concern that, human population growth would place intolerance strains on water source[2]. Karnataka is blessed with 22,768 wetlands among them only 10 are natural wetlands[3]. Some reservoirs and other water bodies are facing the problem of siltation in





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Karnataka. The number of wetlands in Karnataka has halved during the last century[3]. There are few factors that affect the aquatic ecosystem, like water pollution, excessive use of fertilisers, industries and waste water disposal. Eutrophication of lakes is caused by over enrichment with nutrients, principally nitrates and phosphorous. Excess phosphorous inputs to lakes usually come from sewage, industrial discharge and runoff from the agriculture, construction sites and urban areas [4-7]. Zooplankton communities respond to a wide variety of disturbances including nutrient loading[8; 9] acidification[10] and fish densities[11], and they are good indicators of changes in water quality as they respond quickly to the changes in the physical and chemical condition[12, 13]. It is especially interesting to reveal the relation between the structure of zooplankton and the trophic status of the water body, as the latter is regarded as the most important general characteristic of aquatic ecosystem[14].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling site

Shanti Sagara (14° 7′ 48″ N and 75° 54′ 17″ E) is located in Channagiri taluk of Davanagere district of central Karnataka in South India. It is also called as Sulekere which is the second largest man-made Lake in Asia. The study site is having a maximum length of 8.1 km, maximum width of 4.6 km. 27 km² (2,651 ha) is the surface area of the water body, 329.75 km² is the catchment area and average depth measures to 3 m (8-10 ft)[15; 16]. Shanti Sagara is located 53.8 km far from Davanagere city and 12.5 km from Channagiri city. Lake acts for both irrigatory and potable requirements.

Sample collection

Water sample for physico-chemical and plankton analysis were collected as per the standard methods during the morning hours between 6:00 and 9:00 A.M every month for a period of one year (July, 2020 to June, 2021). Water quality parameters like pH, electric conductivity, TDS, salinity, water temperature were collected using EuTech PCS Tester 35 probe. Secchi disc were used to determine the transparency of the water body. Hygrometer was used to collect the humidity of the study sites. Standard methods[17] were used in the analysis of chemical aspects of water. Systronics Spectrophotometer 104 is used to measure the Phosphates, Sulphates and Nitrates. One liter of water was collected to analyse the zooplanktons of the water body by sieving 100 liters of water through a plankton collecting nylon bolting net (68µm).Sieved samples were fixed with 2 ml of glycerin and 4% formaldehyde. Qualitative and quantitative assessment of zooplankton was performed under Olympus CH 20i optical microscope using specialized literature[18; 19].

Data analysis

The inter-relation between all the physico-chemical parameters was studied using Pearson correlation with the help of SPSS software (IBM) version 21.PAST software was used to analyse and evaluate the relationships between the physico-chemical factors and the zooplanktons through Canonical Correspondence Analysis (CCA). Diversity flow chart was prepared using the PAST.

RESULTS

Abiotic factors

A total of 18 different water parameters were analysed from the study area for a period of one year from July – 2020 to June – 2021. Air temperature ranged from 20.9 to 27.4°C with its lowest value during December, 2020 (20.9°C) and highest in April, 2021 (27.4°C) with an average of 24.64±0.60°C. Water temperature ranged between 24.4and 28.8°C.It was lowest in the month of December, 2020 (24.4°C) and highest during April, 2021 (28.8°C) with an average pH value of 26.33±0.35° C. Humidity in the study area ranged from 38 to 54% during the study period. 54% was maximum observed in January, 2021 and 38% in May, 2021with an average of 44.5±1.57%. The range of transparency varied from 55 to 75cm with its highest value in November, 2020 and lowest during August, 2020 and the average value was 64.58±1.89 cm. 8.47±0.04 was the average value that fluctuated at 8.1 to 8.7. pH remained lowest in the





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month of October, 2020 and highest during February, 2021. Electric conductivity was highest (254.5 µmhoS/cm) in the month of June, 2021 and lowest (162.7 µmhoS/cm) during September, 2020 and the average value was 203.58±8.28 µmhoS/cm. Total dissolved solids were highest (177 ppm) in the month of June, 2021 and lowest (115.5 ppm) during September, 2020 and the average value of total dissolved solids was 150.87±6.25 ppm. Maximum salinity was observed in the month of June, 2021 (137 ppt) and minimum during September, 2020 (85.15 ppt) with an average value of 108.76±4.85 ppt. Lowest reading of dissolved oxygen was noted in the month of September, 2020 (9.25 mg/L) and highest during August, 2020 (17.65 mg/L) with an average of 13.94±0.77 mg/L. Chloride value was maximum in the month of September, 2020 (24.9 mg/L) and minimum during December, 2020 (19.3 mg/L) with an average value of 22.45±0.54 mg/L. Free carbon dioxide ranged from 0.66 to 1.32 mg/L with an average value of 1.04±0.05 mg/L. The highest value was observed during the month of August, 2020 (1.32 mg/L) and lowest in April, 2021 (0.66 mg/L). Highest alkalinity was recorded in the month of June, 2021 (31.5 mg/L) and lowest in August, 2020 (20 mg/L) with an average of 24.04±1.12 mg/L. During April, 2021 calcium was highest (66.2 mg/L) and it was lowest (32.2 mg/L) in the month of September, 2020. Average value of calcium was 54.30±3.45 mg/L. Magnesium value was highest in August, 2020 (1.67 mg/L) and lowest in June, 2021 (0.48 mg/L) with an average of 0.83±0.11 mg/L. Hardness was highest in April, 2021 (167.6 mg CaCO₃/L), where lowest in September, 2020 (86.6 mg CaCO₃/L) with an average value of 139.26±8.29 mg CaCO₃/L. 0.005 mg P/L was the highest ever recorded value for phosphate in the month of July, 2020 and 0.002 mg P/L was the lowest during August, 2020 with an average of 0.003±0.0002 mg P/L. Sulphate value was highest in the month of July, 2020 (0.11 mg SO₄/L) and lowest during September, 2020 (0.08 mg SO₄/L) having an average value of 0.08±0.002 mg SO₄/L. Nitrates were highest in the month of January, 2021 (1.37 mg/L) and lowest during December, 2020 (0.34 mg/L) with an average value of 0.69±0.09 mg/L.

Biotic factors

Zooplanktons of Shanti Sagara Lake are listed in Table -2. The percent occurrence of zooplankton is provided in Figure -1. The zooplankton of Shanti Sagara comprises Cladocera, Rotifera, Copepoda and Ostracoda as four groups. A total of 37 species belonging to four group and 26 genera were recorded. Cladocera was represented by 11 genera including 17 species, Rotifera having 7 genera with 13 species, Copepoda having 5 genera with 5 species and Ostracoda having 2 genera for 2 species. Cladocera was the dominant group with 45% of the total population (Figure -1). *Bosminopsis deitersi* was the most abundant species in the group. All the 17 species were recorded in the months of March and May, 2021. In this group, maximum numbers of individuals were recorded during September, 2020. *Bosmina coregoni* was the least abundant species among the Cladocera. Rotifera was the second dominant group with 44% of the total population (Figure -1). *Monostyla quadridentata* was the most abundant species of the group at Shanti Sagara Lake. Maximum numbers of individuals were recorded in the month of May, 2021. *Cephalodella gibba* and *Asplanchna priodonta* were the least abundant species among Rotifera.

Copepoda comprises 9% of the total population with 5 species (Figure -1). *Paracyclops fimbriatus* was the most abundant species in the group. During October, 2020 and February, 2021 all the five species were recorded. Highest numbers of individuals were noted in the months of September and October, 2020. *Mesocyclops leuckarti* was the least abundant species during the work period. Ostracoda recorded 2% of the total population consisting only two species (Figure -1). *Ilyocypris gibba* was the most abundant species of this group. July, 2020 had the maximum number of individuals (7). Out of the four groups and 37 species *Monostyla quadridentata* was the most abundant species followed by *Monostyla bulla*, both the individuals belong to Rotifera group. The third abundant species was *Bosminopsis deitersi* belonging to Cladocera (Table -2)

Diversity flow chart

Highest value for Shannon's diversity index was noted for Cladocera (2.65) where Ostracoda expressed the lowest value (0.68). Simpson diversity index (0.91) was highest for Cladocera and Ostracoda had the lowest value (0.48). Species richness was observed with respect to Cladocera but abundance was dominated by Rotifera (Table -3).





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Canonical Correspondence Analysis (CCA)

Canonical Correspondence Analysis was done to estimate inter correspondence response of both biotic and abiotic factors. The two Axes 1 and 2 with their P value along with percentage calculation would lead us to know the responses (Table -4). The biotic and abiotic factors are interdependent and show positive and negative response according to the variation observed at the study site. Air temperature responded positively for water temperature, while water temperature responded negatively with magnesium and Ostracoda (Figure -2). pH showed positive response towards salinity, total dissolved solids and electric conductivity, while electric conductivity exhibited positive response to salinity, hardness and calcium. Total dissolved solids had positive response for chlorides and vice versa but, chlorides responded negatively for sulphates. Dissolved oxygen depicted positive response for free carbon dioxide. Calcium and Hardness were positively corresponding to each other; on the other hand calcium exhibited negative response to Ostracoda. Magnesium had negative response with calcium and hardness. Rotifera responded positively with phosphate and negatively with Cladocera (Figure -2).

Pearson's correlation

Pearson correlation was used to study the interrelation between water quality variables and zooplanktons using SPSS software (IBM) version 21 (Table -5). In the present study, Air temperature was positively correlated to water temperature (r=0.640, P<0.01). Electric conductivity was positively correlated to TDS (r=0.901, P<0.01), Salinity (r=0.965, P<0.01), Chloride (r=0.720, P<0.01), Calcium (r=0.800, P<0.01), Hardness (r=0.798, P<0.01) and Ostracoda was negatively correlated (r=-0.739, P<0.01). TDS was positively correlated to Salinity (r=0.947, P<0.01), Chloride (r=0.749, P<0.01) and Hardness (r=0.769, P<0.01). Salinity was positively correlated to Chloride (r=0.763, P<0.01), Calcium (r=0.863, P<0.01), Hardness (r=0.863, P<0.01) and negatively correlated to Ostracoda (r=-0.693, P<0.01). Chloride was positively correlated to Calcium (r=0.726, P<0.01) and Hardness (r=0.737, P<0.01). Calcium was significantly positively correlated to Hardness (r=1.000, P<0.01) but at the same time it is significantly negatively correlated to Ostracoda (r=-0.714, P<0.01). Hardness was negatively correlated to Ostracoda (r=-0.714, P<0.01). Cladocera was negatively correlated to Rotifera (r=0.760, P<0.01).

DISCUSSION

The life processes of aquatic organisms are influenced by water temperature[20; 21] and air temperature in turn influences the water temperature [22]. In the present study water temperature remained higher than air temperature throughout the study period and showed significant positive correlation between each other, similar observations were made at Attiveri and Bachanki reservoirs [23]. Temperature plays a major role in sustaining the dissolved gases in water; the rate of release of dissolved gases from water will be high when the temperature of water is high[24]. Temperature showed inverse relation with free carbon dioxide. Similar findings were observed at four water bodies of Hubli, Karnataka[25]. During the present study, lowest turbidity was observed in the month of July, 2020 when the total dissolved solids, phosphates and sulphates were high. Higher values of phosphate and sulphate in a water body indicate hyper-eutrophic conditions [16]. Transparency depends on the frequency and quality of rain occurred. In the present study, water transparency was lowest in the month of August, 2020when there was heavy raining and influx of runoff water. Similar observations were represented in Kangrali of Belagavi [26], River Sal of Goa[27] and Bommanahalli reservoir of Uttara Kannada[28].pH of the water was slightly alkaline throughout the study period.Alkali pH throughout the study period was also reported in Attiveri reservoir [23]. Total dissolved solid (TDS) is the measure of all kinds of solids that are suspended and volatile in a water sample[29]. The value of TDS was highest in the month of July, 2020 and it was significantly correlated with electric conductivity, salinity, chlorides and hardness. Significant correlation between TDS and electric conductivity was reported in Attiveri and Bachanki reservoirs [23] and in various types of water [30]. The significant correlation of TDS with chlorides and hardness was reported at Kangrali of Belgaum[26]. Salinity is an intermediate representative of conductivity and dissolved solids[30]. Salinity had significant positive correlation with chloride, calcium and hardness. Dissolved oxygen is an important water parameter which is regulated by photosynthetic and respiratory activity of the water body[31]. During the present study dissolved oxygen was low during September, 2020 when most of the parameters





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were also recorded low due to dilution of the water by rain. The precipitation of calcium by the conversion of bicarbonates into carbonate gives evidence that chloride is associated with calcium, hardness and dissolved solids. Free carbon dioxide was lowest when the levels of calcium were high due to highest temperature in the month of April, 2021. Similar observations were reported at Lake Pichhola, Udaipur, Rajasthan (India)[32].Chloride was significantly correlated with hardness and calcium. In the present study, highest total hardness was recorded when the temperature and calcium levels were high and carbon dioxide was low in the month of April, 2021[33]. The increased phosphate and sulphate values along with total dissolved solids show favourable conditions of nutrient enrichment [16]. In zooplanktons, Cladocerans dominate in the water body with highest species diversity and abundance. Their abundance was highest when the water was clear[34], and had low readings for most of the parameters. Bosminopsis deitersi was the most abundant individual of the group. In the present study pollution tolerant species Chydorus sphericus and pollution indicator species Leydigia[35] were observed. Rotifers are generally abundant during summer[36-38]. In the present study, Rotifer was the second dominant group showed Its maximum abundance during summer. Most of the rotifer species observed during the study period were eutrophic indicators[39]. Monostyla guadridentata member of Rotifer was not only the most abundant zooplankton in the present study but also observed throughout the study period. Copepodans abundance was high during the monsoon. Eutrophic, shallow, murky water provides favourable condition for their presence. In the present study, the negative correlation of Ostracoda with electric conductivity, salinity, calcium and hardness shows that they are benthic dwellers.

In the present study, Canonical Correspondence Analysis (CCA) showed positive response of electric conductivity with calcium, hardness and salinity. Similar observations were reported at Bachanki reservoir[23]. TDS had positive response with chlorides.Copepoda exhibited negative response with conductivity, total dissolved solids, salinity, calcium and hardness.

CONCLUSION

During the monsoon months most of the parameters were recorded low the abundance of Cladocerans and Copepodans that generally preferred the clear water was observed. On the other hand Rotifers were found abundant during summer when most of the water parameters were high *Monostyla quadridentata* belonging to Rotifera was the most abundant species throughout study. Ostracodans were dominant during monsoon which shows they prefer murky, turbid water and were absent during summer. Most of the Rotifers that were observed in the water body are eutrophic indicators and among Cladocerans there are pollution indicators and *Chydorus sphericus* is a pollution tolerant species. Despite the presence of indicator species, there is overall dominance of Cladocera in the Shanti Sagara Lake. In order to protect the water body from degradation protective strategies are essential to conservative the water body for its intended use.

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Table 1: Physico-chemical Parameter values of Shanti Sagara Lake from July 2020 to June 2021.

<u></u>												
Parameters	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Air Temp, °C	25.8	23.2	23.2	26.4	24	20.9	21.3	25.8	25.2	27.4	26.5	26
Water	24.0	25.7	25.4	2E 1	26.2	24.4	0E 0	26.4	27.4	20.0	27.6	26.6
Temp, °C	20.9	23.7	23.0	20.1	20.2	24.4	20.5	20.4	27.4	20.0	27.0	20.0
Humidity, %	38	40	44	48	44	48	54	52	48	40	38	40
Secchi, cm	55	55	65	70	75	70	65	70	70	60	60	60
pН	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.4





EC,	186	175.8	162.7	175 5	178	108	203	216 5	224 5	238 5	220	245 5
µmhoS/cm	100	175.0	102.7	175.5	170	170	203	210.5	224.3	230.3	237	240.0
TDS, ppm	181	145	115.5	124.5	127	141.5	144	154	159	173	169	177
Salinity, ppt	111.5	92.2	85.15	92.15	93.15	102.5	105.5	112	116	126	132	137
DO, mg/L	9.5	17.65	9.25	16.2	17.25	16.25	14.1	14.2	13.1	13.4	13.6	12.85
Chlorides, mg/L	22.1	23.6	24.9	20.6	19.4	19.3	21.3	24.1	23.5	23	24.1	23.6
Free CO2, mg/L	0.99	1.32	0.99	1.32	0.99	0.99	0.9	1.32	0.99	0.66	0.99	0.99
Alkalinity, mg/L	21.5	20	25	25	28	20	21.5	23	21.5	21.5	30	31.5
Calcium, mg/L	50.1	34.8	32.2	49.3	46.1	55.2	58.8	64	64.8	66.2	65.4	64.8
Magnesium, mg/L	0.7	1.67	1.52	0.48	0.97	0.55	0.72	0.97	0.48	0.48	0.97	0.48
Hardness, mg/L	128.3	94.2	86.6	125.3	119.3	140.3	150	164	164	167.6	167.6	164
Phosphate, mg/L	0.005	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Sulphate, mg/L	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10
Nitrate, mg/L	0.43	1.26	0.45	0.77	0.56	0.34	1.37	0.45	1.0	0.65	0.59	0.49

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	Zooplankton group													
	Cladocera	Jul- 20	Aug- 20	Sep- 20	Oct- 20	Nov- 20	Dec- 20	Jan- 21	Feb- 21	Mar- 21	Apr- 21	May- 21	June- 21	Total
1	Coronatella rectangula	4	2	3	4	2	0	3	2	4	5	4	4	37
2	Chydorus sphericus	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	21
3	Chydorusreticulatus	3	3	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	1	0	19
4	Karualona karua	4	7	5	6	6	4	4	6	6	6	6	5	65
5	Pleuroxus denticulatus	3	4	5	3	3	3	3	5	4	5	5	5	48
6	Alona affinis	2	0	3	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	3	17
7	Alona monacantha	4	4	5	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	39
8	Alona pulchella	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	18
9	Daphnia pulex	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	17
10	Daphnia carinata	3	2	3	4	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	31
11	Scapholoberi kingi	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	63
12	Simocephalus vetulus	0	1	3	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	2	3	18
13	Bosmina coregoni	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	10
14	Bosmina deitersi	7	6	8	7	7	7	7	8	6	6	5	7	81
15	Bosmina longirostris	5	6	6	6	5	5	6	4	6	6	4	6	65
16	Bosmia longispina	8	8	7	7	7	7	5	4	5	3	3	4	68
17	Leydigia	5	4	4	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	5	3	37





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	acanthocercoides													
Co	pepoda					1	1			1				1
1	Sinodiaptomus indicus	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	12
2	Heliodiaptomus viduus	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	18
3	Paracyclops fimbriatus	6	5	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	66
4	Tropocyclops prasinus	4	3	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	33
5	Mesocyclops leuckarti	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	09
Rot	ifera													
1	Keratella tropica	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	6	5	5	50
2	Keratella cochlearis	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	4	5	3	4	4	35
3	Keratella tecta	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	08
4	Brachionus falcatus	0	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	11
5	Brachionus calyciflorus	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	12
6	Brachionus quadridentatus	1	0	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	15
7	Monostyla bulla	16	16	15	16	18	19	19	17	18	18	19	17	208
8	Monostyla quadridentata	17	16	16	17	19	20	22	20	17	19	21	19	223
9	Monostyla cornuta	3	5	4	5	4	2	4	3	5	6	5	4	50
10	Mytilina acanthophora	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	07
11	Cephalodella gibba	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	05
12	Asplanchna priodonta	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	05
13	Testudinella patina	0	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	17
Ost	racoda													
1	Hemicypris fossulata	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	15
2	Ilyocypris gibba	4	2	3	4	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	13

Table -3: Diversity indices of zooplanktons at Shanti Sagara Lake.

	Cladocera	Copepoda	Rotifera	Ostracoda
Taxa_S	17	5	13	2
Individuals	654	138	646	34
Dominance_D	0.08032	0.296	0.2426	0.5114
Simpson_1-D	0.9197	0.704	0.7574	0.4886
Shannon_H	2.654	1.39	1.792	0.6818
Evenness_e^H/S	0.8359	0.8031	0.4287	0.9887

Table -4: Eigen values for CCA of Shanti Sagara Lake.

Axis	Eigen value	Percentage calculation (%)	Р
1	0.0128	62.36	0.131
2	0.0055	27.04	0.077





	Relationships	r	Significance
1	Air Temp VS Water Temp	0.640	P<0.01
2	FC VS TDS	0.901	P<0.01
3	EC VS Salinity		P<0.01
4	EC VS Chloride	0.720	P<0.01
5	EC VS Calcium	0.800	P<0.01
6	EC VS Hardness	0.798	P<0.01
7	EC VS Ostracoda	-0.739	P<0.01
8	8 TDS VS Salinity		P<0.01
9	9 TDS VS Chloride		P<0.01
10) TDS VS Hardness		P<0.01
11	Salinity VS Chloride	0.763	P<0.01
12	Salinity VS Calcium	0.863	P<0.01
13	Salinity VS Hardness	0.863	P<0.01
14	Salinity VS Ostracoda	-0.693	P<0.01
15	Chloride VS Hardness	0.737	P<0.01
16	Chloride VS Calcium	0.726	P<0.01
17	Calcium VS Hardness	1.000	P<0.01
18	Calcium VS Ostracoda	-0.714	P<0.01
19	Hardness VS Ostracoda	-0.714	P<0.01
20	Cladocera VS Rotifera	-0.760	P<0.01

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Note: P<0.01 is highly significant







RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Effectiveness of Thirst Bundle on Thirst Intensity and Dryness of Mouth among Postoperative Patients Undergone Nephro Uro Surgeries in Selected Hospital at Mangaluru

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ABSTRACT

A quantitative research approach with quasi experimental pre test-post test control group design was adopted to assess the effectiveness of thirst bundle on thirst intensity and dryness of mouth among post operative patients undergone nephro-uro surgeries in selected hospital at Mangaluru Total sample of 84 patients (42 intervention group and 42 control group) were recruited by non probability purposive sampling technique. It shows that in the intervention group mean thirst intensity post test score 4.05 ± 1.56 was significantly lower than control group mean thirst intensity post test score 5.93 ± 1.54 , U= 416 (p<0.05). The mean post test dryness of mouth in the intervention group 4.21 ± 1.55 lower than control group dryness of mouth score 6.24 ± 1.71 , U=392(p<0.05). The co-relation (Spearman's rank co relation) value between thirst intensity and dryness of mouth was 0.69 and p value was 0.001(p<0.05). There was no significant association between pre test thirst intensity score among the post operative Nephro Uro patients and selected demographic and clinical variable. The study concluded that thirst bundle was effective for reducing thirst intensity and dryness of mouth among postoperative patient's undergone Nephro Uro surgeries in a selected hospital, at Mangaluru.

Keywords: Thirst intensity, Dryness of mouth, Thirst Bundles, Postoperative patients, Nephro Uro surgery.





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INTRODUCTION

The most well-known function of healthy kidneys in the body is the production of urine and the elimination of metabolic waste products. Kidneys can no longer filter blood and make urine to eliminate metabolic waste products, when GFR is declined and this indicates renal damage, as a result; the body accumulates poisons and extra fluid. Thankfully, some procedures and medications can take the role of the kidneys' activities and keep the person alive today [1]. Most nurses fail to appropriately evaluate patients for kidney illness, which harms health and contributes to a variety of disorders. According to estimates, 37 million Americans will be suffering by 2021 (15% of the adult population, or more than 1 in 7 persons) [2]. Each day near about 850 million individuals are suffering from kidney illness. The chronic renal disease affects one in ten persons. By 2040, it is anticipated that CKD would account for the fifth-highest number of years of life lost worldwide [3-5]. Kidney failure affects estimated 7.50.000 persons annually in the United States and 2 million patient's worldwide [6].

After reading some of the literature and reflecting on some of my clinical experience in Nephro-urological wards, I have concluded that it is quite challenging to deal with and treat excessive thirst and mouth dryness. According to certain academic literature, allopathic medications are the most frequently used treatment for severe thirst and dry mouth, but they will have a significant negative impact on the patient's long-term health. Furthermore, according to a growing body of research, patients in intensive care units and those recovering from abdominal surgery respond better to non-pharmacological treatments like thirst bundles than to pharmaceutical ones in terms of reducing the severity of the dryness and thirst. So, I decided to test this thirst bundle's effectiveness at reducing mouth dryness and thirst intensity in postoperative Nephro-uro surgery patients using it as a non-pharmacological treatment [7-9].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A quasi experimental study was done from 09.01.2023to18.02.2023 in a selected hospital at Mangaluru. The population of this study consisted of patients who had just undergone Nephro-urological procedures. In the study variables, there were some dependent and independent variables in which the dependent variables were thirst intensity and dryness of mouth. And also there were some demographic and clinical variables. The demographic factors were age, gender, educational status, marital status, monthly income, and occupation. And the clinical factors were the number of post-operative days, the types of anesthesia, duration of NPO, and the medications prescribed. By using G^{*} power software for an independent sample test, the sample was calculated. The minimum sample size was 84 at a 5% level of significance, 95% power, and a standard effect size of 0.8. The number of participants for each group was 42. The sample was collected by using two tools, thirst intensity Numeric rating scale (standardized scale) and the challacombe scale (clinical oral dryness score (cods). The reliability of the tools was assessed by using testretest method. Standardized reliability of the thirst intensity numerical rating scale and Challacombe scale (clinical oral dryness score) were found to be 0.86, 0.87. In the inclusion criteria -both male and female patients, age group between 18- 60 years old, atient undergone Nephro Uro surgeries such as (lithotripsy, TURP, Lap decortications, PCNL, urethroplasty, renal transplant, urethral stent replacement, orchiopexy, pyeloplasty, Nephrolithotomy, Nephrectomy either robotic or manual operative procedures), Post operative 2 - 12 hours with NPO And in the exclusion criteria-Patients who are critically ill and suffering from any psychologically illness. The study data collection was done on the day of surgery, after 2 hours the pre test was done. Thirst intensity and dryness of mouth measured by thirst intensity numerical rating scale and challacombe scale (clinical oral dryness score).

In the intervention group: Step 1: squirt spray bottle containing sterile water sprayed in oropharynx and tongue over 6 sprays with 10 sec gap between each spray. Step 2: moisture the mouth by sterile wet gauze wipe over3 wipes. Repetition of step 1 and step 2 for two more times .Patients totally received 9 wipes and 18 sprays (18 sprays contain 1.5 ml of sterile water. Thirst bundle was administered for the duration of 15 minutes between 30 minutes gap. Post test was done immediately after the completion of intervention. In the control group: post test was done after 3 hours of surgery. On the basis of the study's goals and assumptions, the investigator decided to analyze the data using





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descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency and percentage were used to analyze demographic and clinical data. The mean, median, and standard deviation were calculated for the levels of thirst intensity and levels of dryness of mouth for the post operative patient have undergone Nephro Uro surgeries. A Wilcoxon test was used to see the effectiveness of thirst intensity and dryness of mouth within the intervention and control group. A Mann- Whitney U test was used to compare the thirst intensity and dryness of mouth between the intervention and control group. A Spearman's correlation Coefficient was done to see the correlation between thirst intensity and dryness of mouth. Chi-square test was computed to find the association between pre-test level of thirst intensity and dryness of mouth and the demographic and clinical variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study findings in order to make a decision on the effectiveness of thirst bundles on thirst intensity and dryness of mouth among postoperative patients undergone Nephro Uro surgeries in a selected hospital at Mangaluru. The collected data was arranged, tabulated, evaluated, interpreted and the analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics, based on the objectives and hypotheses of the study. The distribution of demographic characteristics in terms of frequency and percentage was presented in (Table 1)

[Table 1]The data depicts that the distribution of subjects according to demographic variables. In the intervention group age of the study subjects ranged between 18 to 60 years, of which 61.9% were in the age group of 51 to 60 years and 71.9% participants were male, 90.5% were married and 61.9% were under primary education. About 50% were self employed and 71.4 % participant's monthly incomes were 1000-30000 per month. In the control group 52.4% participants were in the age group of 51 to 60 years old and 81% were male, 90.5% were married and 59.5% participants were under primary education. About 61.9% were self employed and near about 59.6% participants income were 1000- 30000 per month.

Above findings supported by a another study of Thapa K, Das S, Pathak P, Singh S on a study to assess thirst intensity and thirst distress and the practices for its management among Heart Failure Patients Admitted to the Cardiology Unit at New Delhi, India. Majority (72%) was male. The majority of the participants (82.7%) had fluid restriction, and almost 97.3% of all of the participants were receiving diuretics [12].

[Table 2] the data depicts that the distribution of subjects according to clinical variables. In the intervention group 76.2% undergone general anesthesia for surgeries, majority 76.2% participants were 3-6 hours NPO, and majority 61.5% participants were not having any kind of drugs. Present findings supported by a similar study done by Pierotti I, Fracarolli IF, Fonseca LF, Aroni P. Evaluation of the intensity and discomfort of perioperative thirst in a university hospital in the southern region of Brazil. In comparison to the preoperative fasting period, the mean absolute fasting hours were 17.53 (6.15–35.50 hours, SD=4.54 h), and 241 (62%) of the patients had a fasting period that was longer than 16 hours. Gynecology & Obstetrics performed the most surgical procedures, accounting for 109 (28.2%) of all procedures, followed by orthopaedics with 71 (18.4%) [14]. [Table no 3] depicts that, in the pre test intervention group 50% participants had moderate thirst and the control group 45.2% participants had moderate thirst and in the control group 59.5% had moderate thirst in the pre test and 71.4% had moderate thirst in the post test.

[Table no 4] shows that in the pre test 59.5% participants had moderate thirst in the intervention group and 47.6% had moderate thirst in the control group. And in the post test that 59.5% participants had moderate thirst in the experimental group and 71.4% participants had moderate thirst in the control group. Above findings supported by a similar study done by Puntilo.K, Nancy. A et. al. a randomized clinical trial of an intervention to relieve thirst and dry mouth in Intensive Care Unit Patients. In the thirst intensity the control group 5.2(0.22%) had the pre level of thirst, and the 4.7(0.22%) had post test of level of thirst. And in the intervention group 5.9(0.22%) pre thirst distress and





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3.7(0.25%) had post thirst and in the intervention group 5.0(0.25%) in the pre test and 3.2(0.25%) in the thirst distress [28]. [Table -5]The thirst intensity within the group among experimental group and control group were found to be statistically significant where in the intervention group test statistics (Wilcoxon test) value was -5.23 and p value was 0.001where (p< 0.05) and in the control group the test statistics was -4.90 and p value was 0.001,(p<0.05).

Above findings were supported by a similar study done by Kumar.V et all to effectiveness of an intervention bundle on thirst intensity and dryness of mouth among patients admitted intensive care unit in Amity college of nursing. The thirst intensity post test mean score of 3.10 ± 0.75 in the intervention group and in the control group mean score was 6.70 ± 0.85 . Here p value indicates that there was effectiveness to reduce thirst intensity [11]. [Table -6] The thirst intensity within the group among experimental group and control group were found to be statistically significant where in the intervention group test statistics (Wilcoxon test) value is -5.04 and p value was 0.001,where (p<0.05).And in the control group the test statistics was 15.5 and p value was 0.001(p<0.05).

Above findings were supported by a similar study done by Kumar.V et all to effectiveness of an intervention bundle on thirst intensity and dryness of mouth among patients admitted intensive care unit in Amity college of nursing wheather dryness of mouth significantly lower ($p=0.001^{**}$) in intervention and control group. Here p value indicates that there was effectiveness to reduce dryness of mouth [11]. [Table -7] depicts that for thirst intensity the test statistics (Mann Whitney U test) was 416 and p value was 0.001(p<0.05).And for the dryness of mouth the test statistics (Mann Whitney U teat) was 392 and p value was 0.001(p<0.05). Present findings supported by a another study was done impact of on the thirst bundle on tongue dryness and thirst intensity in patients admitted to the intensive care unit was examined in a related investigation. The test statistics were performed using an ANOVA, and the p value was 0.001 for both the intervention group (3.70 ± 0.75) and the control group (6.40 ± 0.85). This was less than 0.05, indicating that there was also a significant difference between the scores for mouth dryness and thirst intensity [18].

[Table -8] depicts that co-relation (Spearman's rank co relation) value between thirst intensity and dryness of mouth was 0.69 and p value is 0.001(p<0.05). Above findings were supported by a similar study done by Thapa K. et al. on heart failure patients hospitalised in the cardiology unit, assessing patients' levels of thirst and thirst discomfort as well as the methods used to treat it. When P = 0.002, there is a mildly negative connection between the intensity of thirst and the left ventricular ejection fraction. At P = 0.001, there is a somewhat favourable connection between thirst intensity and serum urea level (r = 0.41). With P = 0.037 and 0.002, respectively, thirst intensity is substantially correlated with NYHA functional class and fluid restriction. The Kruskal- 66 Wallis test was followed by the Bonferroni correction, and P = 0.035 was used to determine whether there was a significant difference between NYHA functional Classes I and III [17].

[Table 9] depicted that research hypotheses H₆ rejected and null hypotheses H₀₆ accepted and concluded that there was no significant association between pre test thirst intensity score among the post operative Nephro Uro patients and selected demographic and clinical variable. [Table 10] showed that in the types of anesthesia chi square value χ^2 was 27.79 and p value was 0.001 (p<0.05) and duration of NPO χ^2 was 32.46 and p value was 0.001 (p<0.05). Therefore null hypotheses H₀₇ was rejected and research hypotheses H₇ was accepted for the two variables such as types of anesthesia, duration of NPO and concluded that there was a significant association between dryness of mouth and the clinical variables. Above findings supported by a similar study by Thapa K, Das S, Pathak P, Singh S. on Assessment of thirst intensity and thirst distress and the practices for its management among heart failure patients admitted to the cardiology unit. Where there was a significant association between thirst distress and the p value were P = 0.021, 0.044, and 0.047, thirst distress is substantially correlated with serum urea level, NYHA functional class, and fluid restriction [17].

From present investigation it can be concluded that the application of thirst bundle was found to be statistically significant and it was effective for reducing thirst intensity and dryness of mouth among postoperative patient's undergone Nephro Uro surgeries in a selected hospital, at Mangaluru.





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SL	Demographic Variables	Intervention Group	Control Group
NO.		f (%)	f (%)
1.	Age in years		
	18-28	2(4.8)	4(9.5)
	29-39	4(9.5)	6(14.3)
	40-50	10(23.8)	10(23.8)
	51-60	26(61.9)	22(52.4)
2.	Gender		
	(a) Male	30(71.4)	34(81)
	(b) Female	12(28.6)	8(19)
3.	Marital Status		
	(a) Married	38(90.5)	38(90.5)
	(b) Single	3(7.1)	4(9.5)
	(c) Widow	1(2.4)	-
	(d) Divorced	-	-
4.	Educational Status		
	(a) No Formal Education	3(7.1)	-
	(b) Primary Education	26(61.9)	25(59.5)
	(c) Secondary Education	12(28.6)	15(35.7)
	(d) Graduation	1(2.4)	2(4.8)
	(e) Others	-	-

Table 1: Distribution of demographic characteristics in terms of frequency and percentage





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5.	Occupation		
	(a) Government	-	1(2.4)
	(b) Private	3(7.1)	3(7.1)
	(c) Self employed	21(50)	26(61.9)
	(d)Unemployed	18(42.9)	11(26.2)
	(e)Others	-	-
6.	Monthly Income		
	(a) 1,000-30000	30(71.4)	25(59.6)
	(b)31,000-60,000	1(2.4)	1(2.4)

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of post operative Nephro Uro patients according clinical characteristics: n = 42+42

SL	Demographic Variables	Intervention Group	Control Group
NO.		f (%)	f (%)
1.	Types of Anesthesia		
	(a) General	32(76.2)	36(85.7)
	(b)Regional	3(7.1)	4(9.5)
	(c)Spinal	7(16.7)	2(4.8)
2.	Duration of nil per oral		
	(NPO)		
	(a) Less than 2 hours	1(2.4)	2(4.8)
	(b) 3-6 hours	32(76.2)	29(69)
	(c)6-12hours	9(21.4)	22(26.2)
3.	Drug prescribed		
	(a) Antihypertensive	15(35.7)	19(45.2)
	(b)Allergenic	-	-
	(c)Antibiotics	1(2.4)	1(2.4)
	(d) Others	26(61.9)	11(52.4)

Table 3: Frequency distribution of patients as per pre and post test level of thirst intensity in the intervention and control group.

Categories	Interv	ention Group	cont	n = 42+42 rol group
	Pre test	Pre test post test		Post test
	f (%)	f (%)	f (%)	f (%)
Mild thirst	2(4.8)	14(33.4)	19(45.2)	-
Moderate thirst	21(50)	25(59.5)	19(45.2)	30(71.4)
Severe thirst	19(45.2)	3(7.1)	4(9.5)	12(28.6)





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Table 4: Frequency distribution of patients as per pre - post test level of dryness of mouth in the intervention and
control group.n = 42+42

Categories	Intervention Group		control	group
	Pre test	est Post test		Post test
	f (%)	f (%)	f (%)	f (%)
Mild	2(4.8)	14(33.3)	18(42.9)	-
Moderate	25(59.5)	25(59.5)	20(47.6)	30(71.4)
Severe	15(35.7)	3(7.1)	4(9.5)	12(28.6)

Table -5 Effectiveness of thirst intensity score within the intervention group and control group. n= 42+42

	Intervention Group				Control Group		
	Mean± sd	Z (Wilcoxon signed rank)	р	Mean± sd	Z (Wilcoxon signed rank)	р	
Thirst intensity pre test	6.67±1.22		0.001***	3.9±2.01		0.001***	
Thirst intensity Post test	4.05±1.56	-5.23		5.93±1.54	-4.90		

***indicates highly significant, (p < 0.05)

Table -6 Effectiveness of dryness of mouth score within the intervention group and control group. n = 42+42

	Intervention Group Control Grou			Control Group		
	Mean± sd	Z (Wilcoxon signed rank)	Ρ	Mean± sd	Z (Wilcoxon signed rank)	p
Dryness of mouth pre test Dryness of mouth post test	6.4±1.45 4.21± 1.55	-5.04	0.001***	4.05±2.08 6.24±1.71	-5.25	0.001***

***indicates highly significant, (p < 0.05)





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Table 7 - Comparison of posttest score of thirst intensity between the intervention and control group. n = 42+42

Variables	Groups	Mean± sd	Z	р
			(Mann Whitney U test)	
Thirst Intensity Post	Intervention group	4.05±1.56	410	0.001***
	Control Group	5.93±1.54		
Dryness of Mouth Intervention group		4.21±1.55	392	0.001***
	Control Group	6.24±1.71		

Table 8: Correlation between thirst intensity and dryness of mouth.

n = 84

	P value
Thirst Intensity anddryness of mouth0.69	0.001** *

***indicates highly significant, (p <0.05)

Table 9: Association of pre test thirst intensity with selected demographic and clinical variables. n = 84

11 = 04		
Variables	χ ²	Р
Age in years	22.51	0.21
Gender	0.06	0.23
Marital status	6.29	0.90
Occupation	21.67	0.59
Types of anesthesia	10.81	0.54
Duration of NPO	9.88	0.62
Drug Prescribed	5.14	0.95

Table 10: Association of pre test of dryness of mouth with selected demographic and clinical variables. n= 84

Variables	X ²	Р
Age in years	5.29	0.99
Gender	6.49	0.37
Educational Status	17.79	0.81
Occupation	18.03	0.80
Types of anesthesia	27.79	0.001***
Duration of NPO	32.46	0.001***
Drug Prescribed	12.62	0.39





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Effects of High Intensity Interval Training Versus Moderate Intensity Continuous Training on Body Composition and Cardio Respiratory Fitness in Obese Class I "

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ABSTRACT

: Obesity is a major contributor to premature mortality and the development of chronic health problems like type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and hypertension. The study focuses on the Comparing the effects of high intensity interval training and Moderate intensity Continuous training on body composition and cardio respiratory fitness in obese class I population. 44 obese class I individuals with age of 18 to 40 years were included. Group A received High intensity interval training program and Group B received Moderate intensity Continuous training program. In this study body composition was measured by skin fold measurements (triceps, abdominal, thigh) and waist to hip ratio and cardio respiratory fitness was measured by gueen's college step test before and after5 weeks of intervention. Result were statically analyzed using t test using SPSS 26. There was a significant improvement at p <0.001 in group A and group B. In between Group analysis there was more significant improvement in Cardio respiratory fitness in high intensity interval training and Body composition in Moderate intensity Continuous training at p <0.001 in Moderate intensity Continuous training than high intensity interval training. This study showed a significant difference in efficacy of high intensity interval training on cardio respiratory fitness in obese class I as compared to Moderate intensity Continuous training and significant improvement in body composition in Moderate intensity Continuous training compared Moderate intensity Continuous training. This study concluded that High intensity interval training program is more effective for improvement in cardio respiratory fitness than Moderate intensity interval training Program in Obese class I population.

Keywords: Obese class I, Cardio respiratory fitness, Body composition.





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INTRODUCTION

Obesity is a major contributor to early mortality and the development of chronic health problems such type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, and hypertension. The World Health Organization estimates that being overweight or obese contributes to at least 2.8million adult deaths annually. In addition, overweight and obesity are also responsible for7 to 41% of certain malignancies, 23% of ischemic heart disease, and 44% of the burden of diabetes. In the developed world, the prevalence of overweight and obesity has reached epidemic levels, and it is now sharply increasing in low- and middle-income countries, particularly in metropolitan areas [1]. Despite the fact that weight gain affects people of all ages in industrialized and developing countries, this growth is accelerated by age, with people between 20 and 40 experiencing the greatest rates of increase [3]. Because of the complex interplay between a sedentary lifestyle and unhealthy eating habits, obesity is now becoming increasingly prevalent [2].

Independent of the link between obesity as well as other cardiovascular risk factors, those with a centralized accumulation of adipose tissue can have higher rates of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, including stroke, congestive heart failure, myocardial infarction, and cardiovascular death. Even within the normal body mass index range, weight growth during adult life, as well as during childhood and adolescence, appears to have a significant impact on the risk of diabetes and cardio vascular disease. Because of rising obesity prevalence, the United States' life expectancy will drop for the first time in recent memory, and the American Heart Association has classed obesity as a major, modifiable risk factor" for coronary heart disease(CHD) [3].

Assert that signaling pathways typically connected to endurance training may be used in part to mediate metabolic changes to HIIT. The well-documented rise in peroxisome proliferators activated receptor-coactivator 1 (PGC-1; also known as the master regulator of mitochondrial biogenesis in muscle) following HIIT lends weight to this. Given the favourable impact that a rise in PGC-1 has on oxidative capacity, glucose absorption, anti-oxidant defence, and resistance to age-related sarcopenia, the rise in PGC-1 further emphasizes the potential extensive health advantages of HIIT [4]. Due to the potentially significant impacts on exercise capacity and short time commitment, high intensity interval training (HIIT) has grown in popularity. High intensity interval training involves repeated intermittent bursts of high intensity exercise, separated by periods of restor low-intensity exercise. Exercise intervals permit for the performance of exercises at intensities greater than those that are tolerated by continuous training, increasing the training stimulus to the muscles in the periphery without overtaxing the cardio respiratory system. The occasional ventilation relief from the alternate exercise and recuperation sessions may also lessen the effects of circulatory dysfunction and gas exchange impairment, which are frequently present in people with ILD. A variety of demographics, including those who are healthy, have diabetes, cardiac illness, or heart failure, can benefit from high intensity interval training's ability to improve cardio-metabolic health [5].

The most popular technique for raising VO2 max in the past was moderate intensity continuous training (MICT). A guidelines-based aerobic endurance training method for CHD patients is called moderate intensity continuous exercise training (MICET) [6]. Self-reported physical activity levels can be inconsistent and only give a snapshot of behavior in contrast, CRF evaluations give a more complete picture of cardiovascular health. This idea is supported by a recent American Heart Association statement that calls for the designation of CRF as a vital sign because it has the ability to predict adult mortality in a manner comparable to that of conventionally recognized risk factors like tobacco use, type2 diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and hypercholesterolemia [7].

Key elements of both individual and population health are body composition and growth. The increasing obesity pandemic in children and adults has brought to light the significance of body fat for both short- and long-term health. However, other aspects of body composition also affect health outcomes, and measuring it is more and more appreciated in clinical practice [8].





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MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

44 Subjects were taken from Sainath hospital bopal- Ahmedabad by using simple random sampling for this experimental study of 5 weeks duration.

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Both male and female, Age group of 18– 40 years, BMI 30kg/m² – 34.9kg/m² Non-smokers, non-alcoholic subjects willingness to participate in the research. EXCUSION CRITERIA: Those Who using the medicine for acute illness, Who is already diagnose with cardiac or joints problems by the doctor, History of chronic diseases including cardio vascular diseases, respiratory diseases, metabolic diseases that affects the participants to perform exercise, History of fracture or trauma since last 6months.

Procedure of Outcome measure

WAIST TO HIP RATIO The subject will be well balanced and standing up straight. According to the WHO STEPS guideline, the measurement should be taken at around the halfway between the top of the iliac crest and the lower edge of the last perceptible rib. The broadest part of the buttocks should be measured for the hip circumference.

SKIN FOLD MEASUREMENT

Skin fold measuring is a popular body composition assessment technique for determining the proportion of body fat. A skin fold caliper is used to measures in thickness, which is then converted in to a proportion of body fat composition.

During the measurement

While taking any measures, the individual should best and in straight and with the right side facing front. A caliper should be positioned immediately on the skin's surface, one centimeter away from the thumb and finger, perpendicular to the skin fold, and mid way between the fold's crest and base.

Maintaining pinches necessary while reading the caliper. Before reading the caliper, wait 1-2 seconds. Measure again at each location, and if the results are not within 1-2 mm of each other, repeat the test. Alter nate between measurement locations or give the skin sometime to return its regular thickness and texture.

QUEEN'SCOLLEGESTEPTEST

The subjects will obese class I, aged 18-40 years. 44 subjects, who fulfilled inclusion criteria, will recruit for the study after obtaining their consent. Before the test the subjects will instructed not to indulge in any activities. Before commencement to test the subjects will ask for rest, then all basal parameters like heart rate, blood pressure and respiratory rate will measured. VO2 max will estimate indirectly by following the protocol of Queen's College step test method. The step will perform using a tool 16.25 inches height. Stepping will done for a total duration of 3 minutes at the rate of 24 steps up per minute for males and 22 steps up per minute for females which will set by metronome. After completion of exercise, the carotid pulse rate was measured from the fifth to the twentieth second of recovery period. The 15 seconds pulse rate will converting to beats per minute and following equation is used to predict VO2 max. For males: VO2 max=111.33-[0.42xpulseratebeats/min] For females: VO2 max= 65.81-[0.1847 x pulse rate beats/min][ml/kg/min]

Procedure of Intervention

Group A(High intensity interval training)

Each participant followed 3 minutes of warm up as standard stretches of quadriceps, hamstring and calf muscle. To start main session participants followed pre-recorded tape to conduct 8 seconds of sprinting and 12 seconds of passive rest for a maximum of 60 repetationson an cycle ergometer. The starting resistance was 1.0kg and then the participant worked as hard as could participant during sprinting phase. Progression was done by increasing 0.5 kg





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once an individual was able to complete 2 sets of 20 minutes intermittent sprinting exercise session at the given intensity level. This was followed by cool down period consisting of standard stretches. Duration of training was 40 minutes.

Group B (Moderate intensity continuous training)

In group B, participant underwent 30 minutes of continuous aerobic exercise on a cycle ergometer. It can be completed in one or more bouts(e.g.,3×10min, 2×15 min, or 1×30 min) as tolerated by the participant.

RESULTS

The collected data were analyzed using SPSS version 26.In this study 44 obese class I were included. In group A received High intensity interval training and Group B received Moderate Intensity Continuous Training. In group A there were 11 male and 11female.In group B there were12 male and 10female.The study Analysis was done to evaluate between group interventions, pre post intervention. Paired and unpaired t-tests are taken as the data followed normal distribution. Accordingly values they are allocated with in and between group comparison with p value <0.001.

DISCUSSION

The effect of high intensity interval training versus moderate intensity continuous training on body composition and cardio respiratory fitness in obese class I is examined in this study. One study that helps to understand our study result is done by Tanvir S Sian et al (2021) is short term, equipment free high intensity interval training elicits significant improvement in cardio respiratory fitness irrespective of supervision in early adulthood. Thirty healthy young adults age 18to 30 years were taken in this study. Protocol was given for 3 days per week for 4 weeks. They used anaerobic threshold and vo2 peak, blood pressure, body mass index, blood glucose and plasma insulin by oral glucose tolerance test were taken as outcome measure. This study showed significant improvement in cardio respiratory fitness and BMI of young healthy adults. The improvement in cardio respiratory fitness following HIIT may be explained by an increase in the activity of key enzymes involved in anaerobic glycolysis and glycogenolysis of glycogen in skeletal muscle.

This study supports the present study as improvement in cardio respiratory fitness of Group A High Intensity Interval Training [8]. On other hand One study that helps to understand our Second Group result is done by Neiva Leite et al (2022) is effect of moderate intensity interval training and high intensity interval training on cardio metabolic risk and body composition in obese boys. Fifty six obese boys aged 10-16 years were taken for the study. Protocol was given for 3 days per week for 12 weeks. They used anthropometric measurements, blood pressure, body composition, oxygen consumption, glucose, insulin and lipid profile were taken in this study as outcome measure. This study showed that moderate intensity continuous training is better for the reduction of fat mass, anthropometric measurement and improvement of lipid profile, while High intensity interval training may be more effective in improving blood pressure among obese boys.

Both exercises improve cardio respiratory fitness and it provided significant evidence to support moderate intensity continuous training to improvement in body composition. While neither training approach encouraged changes in connection to blood glucose and insulin resistance, the amount of HIIT was insufficient to reduce the fat mass or enhance cardio metabolic biomarkers, which were accomplished by MICT. Nevertheless, compared to the CG, the MICT showed a possibly positive therapeutic benefit in the rise in insulin sensitivity [9]. This study supports the present study as significant improvement in body composition in Group B Moderate Intensity Continuous Training. This present study proves that High Intensity Interval Training and Moderate Intensity Continuous Training improved in body composition and cardiorespiratory fitness in obese class I individuals. So from result we conformed that 5 weeks of High Intensity Interval Training shows more improvement in cardio respiratory fitness





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Compared to Moderate Intensity Continuous Training and Moderate Intensity Continuous Training shows more improvement in Skin fold measurements (Triceps, Abdomen, and Thigh) compared to High Intensity Interval Training in obese class I.

CONCLUSION

This study showed that there is a positive effect of high intensity interval training and

moderate intensity continuous training on body composition and cardiorespiratory fitness in obese class I. Group A showed greater significant in cardiorespiratory fitness as compared to Group B. Group B showed more favorable significant in body composition include specifically skin folds compared to Group A.

Clinical Implication: Physiotherapist can include this as a routine program for obese population. These High intensity interval training and moderate intensity continuous training can be used for any patient with lack of cardiorespiratory fitness.

LIMITATION

- 1. Long term follow-up was not taken.
- 2. Control group was not taken.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. More subjects can be taken for study.
- 2. Interpretation can be done for long periods.

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Table 1 of mean of age , height , weight and BMI of both groups

Outcomos Moasuros		GROUP	A	GROUP B			
Oulcomes Measures	Ν	Mean	SD	Ν	Mean	SD	
Age	22	22.63	1.86	22	22.63	2.39	
Height (CM)	22	168.22	7.04	22	162.45	8.17	
Weight (KG)	22	86.38	6.31	22	81.52	7.81	
BMI (KG/M2)	22	30.6	0.71	22	30.77	0.84	

Table 2 mean and sd of all outcome measures of both groups

Outcomes Measures		tensity		Moderate intensity			Moderate
Outcomes measures	Mean	SD	Mean	Mean	SD	P-VALUE	intensity
PRE Queen's college step test (ml/kg/min)	51.48	10.47	51.00	51.00	10.47	D <0.001	0.868
Post Queen's college step test (ml/kg/min)	53.14	10.09	52.93	52.93	10.09	P<0.001	0.874
PRE Skin fold Measurement(Mm)_Triceps	29.17	1.31	29.67	29.67	1.31	D -0 001	0.359
POST Skin fold Measurement (Mm)_Triceps	28.38	1.52	28.28	28.28	1.52	P<0.001	0.874
PRE Skin fold Measurement(Mm)_Abdominal	34.73	2.45	34.75	34.75	2.45	D <0.001	0.979
POST Skin fold Measurement (Mm)_Abdominal	32.86	2.48	32.09	32.09	2.48	P<0.001	0.399
PRE Skin fold Measurement(Mm)_Thigh	39.44	2.49	39.33	39.33	2.49	D <0 001	0.874
POST Skin fold Measurement (Mm)_Thigh	37.33	2.30	37.09	37.09	2.30	P<0.001	0.777
PRE Waist to hip Ratio (CM)	0.73	0.07	0.70	0.79	0.07	0 5 0 0	0.001
Post Waist to hip Ratio (CM)	0.73	0.08	0.79	0.79	0.08	0.382	0.004







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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Embracing AI's Potential a New Frontier in Academic Research

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ABSTRACT

Research in academic institutions has been one of the many fields that have been profoundly impacted by the widespread availability of increasingly sophisticated artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. The purpose of this research is to investigate the potential for artificial intelligence (AI) tools to improve both the speed and the quality of academic research. The research analyzes a variety of applications for AI, the benefits they provide, and any potential problems they may have, while also highlighting the consequences for academics working in a variety of fields. The purpose of this study is to contribute to a deeper knowledge of how artificial intelligence (AI) tools might be utilized to optimize the research process, leading to scholarly investigations that are more insightful and effective. This will be accomplished by conducting a complete evaluation and analysis of existing literature

Keywords: increasingly, Research, literature, AI.

INTRODUCTION

Recent years have seen major advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) in a variety of sectors, and academia is not an exception to this trend. The way in which academics and researchers approach their work has been fundamentally altered by the introduction of AI technologies for academic study. These cutting-edge technologies provide a wide range of advantages, from expanded capabilities to conduct literature reviews to more effective data processing. (Baidoo-Anu, et.al. 2023). The research investigates the most famous AI tools now being utilized in academic research, as well as the impact those tools have had on the academic community. The analysis of data is one of the most recognized uses of artificial intelligence in academic research. Data analysis systems that are powered by AI are able to handle large volumes of information quickly and accurately, far exceeding what is possible for humans to accomplish manually. These tools make use of algorithms that are designed for machine





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learning in order to recognize patterns, trends, and correlations hidden within the data. As a result, they assist researchers in arriving at insightful and actionable conclusions. These AI tools have shown to be essential in the process of processing complicated datasets and providing researchers with a solid foundation for their investigations, (Luckin, R., & Holmes, W. 2016) and their applications have been found across the social and natural sciences.

Another crucial component of academic research is reviewing the existing body of work, and AI has significantly sped up this step of the process. A large amount of time and effort can be saved by academics by using literature review tools that are powered by AI. These tools can search through a massive number of academic papers, journals, and articles in a matter of seconds. These tools are capable of summarizing pertinent information, (TIIII, A., & Burgos, D. 2022) extracting significant ideas, and even identifying gaps in the existing body of research. As a consequence of this, researchers are better able to build upon previously acquired information and ensure that the work they do makes a significant contribution to the fields in which they specialize. AI tools have been used extensively not only for data analysis and the evaluation of relevant literature, but also for the processing of language and the translation of text. AI-based language models, such as GPT-3, have exhibited the ability to generate text that is coherent and relevant to its environment. This has been useful in a variety of academic tasks, such as writing research papers, abstracts, (Bassiri-Tehrani et.al 2023) and even coming up with questions for interviews. Researchers are now able to access a wider variety of literature from a variety of countries and cultures thanks to the advent of translation technologies powered by artificial intelligence. This has helped to develop an academic community that is more welcoming of people of varied backgrounds and perspectives.

The detection of academic plagiarism is another area where AI technologies have proven some use. Plagiarism has emerged as a big problem in the academic world as a direct result of the ease with which digital content may be accessed. Plagiarism detection technologies that are driven by AI can guickly compare the work of a student or a researcher with a large database of previously published material in order to locate any instances of possible plagiarism (Wambsganss, et.al 2020) not only do these instruments serve as a deterrent, but they also encourage academic integrity and maintain the legitimacy of study findings. The development of AI technologies has enabled the opening of new doors in the field of multidisciplinary study. Researchers are able to blend data from a wide variety of fields and get novel insights into difficult challenges when they make use of algorithms developed using AI. For example, artificial intelligence can make the integration of data from several domains, such as genetics, environmental science, and behavioral studies, (Khan, N. A, et.al 2023) which can lead to ground-breaking discoveries that would have been difficult to attain using traditional research methods alone. In spite of the many benefits that AI technologies provide to academic research, there are a few obstacles and ethical concerns that need to be resolved. When employing AI tools that rely on personal data for analysis, for instance, privacy and security problems may arise as a result of the use of the technologies. In addition, the inherent prejudice in certain AI algorithms can have an effect on the findings of study and exacerbate preexisting preconceptions. Therefore, it is crucial for researchers to utilize AI technologies responsibly, being aware of the inherent limitations and biases and taking the appropriate safeguards to ensure that their work is accurate and does not compromise anyone's integrity (Hwang, G. J., & Chien, S. Y. 2022).

Al tools have had a major impact on academic research, enabling faster and more accurate data analysis, expediting the processes of literature review, breaking down language barriers, assisting in the detection of plagiarism, and supporting research that spans multiple disciplines. It is essential for researchers to embrace artificial intelligence tools in a responsible and ethical manner as these technologies continue to evolve (Popenici, S. A., & Kerr, S. 2017). This will ensure that the benefits these tools provide are exploited to drive innovation, increase the quality of research, and contribute positively to the academic community and society as a whole.





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METHODOLOGY

The study adopts a systematic literature review approach to collect and analyze relevant academic sources, peerreviewed articles, conference papers, and other reputable publications on the topic. A combination of online databases and academic libraries will be utilized to ensure a comprehensive survey of the current state of AI tools in academic research. The collected data will be analyzed using thematic analysis to identify key trends, benefits, and challenges of AI tool implementation in scholarly investigations.

Statement of the Problem

The traditional academic research process often involves time-consuming tasks, such as data collection, literature review, and data analysis, which can hinder researchers from focusing on more critical aspects of their studies. the exponential growth of scholarly publications makes it increasingly challenging for researchers to keep up with the latest developments in their fields. The study aims to explore how AI tools can address these challenges by streamlining research processes, optimizing data analysis, and providing intelligent assistance in navigating vast amounts of scholarly information.

Scope of the Study

The study primarily focuses on AI tools that aid researchers in the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities. It includes tools for automated data collection, data cleaning, sentiment analysis, text summarization, citation analysis, predictive modeling, and other relevant applications. The research paper will encompass an extensive analysis of AI tools used in academia, their benefits, limitations, and potential ethical concerns. However, the study will not delve into technical aspects of AI development but rather concentrate on the implications and practical implementation of these tools for academic research.

Research objectives

The objectives of the study are to examine a diverse range of AI tools for academic research, assess their advantages and limitations in scholarly investigations, explore their impact on research workflows and dissemination of findings, provide recommendations for effective integration of AI tools in research practices, and address ethical considerations related to data privacy, bias, and transparency in the use of AI in academic research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

AI Applications in Diverse Research Domains

Al tools have revolutionized academic research across various domains, offering innovative solutions to complex challenges. Here, we will explore a diverse range of these tools and their specific applications in different research areas. Chatbots and Language Models (e.g., ChatGPT): These tools utilize natural language processing and generation techniques to engage in human-like conversations. In academic research, they assist researchers in data analysis, literature reviews, and idea generation. They can also act as virtual teaching assistants, aiding in student queries and interactive learning Machine Learning Frameworks (e.g., Tensor Flow, PyTorch): These are powerful platforms for developing and deploying machine learning models. Researchers can use them to build predictive models, analyze large datasets, and solve complex research problems in various fields, such as computer science, healthcare, and social sciences (De Carolis, et.al2019). Computer Vision Libraries (e.g., OpenCV, ImageAI): These tools focus on image and video analysis. Researchers can leverage them in fields like biology, agriculture, and engineering to interpret images, identify patterns, and extract valuable insights from visual data Data Analytics Platforms (e.g., Tableau, Power BI): These tools facilitate data visualization and exploration. Researchers can use them to create interactive dashboards, uncover patterns in datasets, and communicate research findings effectively in domains like economics, psychology, and marketing (Dubey, R. 2023).





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Automated Machine Learning (AutoML) Platforms: AutoML tools (e.g., Google AutoML, H2O.ai) streamline the process of developing machine learning models by automating hyper parameter tuning and model selection. They are beneficial for researchers with limited machine learning expertise, enabling them to apply ML techniques in their specific fields without extensive coding knowledge. Text Mining and NLP Libraries (e.g., NLTK, spaCy): These tools allow researchers to extract valuable information from vast amounts of unstructured text data. Applications include sentiment analysis, topic modeling, and named entity recognition, which are relevant in fields like sociology, politics, and marketing. Genetic Algorithm Libraries (e.g., DEAP, Pyevolve): Researchers in genetics, bioinformatics, and optimization can use these tools to find optimal solutions to complex problems, mimicking the process of natural selection and evolution.

Big Data Processing Frameworks (e.g., Hadoop, Apache Spark): In research areas dealing with massive datasets, such as climate science, genomics, and astronomy, these tools offer distributed computing capabilities to handle large-scale data processing and analysis efficiently.Knowledge Graphs and Semantic Web Tools (e.g., RDF, SPARQL): Researchers in domains like information science, healthcare, and biology can employ these tools to organize and query interconnected data, enabling more effective knowledge discovery and integration (Sarker, et.al 2021).

Latest AI tool

Perplexity and Language Model Evaluation Metrics: As language models continue to advance, evaluating their performance is crucial. Perplexity is one such metric that measures how well a language model predicts a sample of data. It helps researchers fine-tune language models, including those used in chatbots like ChatGPT, leading to more accurate and contextually appropriate responses. BARD by Google: BARD stands for "Beginner's Architecture for Reinforcement Learning from Demonstrations." It's a cutting-edge AI tool developed by Google that allows researchers to apply reinforcement learning to complex problems while leveraging demonstrations from human experts. BARD is widely applicable across domains such as robotics, autonomous systems, and game playing (Shinde, et.al 2021).

The diverse range of AI tools available for academic research spans various domains, from natural language processing and computer vision to machine learning, data analytics, and genetic algorithms. These tools empower researchers to tackle complex challenges, analyze large datasets, and make significant advancements in their respective fields. As the field of AI continues to evolve, the development of new tools and techniques promises even more exciting possibilities for academic research.

AI Tools in Scholarly Investigations: Advantages and Limitations

Al tools have become indispensable assets in scholarly investigations, revolutionizing various aspects of research. These tools offer numerous advantages, including efficient data analysis, automated literature reviews, enhanced data management, personalized recommendations, multilingual analysis, improved predictive models, and data quality preprocessing. By quickly analyzing vast datasets, AI can identify patterns and correlations that may elude human researchers, expediting the research process and enabling meaningful insights. One of the most significant advantages of (Dwivedi, Y. K. et.al 2021) AI in research is its ability to automate literature reviews. Al-powered text mining and natural language processing tools can scan and summarize a vast number of research papers and articles, saving researchers time and effort. This automated process ensures that scholars have a comprehensive understanding of the existing literature relevant to their study, aiding them in developing novel research directions and avoiding redundant work.

Al tools excel in data management, offering features like knowledge graphs and data indexing systems. These capabilities facilitate data integration and retrieval from various sources, simplifying access to information and supporting well-informed decision-making. Al can provide personalized research recommendations based on a researcher's interests and previous work, promoting collaboration and interdisciplinary research endeavors (Islam, M. R et.al 2022)





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Language barriers can be overcome through AI-based translation tools, enabling researchers to access and analyze information published in different languages. This inclusivity expands the scope of investigations, fostering crosscultural collaborations and promoting diversity in academic discourse. AI-powered predictive models hold great promise in fields like epidemiology, climate science, and finance. These models can forecast future trends and behaviors based on historical data, aiding researchers in making informed predictions and developing effective strategies. However, it is crucial to recognize the limitations of AI tools in scholarly investigations. AI may lack contextual understanding, leading to misinterpretations or biased analyses. Researchers must exercise caution and critically evaluate AI-generated results to avoid drawing incorrect conclusions. Some AI models may perform well in specific contexts but struggle to generalize across different domains or datasets, (De Carolis, et.al 2019) necessitating validation on multiple datasets to ensure robustness.

The accuracy and reliability of AI-generated insights heavily depend on the quality of input data. Poor data quality can lead to erroneous conclusions and hinder the credibility of research outcomes. Therefore, researchers must prioritize data quality and ensure that the data used in their studies are accurate and reliable. Ethical concerns also surround the use of AI tools in academic research. Issues related to privacy, bias, and potential misuse must be carefully considered. Researchers must adhere to ethical guidelines to ensure responsible and ethical usage of AI algorithms and models. The implementation and maintenance of AI tools can be costly and may require specialized expertise. This cost and complexity can pose challenges for smaller research institutions or individual researchers looking to adopt and effectively utilize AI tools (Kamila, M. K., & Jasrotia, S. S. 2023). AI models, particularly deep learning algorithms, are often considered black boxes, making it difficult to understand their decision-making process. This lack of interpretability can be a hindrance in certain research areas that require transparent explanations.

In specific contexts, AI tools may raise ethical dilemmas related to authorship, plagiarism, and copyright. Researchers must properly attribute AI-generated content and uphold ethical standards in content generation and publication.AI tools offer significant advantages in scholarly investigations, streamlining data analysis, literature reviews, and data management. However, researchers must be aware of the limitations and ethical concerns associated with AI to ensure responsible and accurate utilization in academic research (Stahl, B. C., & Wright, D. 2018). By striking a balance between harnessing AI's potential and addressing its limitations, scholars can harness the full power of these tools to advance knowledge and contribute to their respective fields.

Al's Impact on Research: Workflows, Collaboration, and Findings

The advent of AI has brought transformative changes to research workflows, collaboration, and the dissemination of research findings. Researchers now benefit from streamlined processes, increased efficiency, and improved accessibility, revolutionizing the way they conduct their work and share discoveries. AI has significantly streamlined research workflows, making data collection and analysis more efficient. Automated tools like web scraping and data mining algorithms allow researchers to gather vast amounts of information quickly from diverse sources. Machine learning algorithms aid in extracting valuable insights and patterns from complex datasets, (Seeber, I., Bittner et.al 2019) saving time and resources compared to traditional manual analysis. This efficiency allows researchers to focus on interpreting results, formulating hypotheses, and designing future experiments.

Moreover, AI has facilitated collaboration among researchers, breaking geographical barriers. Virtual collaboration platforms equipped with AI features enable real-time communication, data sharing, and project management. Researchers can collaborate on shared documents, conduct remote meetings, and engage in virtual discussions, (Exner-Stöhr, et.al 2017) fostering a global community of scholars. AI-driven tools also assist in language translation, encouraging international collaborations and interdisciplinary research. The dissemination of research findings has been revolutionized by AI-powered digital platforms and repositories. Researchers can publish and share their work rapidly, and AI-driven recommendation systems increase the visibility of their research within their target audience. AI automates the process of summarizing research papers, making scientific knowledge more accessible to non-experts and the general public. Social media and online platforms equipped with AI algorithms facilitate the sharing





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and dissemination of research findings to broader audiences, promoting scientific outreach and engagement (Jiang, K. et.al 2021). However, the integration of AI in research also presents challenges and ethical considerations. AIdriven research may be prone to biases present in training data, which could reinforce inequalities or spread misinformation. Ethical concerns surrounding data privacy, consent, and responsible AI usage are crucial to maintain the integrity and trustworthiness of AI-driven research outcomes. Researchers should be cautious not to over-rely on AI-driven solutions. While AI enhances workflows, human critical thinking, creativity, and domain expertise remain irreplaceable in formulating research questions, interpreting complex results, and validating findings.

There are concerns about accessibility and inclusivity. While AI can make research findings more accessible, the digital divide may hinder researchers and communities with limited technological resources from benefiting fully. Efforts must be made to ensure that AI technologies do not exacerbate existing disparities and that research outcomes are accessible to all. The impact of AI on research has been profound and positive, revolutionizing workflows, collaboration, and the dissemination of findings. Researchers now have efficient tools at their disposal to advance their work and reach wider audiences. However, ethical considerations, potential biases, and the importance of maintaining a balance between AI and human expertise should be carefully addressed to ensure responsible and inclusive research practices in the AI-driven era (Kelly, C. J et.al 2019).

Integrating AI Tools in Research: Recommendations for Researchers and Institutions

Integrating AI tools in research has the potential to revolutionize the way research is conducted and bring about significant advancements in various fields. To make the most of AI technologies, researchers and institutions must stay informed about the latest developments in AI, attending conferences and workshops to identify relevant tools for their research domains. Creating a culture of collaboration is essential, (Diebolt, V., Azancot, et.al 2019) as interdisciplinary collaborations can lead to unique and innovative solutions to complex research problems. To facilitate the effective use of AI tools, institutions should provide training programs and support resources, such as AI experts or help desks, to assist researchers in navigating AI-related challenges.

Ethical considerations must be a priority when integrating AI in research. Ensuring data privacy, avoiding biased data sources, and being transparent about AI technology limitations are crucial aspects of responsible AI practices. To begin the AI integration process, researchers can start small by implementing AI tools in specific projects and gradually scale up as they gain confidence and experience. Partnering with AI research labs or experts from outside the organization can accelerate the integration process and provide valuable insights. Validating AI-generated results by cross-verifying them with traditional methods and human expertise is crucial for ensuring the reliability and accuracy of AI-driven findings promoting open research practices by openly sharing research data, code, and models fosters transparency and reproducibility. Institutions must address accessibility concerns to ensure that AI-driven research outputs are accessible to all.

This involves considering factors such as digital accessibility, language barriers, and inclusivity in the dissemination of research findings. Given that AI research and implementation may require significant resources, researchers and institutions should actively seek funding opportunities and support from grants, funding agencies, or industry partnerships. By embracing these recommendations, researchers and institutions can harness the full potential of AI tools, leading to more impactful and innovative research outcomes. Integrating AI in research practices is an ongoing journey that requires continuous learning, collaboration, and responsible AI usage. Ultimately, these efforts will contribute to advancing knowledge and addressing complex challenges more effectively.

Ethical Considerations of AI in Academic Research: Privacy, Bias, and Transparency.

The integration of AI in academic research brings with it several ethical considerations that researchers and institutions must carefully address to ensure responsible and trustworthy practices. Three critical ethical considerations related to AI in academic research are privacy, bias, and transparency.





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Privacy: Al technologies often require vast amounts of data for training and optimization. In academic research, this data might include sensitive information about individuals, such as personal details, health records, or socioeconomic backgrounds. Researchers must prioritize data privacy and take appropriate measures to protect the confidentiality and anonymity of research participants (Stahl, B. C., & Wright, D. 2018).

Recommendations

- Obtain informed consent: Researchers should obtain explicit consent from participants before collecting and using their data for AI research.
- Anonymize data: Personal identifiers should be removed or obfuscated from the data to ensure the identities of individuals cannot be traced back.
- Secure data storage: Implement robust data security measures to safeguard against unauthorized access or data breaches.

Bias: Al models can inadvertently perpetuate biases present in the training data, leading to unfair or discriminatory outcomes. In academic research, biased Al can affect study populations, data analysis, and decision-making, potentially leading to inaccurate conclusions or unjust treatments.

Recommendations

- Diverse and representative datasets: Ensure that training data is diverse, inclusive, and representative of the intended study population to minimize bias.
- Bias detection and mitigation: Regularly assess AI models for bias and take corrective measures to address any identified biases.
- Ethical review: Include ethical review boards or committees in AI research projects to evaluate potential biases and ethical implications.

Transparency: AI models can be highly complex and difficult to interpret, leading to the issue of "black-box" AI, where the decision-making process is not easily understandable. In academic research, transparency is crucial to enable scrutiny, reproducibility, and trust in AI-driven findings. Recommendations:

- Explainable AI: Use AI models and techniques that prioritize explainability, enabling researchers to understand how the model arrives at its decisions.
- Document AI processes: Maintain comprehensive documentation of AI research, including data sources, model architectures, and parameter settings.
- Open research: Promote open research practices, such as sharing code, data, and models, to foster transparency and enable reproducibility.

Addressing these ethical considerations requires collaboration among researchers, institutions, and policymakers. It is essential to incorporate ethical guidelines and best practices for AI research and involve ethics experts in the development and deployment of AI tools in academic research creating interdisciplinary teams that include ethicists, social scientists, and domain experts can facilitate a holistic approach to addressing privacy, bias, and transparency challenges in AI-driven academic research. By upholding ethical principles, researchers can ensure that AI technologies are harnessed responsibly, leading to trustworthy, unbiased, and transparent academic research that advances knowledge while respecting the rights and well-being of research participants and society as a whole.

Implications of this study

The implications of the study are significant and far-reaching. By harnessing AI tools for academic research, researchers can streamline their processes, save time, and increase the accuracy of their findings. The integration of natural language processing and machine learning algorithms facilitates efficient literature reviews and information extraction, while AI-driven recommendation systems enhance the discovery of relevant resources and potential





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collaborations. Al-powered data analysis tools enable researchers to handle large datasets and draw more robust conclusions from extensive information. However, researchers must remain vigilant in evaluating AI outputs, addressing ethical considerations, and ensuring data quality. Embracing AI responsibly empowers scholars to push the boundaries of knowledge and make transformative contributions to their respective fields.

CONCLUSION

The environment of academic investigation is being fundamentally altered as a result of the introduction of AI tools, which have become indispensable resources. The integration of technologies that use artificial intelligence has ushered in a new era of efficiency, accuracy, and innovation, which has enabled researchers to more easily take on difficult issues. The process of information extraction and literature evaluation has been greatly sped up thanks to the development of AI tools such as natural language processing (NLP) algorithms and machine learning models. They are capable of speedily analyzing enormous libraries of academic articles, extracting pertinent ideas, and summarizing key findings, so saving academics a substantial amount of time and effort. The way in which academics find new studies, resources, and collaborations has been completely transformed by recommendation systems that are powered by AI. These clever algorithms are able to locate works that are connected to one another, as well as possible collaborators and journals that are applicable to the subject matter. This helps to facilitate the growth of academic networks and encourages interdisciplinary research.

Tools for data analysis driven by artificial intelligence have proven to be a game-changer when it comes to managing enormous datasets. Researchers now have access to strong techniques for machine learning, which allows them to derive meaningful conclusions from vast amounts of information. As a result, the findings of their research are becoming more robust and evidence-based. Although the use of AI technologies has resulted in major advances, it is vital to recognize the limitations of these techniques. Researchers have a responsibility to maintain vigilance in order to conduct critical evaluations of the results produced by AI algorithms and to ensure the quality and integrity of the data that is utilized for training. In addition, the prevention of any unexpected repercussions or unjust practices requires the prioritization of ethical considerations. These factors include data privacy and bias. Tools that use artificial intelligence for academic research hold tremendous potential to completely transform the academic scene. Researchers today have unparalleled opportunity to push the boundaries of knowledge and make transformational contributions to the domains in which they specialize thanks to the capabilities of these technologies to expedite processes, improve decision-making, and facilitate cooperation. Researchers can confidently and enthusiastically embrace the future of academic study if they make responsible and ethical use of the potential that artificial intelligence (AI) provides.

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Oral Health Care Knowledge and Attitude of Patients First Contact Persons in Primary Health Care Centers of Davangere District, Karntaka

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ABSTRACT

Primary health centers are the integral part of health care delivery system in India. Health care workers could be a very resourceful manpower if trained well in dental health care delivery to vast majority of rural population. Objective: To assess knowledge, attitude and practices of oral health care among health care workers in primary health care centers of Davangere district, Karnataka. Method: A descriptive cross sectional study was held at four primary health centers chosen by simple random technique. Sample included all health care workers in these centers & semi-structured, self-administered questionnaire was used. Results: The response rate was 100%. All of them were of the opinion that dental health is an integral part of general health. 99% of them were of the opinion that brushing was the best oral hygiene measure. Adequate knowledge regarding etiology of dental caries and oral cancer was noted. No difference was encountered in knowledge, attitude, and behavior among high and low educated or between hierarchy of service or socio economic groups. Conclusion: Primary health care workers can be of good help in providing dental health to the community.

Keywords: Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP), Oral health care, Primary health care workers.





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INTRODUCTION

Maintenance of physical and mental health of an individual is multi-factorial, multi- dimensional, and imperative to lead a productive social and economic life. It is influenced by a wide range of factors such as genetics, life style, environment & socio-economic status. In response to these challenges, the traditional roles & services of health care providers have expanded with time & evolved into primary health care [1]. Oral health is integrated with general health and support for community programme offering essential oral health with primary health care.^[2]Interest in addressing the unmet oral health needs of the citizens of the world has manifested itself lately in noteworthy expression of commitment. In this regard, health care workers at primary health center (PHC) have very important role to play in advising the patients who attend primary health centers with various general health problems and also complaints about their oral health problems along with the maintenance of oral health.

In India, primary healthcare is being provided through subcenters, primary health centers (PHC), and community health centers (CHCs).[3] In Davangere district, there are 101 PHCs, 6 CHCs, 5 sub divisional & 1 district hospital, and 324 subcenters.[4] Multipurpose healthcare workers (male and female) posted here are sensitive and accountable to meet the health needs of the community. These healthcare workers might play a key role in a country like India, where 70% of population lives in rural areas and there is deficiency of dental surgeons in providing oral healthcare services.[5]. For these health care workers to advice others, it is imperative for them to have sufficient knowledge regarding oral health and proper oral hygiene measures. Thus, this study was directed at knowing knowledge, attitude and practices among health care workers in primary health care centers of Davangere district, Karnataka so as to asses their capability and sufficiency of oral health knowledge to advice patients.

METHODOLOGY

A descriptive, cross sectional study was conducted in four randomly selected primary health care centers of Davangere district. All the health care workers working in these PHCs were included in the study. Thus, the total sample constituted of 100 subjects between the age group of 24-55 years. Of them 59 were males and 41 were females. Ethical clearance was obtained from the ethical committee of College of Dental Sciences, Davangere. Prior to the commencement of the study, consent was obtained from the hospital authorities and also from the participants of the study. Pilot study was undertaken in a PHC to check the feasibility of the study and design the final proforma. This PHC was not considered in the final study sample in order to avoid bias. The final proforma consisted of 32 semi-structured questionnaire, which had questions regarding, general information, personal oral hygiene practices, and knowledge regarding adverse habits and their daily encounter with patients with dental problems at PHC. All the health workers at these PHC's were included in the study. And at the time of examination strict privacy was maintained for them to fill the proforma. When ever necessary, the questions were explained in the local language Kannada. After completion, the data was tabulated as master charts and converted to master tables and the results were presented using descriptive statistics.

RESULTS

100 subjects participated in the present descriptive cross sectional study, with 6:4 male to female ratio. Graph 1 shows the distribution of study population according to age and sex. Table I displays some of the questions asked and their response. All of them were of the opinion that dental health is an integral part of general health. 48% had experienced some dental problem wherein, the highest experience was in the age group of 46-55 years. It also showed gradual increase of dental health problem, which increases with increasing age (Graph 2). 65% of the over all samples had visited a dentist some time or the other and for others, lack of time was the main constraint for visiting the dentist.





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Table II shows questions pertaining to personal oral hygiene practices. 100% of the health care workers are in the habit of cleaning their teeth regularly. 99% of them used toothbrush, 51% use toothpaste and 6% use tooth powder as the agent. 46% of them brushed their teeth once daily, and 54% brushed twice. 87% of them claimed to rinse their mouth after every meal & 37% used toothpick occasionally. Graph 3 shows the adverse habits as depicted by different age groups by which we can infer that majority of them having adverse habits belonged to age group between 36-45 years. 97% of them knew that adverse habits are injurious to oral health. 92% of them thought that consumption of tobacco might cause oral cancer as shown in table III. Table IV shows questions pertaining to their primary health care profession and dentistry. 69% felt that dental health care is available to rural population and only 31% felt that it is not reaching them. 46% of them had visited some or the other dental camp held. 99% of them had come across patients with dental problems at PHC at some time or the other. The reasons were tooth ache (41%), tooth decay (23%) & swelling of the jaws (2%). When they came across such patients, 89% of the times they referred to a dentist. Majority (95%) were of the opinion that programs and projects connecting to dentistry should involve common man and also primary health care workers.

DISCUSSION

A review of literature of the community-oriented oral health and primary health care reveals one dominant and disease oriented practice model with dental practitioners being the principle and most exclusive actors.[2] One alternative to this biomedical model of dental care that may be better suited to translate health promotion principles into action in the community level is to practice involving hygienists and other health care workers as primary health care providers. The WHO stewardship should include the support of dental hygiene practice in PHC's, by which many regulatory restrictions and barriers which would be relaxed thus enabling response to WHO call for community based projects.[2]

Although there are many studies conducted on any particular sector of health care providers, there are few reports on primary health care workers at primary health centers. As these PHC's are located at a distance from the district head quarters, patients in this regions tend to go to PHC for dental health complaints also, in such a case health care worker at these centers can be of help in providing advice regarding oral health, provided they have sufficient knowledge. In an under resourced countries, the use of non oral health care workers in promotion of oral health, can contribute substantially in improving oral health and adoption of multidisciplinary team approach is highly recommended.[6,7]. The response rate in the present self administered semi-structured questionnaire was 100%. Oral health care was given similar priority as that of the general health which is similar to the studies conducted by Walid El[6] and Jones H[.8]

100% of participants cleaned their teeth every day and 99% of them were of the opinion that brushing was the best oral hygiene measure. 46% of them brushed once daily and 54% of them brushed twice which is better than the study conducted among rural communities of Haryana by Tewari A [9] and among Chinese adults by Lin HC et al10 but in consistent with the studies in developed countries. [1,11,12] Knowledge regarding etiology of dental caries and tobacco as etiology of oral cancer was adequate among these health care workers which was found to be similar to the study conducted among nursing staff [6] and another study conducted by Sohn W.[13] Ni Riordain and McCreary[14] showed increase knowledge regarding causes of oral cancer in contrast to Greenwood and Lowry where only 50 % were aware of the etiology.[15]

Most of the participants were well aware of oral health care practices. However, the study identified few gaps. A study conducted by Sandhya et al[16] showed that most of the respondents knew the importance of daily oral hygiene measures that help in preventing dental diseases. In contrast, Yadav et al[17] & Najmunnisa et al[1] reported adequate awareness of the active role of sugar in dental decay but poor oral hygiene practices. The most common complaint of the patients approaching health care workers for dental advice was tooth ache (41%) which was the common complaint encountered even in a similar studies conducted by Maunder PE,[18] Chanchal G [19]





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& Yadav et al.[17] When encountered with such patient, most of the times (72%) they referred to an dentist as they did not have technical knowledge nor the equipmental facility to provide curative treatment. This finding was also similar to findings by Maunder PE.[18]. As there was no difference encountered in regard to knowledge, attitude, behavior in regards to the high and low educated or between cadre of service or socio economic groups of these health care workers, those results were not been presented in this study. As observed in the previous studies [17,20,21,22] it was seen that the majority of the participants performed annual dental check-up, while very few of them followed routine dental visits. Moreover, almost half of the subjects believed that dental visits were the only effective means of preventing dental diseases. [22] Curative oral health strategies are more commonly practiced as part of health promotion, especially in developing countries like India. Hence, more such training & inclusion of health workers are needed across the country in near future, so that an amalgamation of the above literature could be used to plan out dissemination of knowledge into practice to reach all.

CONCLUSION

The respondents had adequate knowledge regarding oral hygiene practice and could give primary advice to the patients they encountered with dental problems. Primary care providers could play a pivotal role in the provision of preventive services. Thus involving the primary health care workers in the dental health programs and projects will be helpful to reach out dental health to majority of the population.

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Table I: KAP response of the health care workers regarding oral health.

S.No	Questions	Yes	No
		n (%)	n (%)
1	Do you think dental health is an integral part of general health	100(100)	-
2	Did you have any previous dental problem	48(48)	52(52)
3	Have you visited Dentist before	65(65)	35(35)
4	What inhibits you from having a regular dental checkup		
	A) lack of time	51(51)	-
	B) fear	-	-
	C) other reasons	49(49)	-

Table II: Response of HCWs regarding personal oral hygiene practices

S.No	Question asked	Response
		11 (%)
1.	Do you clean your teeth regularly?	100 (100)
2.	what aid do you use to clean teeth?	
	a) Tooth brush	99(99)
	b) Finger	1(1)
3	What agent do you use to clean teeth?	
	a) tooth paste	51(51)
	b) tooth powder	6(6)
	c) others	1(1)





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4	 How many times do you clean your teeth? a) once b) twice c) more than twice 	46(46) 54(54) -
5	Do you rinse your mouth after every meal? a) yes b) no	89(89) 11(11)
6	Do you use tooth pick to clean between teeth? a) yes b) no	37(37) 63(63)

Table III: Response of HCWs regarding knowledge of adverse habits

SI.No	Questions	Response N (%)
1.	Do you have the habit of?	
	a) chewing tobacco/gutkha	3(3)
	b) betel nut/betel leaves	9(9)
	c) smoking	15(15)
	d) alcohol	1(1)
2.	Do you know these habits are harmful to health?	
	a) yes	97(97)
	b) no	3(3)
3.	Do you know that consumption of tobacco might cause oral	
	cancer?	
	a) yes	92(92)
	b) no	8(8)

TABLE IV: Response of HCWs regarding their profession and dentistry

S no.	Questions	Response
		n (%)
1.	Do you feel dental services are available to rural population?	
	a) yes	69(69)
	b) no	31(31)
2.	Have you visited any dental camp?	
	a) yes	46(46)
	b) no	54(54)
3.	Have you come across patients with dental problems in PHC?	
	a) yes	99(99)
	b) no	1(1)
4.	What type of dental complaints have you come across?	
	a) tooth ache	41(41)
	b) tooth decay	23(23)





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	c) swelling of jaws	2(2)
	d) others	34(34)
5.	What do you suggest when you come across such patients?	
	a) refer to dentist	89(89)
	b) advice medicine	11(11)
	c) refer to physician	-
6.	Do you like to participate in community dental programs and projects?	
	a) yes	95(95)
	b) no	5(5)







RESEARCH ARTICLE

Conjoining Nanoparticles and Provisional Medicines in Ayurveda

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda & other ancient healthcare systems have long handled metals' valuable limits. The use of Bhasma, a suitable Ayurvedic condition of metallic & mineral compounds, has been prevalent in the Indian subcontinent since the seventh century A.D. Metals are treated with local juices or decoctions before being subjected to extensive washing procedures in order to create Bhasma. The resulting debris is then mixed with various minerals & conventional fixations. Bhasma's courses of action have gained widespread recognition for effectively treating a variety of chronic illnesses. The significance of Bhasma resides in its ability to maintain perfect alkalinity, causing amazing blooming while eliminating horrible acids associated with sickness. Bhasma does not produce harmful metabolites & unquestionably aids in the breakdown of heavy metals in the body. The Bhasma atomic size has been significantly reduced in order to improve internal maintenance & processing. Standardized standards are meant to ensure the uniqueness, quality, ethicalness, government aid, practicality, & recognition of Bhasma objects. In any event, the lack of comprehensive standardization with regard to physicochemical boundaries provides a vital test in this regard. Dealing with this issue is critical for increasing Bhasma's credibility & suitability in the realm of medicine.

Keywords: Bhasma, Ayurveda, Metals, Treatment, Chronic illness, Standardization.





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INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is perhaps the most established clinical framework, having been rehearsed for quite a long time in the Indian subcontinent. Swarna Bhasma (gold debris), Makshika Bhasma (lead debris), Abhrak Bhasma (mica debris), Tamra Bhasma (copper debris) & Louha Bhasma (iron debris) are a portion of the conventional Bhasmas. As indicated by the late examination, these Bhasmas have nanoscale aspects with molecule sizes going from 1 to 100 nanometers. Subsequently they can be nanomedicines since they are handily consumed & appropriated throughout the body. Besides, in helpful dosages, these Bhasmas are non-poisonous making them a protected & viable treatment decision for various illnesses. The creation & use of metals & mineral arrangements are the focal point of the Ayurvedic discipline known as Rasashastra. These arrangements, known as Bhasmas, are created by refining & burning metals or minerals until they are reduced to debris. The remedial advantages of Bhasma definitions incorporate improving resistance, reducing aggravation & advancing conceptive wellbeing. Bhasmas have explicitly been shown to find lasting success in treating male fruitlessness. Purnachandra Rasa, Brihat Vatchintamani Rasa, Yogendra Rasa & Vasant Kusmakar Rasa are the absolute most notable Bhasma arrangements. Abhra Bhasma (mica debris), Swarna Makshika Bhasma (lead debris), Shechita Silanit (cleansed mineral pitch), a Loha Bhasma (iron debris), Rasa Sindora (mercury) & Vedanga Choora (Embelia ribes powder) are among the spices & minerals tracked down in these blends [1]. It has been shown that Bhasma plans can have restorative advantages not long after organization. This is because of the Bhasma's small molecule size, which permits it to be effectively consumed by the body [2]. Bhasma readiness is a troublesome & tedious cycle. The expected advantages of Bhasma arrangements make them a suitable instrument for the treatment of many sicknesses.

Preparation of Swarna Bhasma

Swarna Bhasma, also known as Suvarna Bhasma, is a traditional Ayurvedic drug used in India for a long time to treat various ailments [3]. The plan is created by reducing gold to its debris structure, which is then mixed with other spices & minerals. Swarna Bhasma is thought to be the most expensive Ayurvedic medicine since it contains up to 98% gold particles. Swarna Bhasma's high concentration of gold is said to be responsible for its multiple healing effects. Verifiable perceptions attribute gold with various curative capabilities, including revival, sexual enhancer effects, & increased life span. Recently, there has been a significant interest in the potential medical benefits of gold. According to studies, gold can have mitigated, cell-reinforcing, & safe supporting effects. Various conditions such as rheumatic joint pain, diabetes, sensory system issues, bronchial asthma, & low sperm count are treated with Swarna Bhasma [4]. It is also regarded as a fantastic cardiovascular tonic that can help with general weakness, low circulatory strain, & decreased heart siphoning limit [5]. Swarna Bhasma is thought to be safe when taken in the recommended dose & time frame, patients with chronic illnesses are advised to avoid self-medication & consult a medical professional first [6].

Preparation of Rajata Bhasma

The strong Ayurvedic cure Rajat Bhasma, otherwise called Chandi Bhasma or Calcined Silver Debris, has been used for centuries to fix many sicknesses. Silver is first diminished to a debris structure, which is then joined with extra plants & minerals to prepare it. It has been shown that Rajat Bhasma is strong cell reinforcement with calming, hostile to disease, & safe supporting properties. Furthermore, various eye conditions, weakness, sputum-creating hacks, jaundice, sickliness, liver diseases, conceptive issues, & neurological afflictions are remembered to answer well to it. Silver particles are changed into nanoparticles during the warming system, which are remembered to have more noteworthy restorative potential & be all the more promptly consumed by the body. Rajat Bhasma regularly has exceptionally minuscule particles with sizes somewhere in the range of 1 & 100 nanometers. Thus it is all the more promptly consumed by the body & all the more really arrives at its planned tissues [7].





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Preparation of Abhraka Bhasma

Abhrak Bhasma is calcined mica debris that has been utilized for centuries in Ayurvedic medicine to fix various illnesses. The course of calcination, which is the warming of a substance to high temperature without oxygen, is used to make Abhrak Bhasma. In Ayurveda, the calcination cycle is known as PUTA, & temperature estimation is basic to ensure that the debris is appropriately ready. The amount of PUTA used decides the nature of Abhrak Bhasma, which regularly goes from 7 PUTA Abhrak Bhasma to 1000 PUTA Abhrak Bhasma. 1000 PUTA The most noteworthy grade Abhrak Bhasma is made by more than once calcining crude Abhrak or mica after consolidating it with plant juices. The cycle can take a year or more to finish & the debris is then dried in the sun. As Ayurvedic medicine Abhrak Bhasma is exceptionally successful. In addition to psychological sicknesses & psychosomatic circumstances, it is used to treat respiratory, liver, & gastrointestinal issues [8].

Preparation of Loha Bhasma

Loha Bhasma is an Ayurvedic medication made of iron. Decontamination, filtration, warming, covering pulverising washing, & powdering are all essential for the readiness process. The initial step is to purge the iron inventory. This is achieved by taking out any contaminations like different metals or minerals. Shodhana is the course of purification. After the iron source has been sanitized, it is warmed to high temperature. This is known as Marana. Marana is characterized into three restorative techniques: Bhanupaka, Sthalipaka, & Putapaka. The last step is to process the iron debris into a fine powder. This powder is then fit to be used as a prescription. Loha Bhasma planning is a tedious cycle that requires numerous days to wrap up. Despite the meticulous planning process; it is a potent & extremely successful drug with widespread application.

Various benefits incorporate superior blood flow, reinforced invulnerable framework & fruitful treatment of iron deficiency, decreasing irritation, better skin wellbeing, & speedier injury mending [9].

Preparation of Pravala Bhasma:

The calcareous skeleton of marine Anthezoan polys of the Phylum Coelenterate is used to make Praval Bhasma, a traditional Ayurvedic medication. This calcium-rich food is crucial for healthy bones, strong muscles, & blood coagulation. Additionally, it is abundant in potassium, phosphorus, & magnesium. Since ancient times, Praval Bhasma has been used in Ayurvedic medicine to treat a wide range of conditions, including inflammation, & digestive problems. The heart, eyes, & bones can all benefit from it. The Pravala Bhasma is prepared in two ways: triturating using Kumari Swaras & Guduchi Kashay & burning in a Muffle furnace. Total Ash, Acid Insoluble Ash, Loss on Drying, & Qualitative Analysis of Praval Bhasma by NPST (Namburi Phased Spot Test) are performed [1]. In Ayurvedic medicine Praval Bhasma is regarded as safe & effective, however it should only be used as directed by a qualified healthcare professional.

USE OF AYURVEDIC BHASMA IN MEDICINE

The ancient Indian therapeutic method involves the lysis of metals & minerals with plants. It can be used in many different ways for internal ingestion, with specific applications depending on the health condition. It is important to emphasize that the use of Ayurvedic preparations should only be done under the supervision of qualified Ayurvedic practitioners or healthcare professionals with Ayurvedic competence. These practitioners have the information necessary to assess an individual's health situation, prescribe the correct medication & give instructions for safe administration. Suppliers who use traditional preparation techniques & uphold strict quality control standards are the most important suppliers to buy from. Preserving its security & potency is dependent on the quality & purity of Bhasmas. Self-administration of Ayurvedic Bhasma or its usage without appropriate supervision is strictly contraindicated, especially for people with chronic health issues, women who are pregnant or nursing, & kids. It is recommended that you speak with a medical expert or an anthologist who can give you specialized advice. The method ensures the safe & effective application of a therapy [10] (Table:1).





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DISCUSSION

This article discusses the preparation & benefits of four Ayurvedic medicines. Swarna Bhasma (made of gold), Rajata Bhasma (made of silver), Abrak Bhasma (made of calcined mica residue), Loha Bhasma (made of iron). Known for its high concentration of gold particles, Swarna Bhasma is used to treat conditions such as joint pain, diabetes, asthma & low sperm count [3]. Prepared by converting silver particles into nanoparticles, Rajata Bhasma is used for a variety of conditions such as eye problems, debility, anemia & neurological disorders [7]. Abhak Bhasma is made from the residue of calcined mica & is effective in treating respiratory, liver, gastrointestinal problems & mental illness [8]. Loha Bhasma, made from iron, has benefits such as improving blood circulation, boosting immunity & treating anemia & inflammation [9]. In addition, Pravala Bhasma, which is derived from marine organisms, is rich in calcium & is used to treat inflammation, acidity, & digestive problems [1]. It is important to consult a doctor before using these Ayurvedic medicines, especially for people with chronic diseases.

For scientists & medical experts, Ayurvedic Bhasma medicine is a significant topic of interest. The calcination & purifying processes used to create Bhasma's Ayurvedic medicines are said to provide therapeutic benefits & have been utilized in Ayurvedic medicine for millennia. Rigorous research is required, nonetheless, to prove its viability & safety according to current scientific norms. The scientific world is aware of the significance of carrying out investigations & clinical trials to verify the possible health advantages of Ayurvedic Bhasma medicines. These investigations take a number of different approaches, including as in vitro experiments, animal research, & clinical trials on humans. Researchers hope to gather thorough information through these surveys on the effectiveness, recommended dose, potential side effects & interactions of Bhasma formulations. Despite the fact that Ayurvedic Bhasma has been used for a very long time in traditional medicine & that anecdotal evidence supports its efficacy, the drug's interim classification emphasizes the need for more scientific investigation. Although first investigations may have yielded encouraging results, more thorough investigation is required to establish strong proof. Following ethical rules, putting quality control procedures in place, stanardizing preparation techniques & thoroughly analyzing the safety & efficacy profile of Bhasma formulations are all part of this process. Ayurvedic Bhasma may become recognized as a transitory medication as long as continuous studies are done to clarify its possible therapeutic advantages. A greater comprehension of Ayurvedic Bhasma preparations can be attained by more extensive research, teamwork among scientists, & knowledge exchange. If they achieve the requisite standards for safety, efficacy, & quality, this will probably result in their adoption into common healthcare procedures [15].

CONCLUSION

Traditional Ayurvedic medicines, notably Bhasma formulations, have been utilized for therapeutic purposes in the Indian subcontinent for ages. These medicines provide numerous benefits, & their nanoscale form allows for efficient absorption & distribution throughout the body, making them ideal nanomedicines. It is crucial to note, however, that preparing these Bhasmas is a sophisticated & time-consuming process that necessitates expertise. Furthermore, it is critical to utilize these medications under the supervision of a skilled healthcare expert to ensure their safe & effective use. Further research on the mechanisms of action, safety profiles, & potential interactions of these Ayurvedic medicines is required. Clinical trials & studies comparing alternative drugs to established therapies can provide vital insights into their efficacy & broaden their acceptance in modern medicine. Integrating ancient knowledge with modern scientific methodologies can help uncover the full potential of Ayurvedic medicines have the potential to be a valuable complement to the current healthcare toolset. They provide a wide range of advantages, are generally safe & well-tolerated, & have the potential to be a vital addition to the modern healthcare toolkit; however, further research is required to fully understand their mechanisms of action & to assure their safe & effective usage.





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Table 1:List of some of the provisional medicine preparation from Ayurvedic Bhasma

Name of medicine	Ingredients	Quantity	Benefits
Purnachandra Rasa (Pack of 25 Tablets)	Rasa sindhur	25 mg	This medicine is used in the
	Abhrak Bhasma	15 mg	treatment of infertility.
	Loha Bhasma	20 mg	Particularly it is
	Shodhita Shilajatu	10mg	administrated in the
	Vidang churna (Embilia	20mg	management of sexual
	Ribes Burm.F.)		disorders. It is used as





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	Suvarna makshik Bhasma	20mg	natural aphrodisiac
			medicine[11].
Brihat Vaatchintamani	Swarna Bhasma	25mg	It is used in the treatment of
Rasa (Pack of 25 Tablets)	Rajata Bhasma	15 mg	paralysis, facial palsy,
	Abhraka Bhshma	20 mg	psychosis, epilepsy,
	Loha Bhasma	20mg	multiple sclerosis,
	Pravala Bhasma	15mg	neuropathy, neuralgia, etc.
	Mukta Bhasma	20mg	It is an excellent
	Suta Bhasma	15mg	rejuvenetive & anti-aging
			Ayurvedic medicine. It is
			disorders such as migrains
			disorders such as migraine,
			vertigo, digestive disorders
Vagandra Dasa (Dask of 25	Darada (Durified 8	15mg	[12].
Tablats)		TSTINg	(Vogababi) when
Tablets)	Gandhaka (Durified &	10mg	administered along with
		Torng	other medicines
	L oba Bhasma (Iron Bhasma)	10 mg	Hence it is used in wide
	= 5 grams	To Hig	variety of conditions.
	Abbraka Bhasma (Purified &	10mg	It is used to treat diabetes.
	processed Silica) -5grams	Torng	diseases related to urinary
	Suddha Mukta (Purified &	10mg	tract, frequent urination. It
	processed Pearl) – 5grams	long	is also used to treat fistula,
	Vanga Bhasma (Bhasma of	10mg	piles, epilepsy, psychotic
	Tin) – 5grams		conditions, & paralysis [13].
	,,		
Vasant Kusmakar Rasa	Swarna Bhasma -	15mg	It is an excellent
(Pack of 25 Tablets)	Bhasma(Calx) of Gold -		rejuvenative & anti-aging
	Rajata Bhasma -	15mg	medicine.
	Bhasma(Calx) of Silver		It is used in the treatment of
	Abhraka Bhshma -	15mg	memory loss, diabetes &
	Bhasma(Calx) of Mica		diseases related to urinary
	Loha Bhasma -	15mg	tract.
	Bhasma(Calx) of Iron -		It improves memory,
	Pravala Bhasma -	20mg	concentration, skin
	Bhasma(Calx) of Coral		immeriate
	Mukta Bhasma -	20mg	Immunity.
	Bhasma(Calx) of Pearl		treat polyuroa
	Suta Bhasma	A compound of purified &	It is indicated in courds
		processed Murcury &	cardiac disorders liver &
		purified Sulphur - / parts	kidney disorders [14]
	Vanga Bhasma (Bhasma of	30mg	
			4
	Ikhsu – Sugarcane	Quantity sufficient	4
	Vasa – Malabar Nut tree	Quantity sufficient	
	(root)		4
	LaKhsha –Laccifer lacca	Quantity sufficient	





REVIEW ARTICLE

Unlocking the Mysteries of Guillain-Barre Syndrome: A Captivating Overview

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ABSTRACT

Each year in worldwide Guillain-Barré Syndrome is acquired by around 100000 persons, making it the most prevalent and severe form of acute paralytic neuropathy. There are multiple recognized subtypes of Guillain-Barré syndrome, each with its own set of clinical and pathological characteristics. 20–30% of instances of Guillain-Barré syndrome have the severe, widespread presentation with respiratory failure. The characteristic symptoms of Guillain-Barré syndrome are tingling, increasing weakening, and pain. It is an acute inflammatory immune-mediated polyradiculoneuropathy. Recognition may be made more difficult by variations and forms. Immunotherapy works in main stay of treatment in patient with Gullain Barre Syndrome, although a sizeable minority of them remain disabled, and death is still a possibility. Individual who were suffering with Gullain Barre Syndrome must have a better access to treatment and care, and there is a need to create powerful disease-modifying treatments that can reduce the severity of nerve damage.

Keywords:GullainBarre Syndrome, Acute areflexic paralysis, Campylobacter jejuni, Zika virus, Plasma exchange, Intravenous immunoglobins.





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INTRODUCTION

Around 100 000 persons worldwide acquire Guillain-Barré syndrome each year, making it the most prevalent and severe form of acute paralytic neuropathy [1]. In 1961 the first Guillain-Barré syndrome was reported and is characterized by acute areflexic paralysis with albuminocytologic dissociation. Today Guillain-Barré syndrome is found to be a common cause that leads to acute flaccid paralysis worldwide and stands as a greatest emergency in neurology because poliomyelitis has been almost completely eradicated [2]. The disease can advance quickly, and it is seen that most patients having GBS attain their maximal level of impairment within two weeks.

A respiratory failure that necessitates mechanical ventilation occurs in about 20% of GBS patients[3].Nearly 70% of GBS patients claim to have experienced symptoms of an infectious infection days or weeks before developing a neurologic illness. Campylobacter jejuni, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, cytomegalovirus, and Epstein-Barr virus are the infectious pathogens most frequently linked to the onset of GBS [4].Using a variety of criteria the classification of GBS subtypes can be done which includes antecedent infection, electrophysiological patterns, geographical disfunction, and genetic susceptibility[5].There are several known causes of the axonal forms of GBS, including the Zika virus, hepatitis viruses, intravenous ganglioside injection, vaccination, and surgery. The pathogenetic processes of axonal GBS associated with prior bacterial or viral infections other than Campylobacter jejuni are still not fully understood. Axonal GBS can now be distinguished from the prototype of GBS, using autoantibody classification and serial electrophysiological [6]

EPIDEMIOLOGY

According to reports, more than 4.5 instances of the Gullain barre syndrome occur each year[7]. These are the only estimates available, not withstanding the risks of extrapolating from such small samples. Many case studies have shown that the illness is more prevalent in men, that it can develop at any age, and that it is typically linked to an earlier infection[8]. Unusualy for an autoimmune disease, males have been observed to have higher incidence rates than females[9]. For every decade of age increase, GBS incidence increased by 20%. Compared to other Asian countries, the relative frequency of Fisher syndrome among GBS patients was higher[10]. Children have a lower incidence than adults but elderly people has the highest incidence. As people age, suppressor mechanisms break down and leads to increased susceptibility to autoimmune disorder[11]. Almost 30 years ago, necropsy examinations of many children with acute flaccid paralysis in Mexico yielded the first report on AMAN, revealed involvement of the major proximal motor axon in contrast harm to the anterior horn cells that is poliomyelitis[12]. In North America and Europe, only 5% to 10% of patients have an axonal subtype[13].

ETIOLOGY

It was unclear specifically regarding etiology that causes Guillain-Barré syndrome. A poor immune response to the earliersickness can be a triggering factor for Guillain-Barré syndrome.[19] The immune system typically fights off any germs that enters the body. Guillain-Barré syndrome patients, however, experience a malfunction that unintentionally targets the .nerves.[15]. Animal model data point to the importance of molecular mimicry. The outer membrane consists of lipopolysaccharide and found in Campylobacter jejuni gastrointestinal infections resembles gangliosides, which are parts of peripheral nerves.[16] Some strains of C. jejuni replicate the similar moiety of carbohydrates in neurons with the creation of lipo-oligosaccharide A collection of variable genes that create specific difference between the bacterial strains and these ganglioside-like carbohydrate molecules.[14]There were numerous reports of GBS cases during the Zika virus outbreak. Case reports describe numerous other potential causes of GBS, such as treatments and operations.[17] One The one more case of this syndrome has been found in each million flu shots, according to new surveillance data from subsequent years. A well-documented increase in the cases of Guillain-Barre syndrome infections was seen, following the vaccination in treating the virus called A/H1N in 1976 [18,19].





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PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

As we have already seen, Guillain-Barre Syndrome is a condition that occurs post infection. Pathogens that are likely to trigger illness prior to Guillain-Barre syndrome include the cytomegalovirus, Mycoplasma pneumonia, Haemophilus influenzae etc.[20,21] About 5% of patients with Guillain-Barre syndrome had been infected with hepatitis E virus prior to the beginning of their disease, compared to 0.5% of matched healthy controls in a study conducted in Netherlands [22]. A similar pattern was seen in 10% of Bangladeshi patients with syndrome as they also had a history of hepatitis E virus infection, indicating this virus is a prevalent trigger for Guillain-Barre Syndrome.[23] The likelihood of developing this harmful post infectious complication is relatively high, notwithstanding the significant link between some acute infections and GBS. The chances of patients infected with Campylobacter developing syndrome is only about 5% over the course of the next two months. This explains why GBS is a sporadic sickness [23].

One of the crucial stages of Guillian-Barre syndrome pathological process after Campylobacter jejuni infection is the development of antibodies that cross-react to specific gangliosides, which are not formed during simple Campylobacter jejuni gastroenteritis.[24,25,26] To generate cross reactive antibodies, however, only those who are adaptable are stimulated [26]. A number of distinct gangliosides cross react with the antibodies found in these GBS patients. Only a few Campylobacter jejuni strains have lipo oligosaccharides that are similar to the carbohydrate portion of gangliosides seen in human peripheral neurons.[2,27,28] A set of polymorphic genes and enzymes that differ significantly in various Campylobacter jejuni strains are required for the synthesis of these ganglioside-imitating carbohydrate molecules [29,30]. Because of the presence of different gangliosides in human peripheral neurological deficits.[2,31] Although not exclusively, Campylobacter jejuni infections are primarily responsible for the acute motor axonal neuropathy. Acute motor axonal neuropathy patients frequently have serum antibodies to the gangliosides GM1a(Ganglioside-monosialic acid), GD1a , GM1b , and Ganglioside N-acetylgalactosaminyl GD1a .[2,32] In individuals with Miller fisher syndrome or Miller fisher syndrome – Guillain-Barre syndrome overlap syndrome, antibodies against the gangliosides GQ1b, GD3, GD1b, and GT1a, which are connected to ataxia and ophthalmoplegia, are usually detected [2,,32,33,34].

Inspite of the fact that individuals with uncomplicated cytomegalovirus infections also had anti-GM2 antibodies. 20% of patients with acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy linked with cytomegalovirus infection had them, according to a Dutch analysis [20,31]. It's noteworthy that patients can develop antibodies not only against certain gangliosides but also against collections of epitopes from ganglioside complexes. They are found in the cell membrane in specialised micro domains known as "lipid rafts." [35,36] In addition to reacting with Campylobacter jejunilipo oligosaccharides, antibodies that target ganglioside complexes are likely brought on by an earlier Campylobacter jejuni infection.[36] It is found that patients with acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy have antibodies against different glycolipid complexes or combinations, it is still not known how these antibodies may contribute to the pathophysiology of the disease [37,38]. In a mouse model of acute motor axonal neuropathy, complement activation at the motor nerve terminal and nodes of Ranvier has been studied. It appears that nerve degeneration in Guillain-Barre syndrome was led by a complement activation, together with the presence of antiganglioside antibodies.[39,40] The nodal cytoskeleton, Schwann cell microvilli, and sodium channel cluster clusters—all of which help to stabilise the sodium channel clusters. Due to complement activation in a Guillain-Barre syndrome disease model they were disrupted.[40] Results from a Guillain-Barre syndrome mouse model suggests that the inhibition of complement activation reduces the development of the clinical symptoms of antiganglioside mediated neuropathy.[41,42] Occurrence of Guillain-Barré syndrome after a campylobacter jejuni infection may based in on a patient's propensity to produce cross-reactive, carbohydrate-targeted antibodies [42].

A 5% relapse rate for Guillain-Barre syndrome supports this hypothesis which is significantly greater than would be anticipated by chance.[43] Contact between the pathogen and the host is essential in the early stages of syndrome development. When Campylobacter jejuni lipo-oligosaccharides bind to siglec-7 (sialic acid-binding immunoglobulin-like lectin-7), they activate dendritic cells using toll-like receptor 4 and Cluster of differentiation 14.





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Tumor necrosis factor and type 1 interferon, which both promote B cell growth, are also produced by these dendritic cells. Although only a small number of patient cohorts have been used to explore genetic effects up to this point, genetic variants may have an effect on this immune activation [25,43,44]. It's Intriguing that meta-analysis determined that the link between Guillain-Barre syndrome and a particular Tumor necrosis factor polymorphism is just moderate.[44] The relationship between GBS severity and prognosis and polymorphisms in the Mannose binding lectin 2 gene—which produces the mannose-binding protein C—has also been established. Future studies in substantial, well-characterized, and well-controlled populations are needed to confirm the importance of host factors in the aetiology of Guillain-Barre syndrome.[44]

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Within 4 weeks of commencement, acute increasing weakness, areflexia, and severe motor impairment are some of the signs of Guillain-Barré syndrome[45]. An antecedent event occurred in about half of them. Sensory sensations were the first sign of the illness in 57% of cases[46]. Fever, cough, sore throat , nasal discharge, and diarrhoea were the antecedent sign in GBS[47]. Pain started before weakness one to five days later. The areas most usually afflicted were the buttocks, the low section of the back, and the anterior and posterior parts of the thighs. At night, pain was frequently severe[48]. Up to 72% of patients report having pain as a symptom. There are many different types of patients reported sensory impairment, and 94% of patients had hypo- or areflexia. Autonomic involvement and malfunction of the cranial nerves (such as priapism; 46%) were also frequent[50]. When patients came with Guillain-Barré syndrome were admitted to the hospital, micturitional symptoms were recognised and neurological exams were frequently performed[51]. Leg weakness was the most prevalent symptom at the outset of GBS, while upper respiratory infection was the most frequent contributing factor[52].

DIAGNOSIS

Step 1: When should GBS be considered

Typical clinical traits

When bilateral paralysis of the arms and/or legs develops suddenly and the CNS is unaffected or when there are no other clear explanations, GBS should be evaluated as a diagnosis. Sensory loss, dysautonomia, BP instability, ocular dysfunction, bowel dysfunction, radicular or neuropathic pain, TRFs, and relapses are all symptoms of GBS. It is monophasic, and very few patients ever have TRFs or relapses[3].

Atypical clinical presentation

GBS can manifest atypically, with atypical clinical symptoms such meningism, poor localised pain, irritability and unsteadiness of gait. Depending on the situation, the disease's progression may be accompanied by either normal or accentuated reflexes.

Variants

GBS variants are rarely "pure," and they frequently coexist with the classic syndrome or exhibit characteristics common to other variant forms[3].

Preceding events

In the six weeks before the development of the illness, an infection is assumed to have been the root cause of GBS. Six pathogens—Campylobacter jejuni, hepatitis E virus, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, Epstein-Barr virus, and Zika virus— have been temporally linked to GBS, but it is unclear how they contribute to the disease's aetiology. The first study to link immunisations to GBS was published in 1976, but only two other studies have since demonstrated a connection between GBS and influenza vaccines. Additionally, immunobiologicals have been related to GBS, although the epidemiological data is sparse and these connections lack a clear biological explanation[3].





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Step 2: How to diagnose GBS

Clinical history, physical examination, and auxiliary tests such CSF analysis and electrodiagnostic testing are used to support the diagnosis of GBS. Two most widely utilised sets of diagnostic standards were created by the NINDS and the Brighton Collaboration. When many diseases are suspected, they must be taken into account, and auxiliary studies are crucial for establishing a GBS diagnosis[3].

Laboratory investigations

Through laboratory testing, it is possible to eliminate additional factors of acute flaccid paralysis as infections, metabolic, or electrolyte dysfunctions. When an infectious disease is spreading, testing for earlier infections may be able to offer crucial epidemiological data. It is essential to wait for the results of the antibody test before beginning treatment since anti-GQ1b antibodies have a higher diagnostic value in individuals with suspected MFS^[3].

Cerebrospinal fluid examination

Other causes of weakness are ruled out via a CSF examination, although GBS is not ruled out by normal CSF protein levels. Mild pleocytosis (10–50 cells/l) should lead clinicians to investigate alternate diagnosis, but significant pleocytosis (>50 cells/l) suggests additional illnesses[3].

Electrodiagnostic studies:

Electrodiagnostic investigations are crucial for the diagnosis of GBS since they can show a sensorimotor polyradiculoneuropathy or polyneuropathy. A "sural sparing pattern," in which the sural and median sensory nerve action potentials are not typical, is a presence of GBS. Results in MFS are often normal or just show a lower amplitude of sensory nerve action potentials. Electrodiagnostic investigations can distinguished the three electrophysiological subtypes of classical GBS, AIDP, AMAN, and AMSAN. In order to divide patients into various categories according to the existence of particular electrodiagnostic characteristics, hybriddiagnostic criteria have been developed. Only one-third of GBS patients, however, fall beyond the parameters and are classified as "equivocal" or "inexcitable." Reclassifying instances that were first categorised as AIDD(AMAN) or AMSAN may be useful, however this is debatable[3].

MRI

A cerebrovascular accident, spinal cord or anterior horn cell inflammation, nerve root compression, or leptomeningeal cancer can all be ruled out by an MRI. Early in the disease's progression, ultrasound^[3].

MANAGEMENT OF GULLAIN BARRE SYNDROME

Supportive measures

Prophylaxis

Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) development is a risk factor for GBS-related immobilisation. Time from onset to DVT or pulmonary embolism development ranges from 4 to 67 days. DVT is quite uncommon in children, the duration of thrombosis prevention or the monitoring of people at risk for thrombosis is inadequate . observational studies in patients undergoing orthopedic or general surgery suggest that subcutaneous heparin (5000 U, 12-hourly) may help avoid DVT. In critically ill patients, preventive subcutaneous enoxaparin (40 mg daily) treatment decreased the incidence of DVT from 15% in the placebo group to approximately more than 5% patient[53].

Cardiac and hemodynamic monitoring

Around 20% of GBS patients experience severe and potentially deadly autonomic dysfunction, including arrhythmias and extremely high or low blood pressure. Wide daily fluctuations in systolic blood pressure that exceed 85 mm Hg may occur prior to severe bradycardia. A cardiac pacemaker may be needed if bradycardia is severe enough to cause asystole. These alterations could be brought on by medication or endotracheal suction. *Adynamic ileus*, hyponatremia, and dysfunctional bronchial mucosa are further important autonomic abnormalities in GBS. Most dysautonomic consequences, though not all of them, affect individuals who have advanced generalised





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weakness and respiratory failure. A decrease in heart rate variability from beat to beat was a predictor of dysautonomia in one prospective trial [53].

Recommendations

Patients who are developing severe GBS symptoms should have their blood pressure and pulse checked often until they are no longer receiving ventilator assistance have either begun to recuperate without the need for surgery or have had their tracheostomy removed[53].

Treatment of pain

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or simple analgesics can be administered, however they typically do not sufficiently alleviate pain. In the management of pain in the acute phase of this syndrome, a few small randomised controlled trials recommend using carbamazepine or gabapentin in the critical care unit. In the event of autonomic denervation, appropriate use of narcotic analgesics can be given, although some events must be carefully managed. For the long-term management of neuropathic pain, adjuvant therapy with tricyclic antidepressants, tramadol, carbamazepine, or mexilitene may be advantageous[53].

Control of fatigue

Many GBS patients still have serious deficits in their psychosocial activities even after their physical recovery was complete. Eighty percent of patients still experience extreme fatigue, which is independent to age, the length of the illness, or the initial intensity. Similar to other immune-mediated neuropathies, the severity of fatigue in GBS were observed. Forced inactivity and overall muscle deconditioning seem to be two characteristics that contribute to fatigue, while the exact cause and contributing factors are uncertain. A controlled exercise routine dramatically lowered both fatigue and functional capacity in two distinct case studies[53].

Immunization

It is rare for GBS to return after immunisation. Less than 1.2% of people who replied to a questionnaire who experienced GBS reported repeated symptoms within 6 weeks of immunisation, however 3.5% of those 311 people did experience GBS severe enough to require hospital admission. In 2 of the previously reported cases, the swine influenza virus returned after immunization[53].

IMMUNOTHERAPY

Immune-modulating medications are typically used to enhance outcomes and prevent GBS because It affects the nerve roots and peripheral nerves in an acute immune-mediated syndrome. Prior to irreversible axonal injury, early PE or IVIg usage is equally effective in improving neurological prognosis. According to clinical trials and metaanalyses basis, alternative immunotherapies, such as corticosteroids have been proven to be ineffective[54].For any of the other outcome variables, IVIg and PE did not significantly vary from one another[54].If administered within the first few weeks of illness, these are successful immunotherapies for both adult and paediatric[55]. Guillain-Barré Syndrome Outcome Study's findings indicate that low-income nations having insufficient access to immunotherapy[56].

Plasma Exchange

The first case of acute polyneuropathy treated with PE in 1978 resulted in a quick recovery, supporting the drug's potential usefulness in GBS. The "gold standard" for treating GBS, PE was the first recognised therapy because it was an immunotherapy with strong empirical support. Although PE's exact mode of action is unknown, It can mistakenly remove circulating cytokines, complement factors, immune complexes, autoantibodies, and other inflammatory humoral mediators that are involved in the immunopathogenesis of GBS [53]. This multicenter controlled trial had two main objectives: one is to examine the short-term effects of plasma exchange when administered solely within 17 days of the onset of the illness; and the other is to contrast the effectiveness and morbidity. Patients who received fresh frozen plasma experienced problems associated to the plasma exchange.





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Some significant side effects also occurs during plasma exchange includes thrombosis, septicemia, hypocalcemia allergic reactions etc[57].

Intravenous Immunoglobins

Since 1988, Inflammatory autoimmune diseases like GBS have been treated with IVIG. Preparations of IVIg are made up of IVIg molecules that have the subclass distribution of IgM, IgG, and IgA seen in human serum[58]. It has been shown that IVIg therapy speeds up a child's recovery compared to supportive care alone. Less than 10% of GBS patients have side effects associated with IVIg therapy, which are often modest and uncommon. The most important negative outcome in GBS clinical trials, myocardial infarcts and headache, nausea, renal failure, infarction, raised serum hypergammaglobulinemia, excessive viscosity, or high triglycerides be taken into consideration as related IVIg contraindications because growing likelihood of thromboembolic incidents. IVIG is not an pregnancy is not recommended[53].

Corticosteroids

With the aid of corticosteroids like prednisone, several autoimmune diseases can be treated. The local effector cells in GBS and other inflammatory neuropathies are macrophages, which can attack either the axon or myelin sheath depending on the circumstances. In GBS variants that demyelinate myelin, myelin changes into vesicles, which posterior macrophages then phagocytose. In addition to phagocytosis, macrophages alsorelease toxic mediators into the periaxonal region, where they damage myelin, including tumour necrosis factor-g and free radicals. Macrophages, which are mostly utilised for axonal forms of repair, maintain myelin virtually entirely intact. The immunological response in peripheral nerves is similarly slowed down by macrophages, which likewise cause T-cell death and release TGF.It generates by suppressing inflammatory cytokines[58].

Rituximab

Testing of rituximab to see if it works for autoimmune neuromuscular diseases has been done, and the results have generally been positive. Despite the lack of scientific studies examining rituximab's impact on people with GBS, there is a case report of a patient who developed this syndrome after taking the drug for myelodysplastic disorder and recovered after receiving a T-cell depletion hematopoietic stem cell transplant[58]

PROGNOSIS AND OUTCOME

The most recurrent finding from the numerous case series, and particularly from population-based research that have examined potential prognostic variables, has been that elderly individuals have a worse prognosis.[59]Those who have Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) often make a full recovery after the acute phase of the condition. Over 80% of patients can walk without assistance after six months. In the acute stage of the illness, less than 5% of individuals pass away. But even after receiving the suggested GBS treatment, less than 20% of patients still have significant disabilities. Early detection of factors with poor prognosis may result in trials of additional treatments tailored to this population.[60]The majority of GBS patients have a high to excellent chance of recosvering.87% of people get full recovery or just have mild limitations. Some individuals never fully recover their hand strength or ankle mobility [64]. A typical complication of GBS is residual bilateral footdrop, which calls for ankle-foot orthoses and lightweight boots to aid with ambulation.[61]. Due to the widely diverse clinical course and effects of GBS, it is crucial that they be accurately predicted.]Studies examining the possibility of an additional benefit from plasma exchange followed by IVIG were insignificant [62]. The result comprises significant systemic consequences in GBS patients to the neurosciences intensive care unit. Despite being initially described as benign, it soon became clear that the situation was much more dire.[63]

DISCUSSION

A serious prognosis is still attached to the Guillain-Barré syndrome, an acute immune-mediated neuropathy. This condition is characterised by a range of cranial-nerve-innervated muscle weakness, underlying pathological





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abnormalities and related autoantibodies. It appears in a variety of clinical presentations throughout a spectrum of peripheral nerve illnesses. This review summarizes current literature involving the Gullain Barre Syndrome and autonomic dysfunction in terms of diagnosis, management and prognosis.

CONCLUSION

GBS is a diverse and frequently serious condition. Although most patients can benefit from nonspecific immunotherapy, Better medical attention is still required for patients throughout the course of the disease. To address the effects of sickness, the best supporting medical treatment is also necessary. There have been developed new prognostic models that will make it possible for customizing the treatment course for individual patient. Even though a lot of data regarding the pathological conditions for various GBS classifications has been present, more study is still needed. Recent laboratory investigations that are the result of international cooperation will help in the further definition of this ailment, and the improvement in patient care.

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ABBREVIATION

GBS: Guillain-Barré syndrome, AIDP: Acute Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy, AMAN: Acute Motor Axonal Neuropathy, MFS: Miller Fisher Syndrome, CSF: Cerebrospinal Fluid, NSAIDs: Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs, TNF: Tumor Necrosis Factor, APC: Antigen Presenting Cell, GM1a: Ganglioside-monosialic acid, Ga1NAc-GD1a: Ganglioside N-acetylgalactosaminyl GD1a, Siglec-7: Sialic acid-binding immunoglobulin-like lectin-7, CD14: Cluster of differentiation 14, MBL2 gene: Mannose binding lectin 2 gene. TRF: Treatment Related Fluctuation.NINDS: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, DVT: Deep vein thrombosis, MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging.

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Figure 1: Pathophysiology of Gullain Barre Syndrome

